

Popular Science

FOUNDED **MONTHLY** 18



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JANUARY

Hydro-Glider Skims the Waves at 70 Miles an Hour

Most Wonderfully Illustrated Magazine in the World

25 CENTS

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The BIGGEST of all Christmas Gifts— Radiola V

Radiola V

Radio receiver with three tubes (two stages of amplification). Easy to install, and child's play to operate. Equipped with Radiotron dry battery tubes and Loudspeaker.

\$142.50

When you buy vacuum tubes, be sure they are marked:

RADIOTRON
and bear the trademark:



This symbol of quality
is your protection.

Send for the free booklet
that describes every Radiola

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Dept. 2080, Address office nearest you.
Please send me your free Radio Booklet.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ R.F.D. _____

State _____

CHRISTMAS gave us the idea! A new loudspeaker with the Radiola V—instead of the headphones! Greater value than ever—and twice the fun! Tune in—and everybody listen!

A Radiola V—powerful and sensitive long distance receiver—is the Christmas present the whole family wants. Grandpa wants it. Father wants it. Mary wants the dance music from the big cities. John wants the sports news as it comes from the field. Everybody wants it all—news—lectures—plays—fine classical music—operas—church sermons and bedtime stories. Everything from everywhere! Radiola V gets it all, from hundreds—sometimes thousands—of miles away.

There are 20,000 satisfied users of the Radiola V

Radio Corporation of America

Sales Offices:

235 Broadway, New York 48 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 421 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Radiola

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



The SIXTH SENSE of INDUSTRY **Tycos** Temperature Control

If Seeing was Believing

IF seeing was believing in making cutlery the temper of the steel blades would be the same gamble it was before quantity production demanded uniformity of quality.

In the old days the quality of steel blades depended on the eyesight of the man who was tempering the blade. He watched the successive color changes as he held the heated metal in oil. It was his job to "hold" the temper by plunging the blade in water when it reached the color he believed would give the temper wanted.

But after all, the workman was human—and being human his judgment was not always right—and when he misjudged the moment for cooling the steel blade, the blade never gave satisfactory service.

It may have "looked" like a good blade; it may have "felt" like a good blade—but when used it wasn't up to standard.

Modern manufacturing—and selling requires exact uniformity of products. The uncertainty in manufacturing that always exists when the human senses are gamblers can be eliminated by substituting Tycos—the sixth sense of industry.

In making cutlery, bread, phonograph records or anything else requiring exact temperature, Tycos Instruments will give accurate results. Nothing is left to the sense of sight—guess-work is eliminated when Tycos Temperature Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments are used.

This sixth sense of industry—Tycos Temperature Control, ensures the uniformity of quality that is absolutely essential to manufacturing on a quantity basis.

MANUFACTURERS

What is your problem of applying this "sixth sense" to your plant? What do you make? Write us and information on any instrument or type of instrument will be sent you promptly. Tycos engineers are ready to show you how it will save money in your plant. There is no charge for such service.

Canadian Plant
Tycos BUILDING
TORONTO

Taylor Instrument Companies
Main Office and Factory
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

*The
SIX SENSES*
*✓ Seeing
Feeling
Hearing
Smelling
Tasting
and —
Tycos
Temperature
Control*

Tycos in the Home

Tycos Office Thermometers
An aid in promoting human efficiency.

Tycos Bath Thermometers
To enable you to get the most good from your bath.

Tycos Home Set
Bake Oven Thermometer, Candy Thermometer, Sugar Meter. The secret of accurate results in cooking.

Tycos Wall Thermometers
To help you maintain a temperature in your home conducive to good health.

Your dealer will show them to you. Ask us, on a postal, for booklets on any of the above.

Tycos and the MEDICAL Profession

Tycos Sphygmomanometer, Pocket and Office type.
Tycos Urinalysis Glassware.
Tycos Fever Thermometers.
Bulletins on request.



Tycos Temperature Instruments

INDICATING • RECORDING • CONTROLLING

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

Most Wonderfully Illustrated Magazine in the World

JANUARY, 1924; Vol. 104, No. 1
25 cents a Copy; \$2.50 a Year



Published in New York City at
225 West Thirty-ninth Street

IN 1843 an official of the United States Patent Office resigned "because everything possible had been invented." He added that in his judgment it was only a matter of months until the Patent Office would be forced to close through lack of business.

And that was before American patents had been granted on the sewing machine, typewriter, electric locomotive, air brake, wireless telegraphy, internal combustion engine, airplane, cash register, incandescent lamp, motion-picture machine, and more than a million and a half other inventions that we now consider commonplace!

* *

YOU, no doubt, will agree that the Patent Office employee was shortsighted. But how about yourself? Have you ever looked into the future? Have you ever pictured yourself making an important contribution to the comfort and happiness of mankind by developing an invention? You may say you have no talent for invention. But is that really the truth?

* *

WHEN you do something about the house—when you devise a temporary way to stop the windows from rattling, or stop a leak in the plumbing—you are doing something inventive. Does it ever occur to you that what you are doing might be something that thousands of others would do if they

knew about it? Does it ever occur to you that your idea might be worth money to you?

* *

YOU may say that the thing you have worked out in your own mind is trivial. Perhaps it is, but it is from trivial things that

valuable inventions often spring. More than 50 years ago a man got the idea that a rubber at the end of a pencil might be a convenience. This may have been a trivial thought, but it netted him a fortune. The safety razor, the fountain pen, the metal cap for bottles are simple things; yet they have brought wealth to their inventors and manufacturers.

* *

THOUSANDS of devices of this sort still remain to be invented. Successful inventors have reduced the business of invention to a formula. Look about you until you

observe some human need, they say; then go about satisfying that need. That short sentence tells the story of every invention.

Probably you need not look beyond yourself to recognize some human need that invention might satisfy. Is there something that would add to your own comfort and happiness? Invent it. If it is useful to

you, it will be useful to others. Moreover, the rewards of invention are paid not only in money, but in the priceless satisfaction that results from successful creative work.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

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H. J. Fisher, President; R. C. Wilson, Vice-President
O. B. Capen, Secretary and Treasurer

Is This The Easiest and Quickest Way To Increase Your Income?

\$9,000 First Year

Ellis Sumner Cook, 20 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, left a \$25 a week job and last year made \$9,000!

\$100 A Month to \$100 a Week in Only 3 Months

H. D. Miller, another Chicago boy, was making \$100 a month as stenographer in July, 1922. In September, 3 months later, he was making \$100 a week as a salesmen.

\$150 to \$500 a Month

W. P. Cleeny, of Kansas City, Mo., stepped from a \$150 a month clerkship into a selling job at \$500 a month. He is making \$850 a month now.

\$6,500 a Year

M. V. Stephens, of Albany, Ky., was making \$25 a week. He took up this training and now makes five times that much.

Small Pay to Big Earnings

J. H. Cash, of Atlanta, Ga., exchanged his \$75 a month job for one which pays him \$500 a month.

Now Sales Manager at \$10,000 a Year

O. H. Malfroot, of Boston, Mass., stepped into a \$10,000 position as a SALES MANAGER—so thorough is this training. All these successes are due to this easy, fascinating and rapid way to master certain invincible secrets of selling.



J. E. Crenshaw, President of the great Association that brings this inspiring message to readers of this magazine.

20,000 Men Say Yes!

LET ME ask you this one question? "Do you want more money"? If you do here is a certain quick and easy way to get it. And 20,000 men have proved it!!

In the space above are given extracts from only a few of the thousands of letters in our files. These men were formerly mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers, farm hands, miners, ministers—even policemen, firemen and street car men. Yet they found that the method I am about to describe to you brings big money to the small pay, routine worker, just as surely as night follows day.

20 Weeks—Then Big Pay

Don't get the idea that there is anything mysterious about this. Don't think that this Association is making an unusual statement when I say that it has helped thousands of men to raises in pay of amounts all the way from \$25.00 a week extra up to four, five, and ten times what they formerly earned. There is nothing unusual about it—nothing hard about it, and it does not require that a man have a college education or anything of the sort. I say this definitely and without fear of contradiction: If you have an ordinary grammar school education, if you can read and write, in 20 short weeks, I will put you on the way to a position paying \$4,500 to \$10,000 a year—from \$75 to \$200 a week.

The Biggest Money of Your Life

What is the secret? Simple enough. These men that I tell you about knew that the biggest money in business was

in selling. And though they felt that they couldn't sell a thing they learned the simple secrets that made them Master Salesmen. Immediately they began making big money. If only one man had done this you might call it luck. But thousands have done it.

Most of these men, like yourself, were frankly skeptical, yet every one of them after reading the remarkable Free book that I am willing to send you discovered the fallacy of the vicious old idea that salesmen are "born." They learned that Master Salesmen—the big money makers—are made. And in the amazing new, short and easy way of learning Salesmanship, through the National Demonstration Method, they found their golden opportunity to step out of the rut of low pay jobs into the Selling positions that pay the big incomes.

Sounds remarkable, doesn't it? Yet there is nothing remarkable about it. Salesmanship is governed by rules and laws. There are certain ways of saying and doing things, certain ways of approaching a prospect to get his undivided attention, certain ways to overcome objections, batter down prejudices, and overcome competition.

Just as you learned the alphabet, so you can learn salesmanship. And through the NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD—an exclusive feature of the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training—you gain actual experience in overcoming sales problems while studying.

Years of Selling Experience in a Few Weeks

The N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training and Employment Service will enable you to quickly step into the ranks of successful salesmen—will give you a big advantage over those who lack this training. It will enable you to jump

from small pay to a real man's income. And thousands have proved that it is the easiest and quickest way to make the income that brings you the real comforts of life.

Remarkable Book, "Modern Salesmanship" Sent Free

With my compliments I want to give you a most remarkable book, "Modern Salesmanship." Write or call for it. It will not obligate you in any way.

This amazing book will show you how you can easily become a Master Salesman—a big money maker—how the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training will give you years of selling experience in a few weeks; how our FREE employment service will help you select and secure a good selling position when you are qualified and ready. And it will give you success stories of former routine workers who are now earning amazing salaries as salesmen. This book costs you nothing, and it may be the turning point in your life, as it was in the lives of the men whose stories you have read.

National Salesmen's Training Ass'n Dept. 15-A Chicago

National Salesmen's Training Association
Dept. 15-A Chicago, Ill.

I simply want to see the facts. Send me free book, "Modern Salesmanship," and proof that you can show me the easiest and quickest way to realizing my big money ambitions.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Age..... Occupation.....

Make More Money Doing Work You Like Here's How to Succeed!

Men Wanted—Mechanically Inclined



"I am for Men,
not wage slaves!"

E. J. Sweeney.

Million Dollar Sweeney Auto School at Kansas City.

I Started With \$76.65

I started my own business 13 years ago. I had nothing but a family to support; lots of nerve; a determination to make good; two trained mechanical hands, and \$76.65 in cash. Today I own the Million Dollar Sweeney School. I made a success by teaching others to be successful. I am teaching the most practical, most profitable, easiest learned trade in the world. I am teaching white-collar boys from cities who want to get into overall, and boys from the farm who want the bigger opportunities and advantages of city life. I am teaching coal miners, factory employees, unskilled laborers of all kinds, men who want to quit being wage slaves, whose jobs a strike or bad business or employer's whim can terminate without warning. Who want a chance to be independent, make real money, and own their own business. I refer you to sixty thousand men who found the way to success by sending for my catalog.

How to Be Sure of a Steady Job

Today Labor is getting high wages. There is no lack of employment. But will the young man realize that history repeats itself? That to be safe he must have a skilled occupation in a permanent industry? That to be safe he should be independent? He should plan to own his own business. Today any strong man willing to work can get good wages. Perhaps he does not realize that a job by the week is a poor job, no matter what the pay is.

I want to urge ambitious men to choose work *shorts* instead of *sift shorts*. It is true that to learn the automobile business means you must make some sacrifice. You must spend some weeks and several hundred dollars in learning. In being trained. During this period it looks like the fellow who is getting eight dollars a day in common labor job requiring no skill, training, responsibility, has the best of it. But what of the days to come?

The Sweeney Trained men are ready to hold good permanent jobs. To be partner or owner in a garage. To be independent. To be in business for himself. He is not working in a factory that may close down overnight, on a railroad where a strike may put him out of business, in a coal mine where labor troubles may send him to the bread line. He has capital in his head and hands.

Be Your Own Boss

Of the 60,000 Sweeney Graduates, I estimate that 20,000 of them own garages, tire shops, vulcanizing and service shops. It is easy to start in business for yourself. Then you don't have to bow down to some employer and do work you don't like. I say work for yourself, then you are not bothered by strikes and lockouts or factories closing down. Own your own business. Work for yourself with enthusiasm, not drudgery. It's the yearning of every young man to be his own boss, and Sweeney makes it possible.

Sweeney trains men in 8 weeks in the Auto and Tractor Business, and you don't need previous experience.

The man who writes for my catalog has taken the first step towards his own business. Towards Independence and Prosperity. It's just your own lack of energy and enterprise that's holding you back. Trust yourself! I will show you how easy it is to be a man of standing and importance in your town.

A Billion Dollar Business

The automobile business is America's greatest industry. It employs twice the capital of the National Banks in the United States. In 1922 people paid one billion four hundred and ninety million dollars for tires, and over seven hundred million dollars for parts and accessories. Yet this great business is just beginning. In ten years there will be over 23 million pleasure cars alone. That is about one for every family. Trained mechanics are in demand. Hundreds of thousands of men are needed not only as mechanics, but as salesmen, garage owners, tire repairers, dealers, demonstrators, chauffeurs, etc.

The smart man will quit his job and learn a *true trade*. He will build a business of his own. He will be independent and not at the mercy of strikes, depressions, and circumstances beyond his control.

There was never a time when a man should consider his future and plan to put himself on a sure foundation more opportune than today. Don't be a wage slave.

In thousands of localities there are opportunities for garages, repair shops, tire shops, sales agencies. Radio offers similar independent opportunities. Own your own shop. Stand on your own feet! How can you get into this great business?

What Others Have Done

There are opportunities everywhere. Other fellows with money are often looking for trained men to handle the mechanical end as partners.

Look at Clayton Eden's nice garage at Ainsworth, La. Clayton says: "We operate the leading garage. Have all the business we can do. Also handle Hudson, Essex, and Buick cars. Owe my present success to the wonderful training received at the Sweeney School."

Roy Atkinson sent me this letter from Everett, Mo. "Worked on a farm," says Roy. "At nineteen had only \$14.00. Got father to send me to the Sweeney School. Three days after I came home I fixed a neighbor's Ford car. That was my start. Today this garage is worth \$4,785.00. My business takes three men to handle. I never worked in any other garage. I used my Sweeney training. If you want to get that start, do as I did and go to the Sweeney School."

Look at John Boyer's garage at Milford, Illinois. John says: "Having a good business busy all the time."

From off Australia, S. A. Noller writes business is fine.

What these boys have done you can do. If you like mechanics, write me today for my big free catalog. Mail the Coupon today or post card will do.

What Is the Sweeney System?

The Sweeney System is the practical way—the only way to learn if you want to get into the Automobile business at the least possible expense of time and money.

It is easy—requires no previous education—no books—only 8 weeks work. Our way of training is interesting in the extreme because it is so practical; no zoom work to it. Just like a boy told me this morning. He said: "I really ought to go home and help the old man with his crop, but I never had so much fun and worked as hard and learned more in my life." He said he could spend six months here and every day learn something new.

For Fathers and Mothers

I am the father of ten children. I surround the men in my school with the same good moral atmosphere and provide them the same opportunity and square deal. I would like other people to give my children. I say to you, parents, help your children. Give the boy a chance. Investigate yourself the real opportunities for Success and Independence in the Auto Business. Don't make him a farmer because you have been one, or a wage slave because you have been a worker for others. Give him a chance. Think of the Texas mother who saved up the butter and egg money, sent her boy here, and now sees him a successful business man. Or the Missouri father who helped his boy come here, and now is glad to be a partner in that boy's \$5,000.00 garage.

Get This Free Catalog

If interested in bettering your condition, simply send name today and get a free copy of my new illustrated 64-page catalog and a free copy of the interesting Sweeney News; also many pictures showing men at work and play in this world-famous school. I will also tell you about a special new offer I am making, and some interesting opportunities in this line of work. There is no cost, no obligation, no one will call on you, or bother you. No colored students accepted. Just send name today to

E. J. SWEENEY, President

LEARN A TRADE-
Sweeney
AUTOMOTIVE & ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
400 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sweeney Auto & Electrical School
400 Sweeney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR E. J. SWEENEY:

More money is just what I need. Please tell me, but without obligation, of opportunities in the Auto Business. Send me your FREE CATALOG.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

**Own Your Business—Travel—Be Independent
See the World—Earn \$50. a Week & Up!**

Get Ready For a Big Pay Job

Electrical Expert

Men like you are needed right now to fill big-paying jobs in the electrical field. There never was a time when opportunities for money-making were as good as they are now. Good jobs are open everywhere to men who know "what's what." Electrical Experts earn from \$12 to \$30 a day. Even the ordinary electricians get top-notch pay. Why don't you get in on this and get a real man's size job now? With my simplified Electrical Course I can quickly fit you to hold one. Read W. E. Pence's letter below. This is only one of thousands of such letters I have received.

You Can Be a Big Money Maker

I have trained over 20,000 men in electricity—thousands of successful men all over the world attribute their success to my training. I can make you successful too. In fact I will guarantee your success. If you will follow my home study course you can become an expert, drawing a fat salary, in the same time it takes you to get a little raise in the work you are doing now.

Jump **\$125**
From **\$125**
A Month to
\$750 and
Over
READ
the Story of
W. E. Pence



W. E. Pence
in his working togs

Chehalis, Wash.,
Oct. 9, 1921

Mr Cooke:

When I enrolled with you less than a year ago I was a common mechanic earning \$25 to \$30 a week. Today I am an "Electrical Expert" with a business of my own that gives me a clear profit of over \$750 a month.

I have more work than I can do. The people around Chehalis come to me to fix their starters, generators and ignition troubles because they know that I know how to do it right.

My success, I owe to you, Mr. Cooke. The thorough practical training which you gave me through your Easily-learned Home Study Course in Electricity has made me an independent, highly respected business man in this community. Sincerely yours, W. E. Pence

Age or Lack of Education No Handicap

No matter how old or how young you are, or what education you have, there is a real future for you in electricity. If you can read and write I can put you on the road to success. I can help you to a position that will make people admire you and look up to you.

Cash In on Your Spare Time

Use your spare time to get a better job. Most of us have enough spare time every day to sell a little at about \$10.00 an hour. Sell some to yourself at this price. Watch how quick you will earn the money back if you put the time into study.

Electrical Working Outfit Free

Every man who enrolls for my electrical course gets a big outfit of tools, material and instruments free. This includes an electric motor and other things not usually found in a beginners outfit. These are the same tools and the same material you will use later in your work. Everything practical and good right from the start.

L. L. COOKE, Chief Engineer
CHICAGO ENGINEERING
WORKS, Dept. 31
2150 Lawrence Ave., Chicago

*Earn
\$75 to \$200
a week*

I Guarantee Your Complete Satisfaction

I am so sure I can make a big pay electrical expert out of you that I guarantee your success. I agree under bond to return every cent you pay me for tuition when you have finished the course, if you are not satisfied that it is the best investment you have ever made. If you don't make good, this million dollar institution will.

Act Right Now

Let me send you my big free book giving details of the opportunities electricity offers you and a sample lesson also free. Mail the coupon and get this at once. Learn how other men "got themselves ready to hold good paying jobs" and how I can help you do the same. This is your big chance—take it.

L. L. COOKE
Chief Engineer, Chicago
Engineering Works,
Dept. 31, 2150 Lawrence Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Send at once Sample Lessons, your Big Book, and full particulars of your Free Outfit and Home Study Course—all fully prepaid without obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____



AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES

BUICK It Yourself—A Real Automobile that any handy man or boy can build. A low-slung, speedy cycle car. Power supplied by famous 2½ H. P. Show Motor. Send stamp today for Descriptive Circulars and send \$2.50 for Complete Book of Easy-to-Follow Plans. Show Mfg. Co., Dept. P. S. 1, Gibbstown, Kansas.

PATENTS Write for our Guide Books List of Patent Buyers and "Records of Invention Blank" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature. Terms Reasonable. Victor J. Evans & Co., 189 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE Parts Used parts for most cars at half factory list price. Allen, Buick, Ford, Fisher, Chalmers, Chevrolet, Dodge, Dietrich, Hudson, Hispano, Oakland, Overland, Oldsmobile, Peer, Studebaker and many others. Send list of parts wanted. Maxwell Bros., 4100 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

AUTOMOBILE owners, garagemen, mechanics, send for copy America's popular motor magazine. Contains helpful, money-saving articles on repairing, overhauling, ignition, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 625 Butler Blvd., Cincinnati.

AVIATION

PROPELLERS for aeronautic propulsion. Send stamp, \$12.50 for Ford, \$15. others in proportion. Motorcycle sleigh blueprints, inc. Ford Star, \$1.00. Pictures free. Crawford Motor and Aeroplane, Long Beach, Calif.

AIRPLANES, new and slightly used, \$100 to \$1000. Propellers and motors about one eighth normal cost. Aviators' Leather \$1 to \$15. Smith Machinery, 400 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, SUPPLIES

DON'T buy a bicycle motor attachment until you get our catalogues and prices. Shaw Mfg. Co., Dept. E, Colbyburg, Kansas.

UNICO motorcycle fully guaranteed like new, \$25 to \$100. Motorcycle tires, \$1. Auto tires \$2. Bicycle tires, \$1. Bicycles, \$6; tandem, \$10. Talk Talking Machines, \$5. Records for all Talking Machines, 25¢. Easy terms. Send stamp for catalogues. Domestic Price Center, Rochester, N. Y.

MODELS AND MODEL SUPPLIES

We make working models for inventors and experimental work, and carry a complete stock of brass gear and model supplies. Send for catalogue. The Pierce Model Works, Elgin Park, Illinois.

MODEL building and experimental work—modern shop, expert workshop. Manufacturing. Laramie M. & S. Co., 910 W. Jackson, Chicago.

MODELS and Tools. Send sketch for estimate. Arthur Schmidt, 394 Canal Street, New York.

SHIP Models easily built by our plans. Piracy Ship Party Dutch Ship—Hercules Minotaur—Clipper, \$10.00 each. Rent each, \$1.00—\$1.50. Shaws & Richter, 413 Brainerd Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

MOTORS, ENGINES, MACHINERY

MOYDOL—G. E. & H. P. \$15.00. ½ H.P. \$25.00. 1 H.P. \$45.00. Generator, 8 volt, 10 amp., \$15.00. 32 volt, 500 watt, \$20.00. Other sizes, low prices. Motor Specialties Co., Trafford, Pennsylvania.

USKID auto engine excellent for power. We make the government. P. C. Smith Government Co., Springfield, N. Y.

RADIO AND SUPPLIES

TESTER radio receiver. One Philco vacuum transmitter button mixed with radio set gives amplification and loud-speaking. Free literature. K. Electric Co., 18 Park Row, New York.

1500 MILR vacuum tube receiver \$14.50. Radio, 4410 Market, Philadelphia.

RA100 generator 500 V 100 Watt \$18.00 each. Battery chargers \$12.50—High speed motors. Motor-Generator sets, all sizes. Motor Specialties Co., Trafford, Penna.

GENUINE Edison Elements now for making "B" Batteries, obtained from U. S. Government. A positive and negative element—See glass tube—See all other parts at reasonable prices. Freight, etc., \$1 extra per order. Free instructions. Todd Electric Company, 109 West 23rd Street, New York.

2000 MILR Range. Home made receiver. Hundred stations long and hook-up free. Spencer Ranch, 2003 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FORD ACCESSORIES

SPEEDSTER line—see "Red-Kor" ad, page 104.

AMERICAN MADE TOYS

MANUFACTURERS on large scale, also home-workers wanted to manufacture metal toys and novelties. Millions needed of birthday dolls, wax leaf puppets, wild animals, automobiles, Indians, cowboys, baseball players, cannons, toy soldiers, crowning roosters, Statues of Liberty, miniature castings of capital, batline girl, surveyor and others. Unlimited possibilities. Guaranteed casting terms furnished manufacturers at cost price from \$5.00 up, with complete outfit. No experience or tools necessary. Thousands made complete per hour. We buy goods all year and pay high price for finished goods. Cash on delivery. Contact orders placed with manufacturers. Catalog and information free. Correspondence invited only if you mean business. Metal Cast Products Co., 1896 Boston Road, New York.

Money Making Opportunities for "Popular Science" Readers

Another \$25.00 IN PRIZES

To win one of these cash prizes is easy, and every reader is invited to enter this fascinating competition. Just write a letter of not over seventy words answering this question:—

What advertisement of "Money Making Opportunities" in this issue interests you most and why?

Here are the prizes we will pay for the ten best letters answering the above question:—

First Prize	\$10.00
Second Prize	5.00
Third Prize	3.00
And 7 Prizes	of \$1.00 each
	7.00

First read every one of the "Money Making Opportunity" advertisements on pages 6 to 14. Check the ones that interest you. Then read over the ones you have checked and decide on the one that interests you most.

Then write a short letter, not more than seventy words, telling us why the advertisement you pick interests you most. Remember that ten prizes will be awarded. You have a good chance of winning one of them. Be sure to mail us your answer before January 1st. The prizes will be awarded, in the order of their merit, for the letters that are most interesting and best expressed.

The names of all the prize winners and the letters that win the first two prizes will be printed in this column in the March issue. Address your prize letter to

Contact Editor

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
225 West 39th Street, New York City

The First Prize of \$10.00 goes to Bonner Mills, 205 W. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C., for his letter on the advertisements in our "Stamp" column. Here is Mr. Mill's letter:

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in the Stamp Advertising. In the March of 1923 I purchased a mixed lot of stamps for 40¢ from one of three companies. Among these, I found a very rare stamp from China.

I sold this stamp for \$50.00, and with this money took out a patent on an invention of mine.

The royalties on this average \$75.00 a week. This advertisement caused my success.

BONNER MILLS.

Hady S. Crow, Elco, Pa., wins the Second Prize for the following letter regarding the advertisement of Victor J. Evans & Company:

Dear Sirs:

I like to read all the one of Victor J. Evans & Company, Patent Attorneys, Washington, because they tell me everything that is necessary in clear simple language which is not achieved by most advertisements. One also notices it quickly because of its size. It stands out prominently on the page and is listed under "Patent Attorneys."

HADY S. CROW.

The Third Prize goes to Mr. Albert E. Lemar, Manchester, N. H.

The winners of the other seven prizes are:—

Nathan Cohen, Peabody, Mass.; E. F. Buegeler, St. Cloud, Minn.; Bert Brock, Santa Margarita, Calif.; Frank G. Davis, Harrisonburg, Va.; R. K. Pitts, Bowden, Ga.; Edmund Bateman, Zanesville, Ohio; Cyril E. Simpson, Lincoln, Nebr.

Rate 25 Cents a Word. Advertisements intended for the March issue should be received by Jan. 5th.

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISE in 24 metropolitan dailies, 24 words, \$1.50. Helpful Guide listing trade publications, 4c stamp. Wade Company, Bellmore Hall, California.

ADVERTISING rates for magazines and weeklies five. Charles A. Lutz, Apartment 211, York, Pennsylvania.

121 RENTAL weeks, \$9.00. Ad. Meyer, 4112 P. R. Hartford, St. Louis.

ADVERTISERS. Your 10 Word ad in 31 magazines \$9.00. Free Advertising Manual, 1920-CITY Agency, 2747 Madison, Detroit.

25 DIFFERENT Mail order publications \$10. Hansen Company Three, Brooklyn, N. Y. 12-14.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

"**MOHRS'** Duplicators save Time, Labor and Money. Gets business. Reproduces Typewritten or Printed Letters, Drawings, Lessons, Music, Menus, Bills, Notices, Specifications, Maps or anything in one or more copies. Prints two per minute. Special sale on 30 day's free trial, \$2.50 up. Books free. J. V. Durkin-Deevit Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"**STENCIL** Duplicating outfit for Hand Use, \$1.00. On Approval. Prints Typewriting—Handwriting. Price \$10.00. Priceless Co., A. A. Price, Inc.

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EXPERIMENTERS. Complete supplies for the chemical laboratory. Carnegie Co., National Scientific Supply Co., 241 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

YOUR chemical problem solved and working process furnished for five dollars. Write me. W. Sustein Richards, Consulting Chemist, Box 2452, Marion, Minn.

CHEMICAL Service. Formulas, analysis, methods, experiments. Jacob Shuster, Chemist, 2527 East 8th, Davenport, Iowa.

PRODUCTS Formulae, duplicate, improved, chemized, Ethical, Handline, Box 1029, Chicago.

FORMULAS

FORMULAS catalog free. C. A. Lutz, Apartment 211, York, Pennsylvania.

100 FORMULAS 500 pages—\$1.00 postpaid. Hibite Laboratories, 14802-1st Street, Harvey, Ill.

FORMULAS Prepared—All kinds—Household recipes, Beverages, Household Magic, Universal Laboratory, Newark, Delaware.

ALL penetration liniment, positively get the entire and point of all kinds rheumatism, etc., Fortuna, \$1.00. Art Laboratory, 3421 Waukesha, Chicago.

TATTOOS temporary, formulas \$1.00. Artist's guide teaching tattooing, \$1.00. Catalogue free. Artistbook, 1010 Randolph, Detroit.

FORMULAS—Confidential, writing free. General Laboratories, 4047-P. J. North 15th Street, Phoenix.

FOR THE HOME

GRANDFATHER clock works, \$1.00. Build your own case, instructions free, make good profits selling your friends. Clock works with chimes for old or new cases. Write for full particulars. Clock Co., Nicetown, Pennsylvania.

CAROLINE Lamp, lanterns and lanterns. Catalog free. Little Wonder Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED

INVESTIGATORS—Excellent opportunity. Exciting work. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write American Detective System, 1906 Broadway, New York.

TYPEWRITERS—Earn \$25-\$100 weekly in spare time copying authors' manuscripts. Write R. J. Carter, P. O. Tallahassee, Georgia, for particulars.

SHEN. Write Me. A 14 slot tempered steel knife sharpener, practical, permanent and durable, seal to me for \$1.00. Guaranteed 10 years. Particulars Free. Reference, Trevitt Mattie Banking Company, A. C. Conway, Dept. H, Champion, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY

"**CASH** for old gold, silver, platinum, watches, diamonds, valuable points, gold crowns, false teeth, and other valuables. Merchandise returned if offer unsatisfactory. Burch Products, Dept. 25, 144 Fifth Ave., New York.

MAIL Old Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Jewelry, Bonds, Trusts. Unpaid Postage Stamps, Etc. Money wired within one hour for valuables, held ten days, returned if unsatisfactory. Ohio Smelting Co., 315 Hippodrome Ridge, Cleveland, Ohio.

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"**WHY** Not spend Spring, Summer and Fall gathering butterflies, insects? I buy hundreds of kinds for collections. Some worth \$1 to \$7 each. Simple outdoor work with my instructions, pictures, price-list. Send 10 cents post stamp for my Illustrated Prospectus before sending butterflies. Mr. Sinclair, Dealer in Insects, Dept. 7, Green Park, Calif.

More Money Making Opportunities
on pages 8 to 24

Again She Orders — “A Chicken Salad, Please”

FOR him she is wearing her new frock. For him she is trying to look her prettiest. If only she can impress him—make him like her—just a little.

Across the table he smiles at her, proud of her prettiness, glad to notice that others admire. And she smiles back, a bit timidly, a bit self-consciously.

What wonderful poise he has! What complete self-possession! If only she could be so thoroughly at ease.

She pats the folds of her new frock nervously, hoping that he will not notice how embarrassed she is, how uncomfortable. He doesn't—until the waiter comes to their table and stands, with pencil poised, to take the order.

“A chicken salad, please.” She bears herself give the order as in a daze. She hears him repeat the order to the waiter, in a rather surprised tone. Why had she ordered that again? This was the third time she had ordered chicken salad while dining with him.

He would think she didn't know how to order a dinner. Well, did she? No. She didn't know how to pronounce those French words on the menu. And she didn't know how to use the table appointment as gracefully as she would have liked; found that she couldn't create conversation—and was actually tongue-tied; was conscious of little crudities which she just knew he must be noticing. She wasn't sure of herself, she didn't know. And she discovered, as we all do, that there is only one way to have complete poise and ease of manner, and that is to know definitely what to do and say on every occasion.

Are You Conscious of Your Crudities?

It is not, perhaps, so serious a fault to be unable to order a correct dinner. But it is just such little things as these that betray us—that reveal our crudities to others.

Are you sure of yourself? Do you know precisely what to do and say wherever you happen to be? Or are you always hesitant and ill at ease, never quite sure that you haven't blundered?

Every day in our contact with men and

women we meet little unexpected problems of conduct. Unless we are prepared to meet them, it is inevitable that we suffer embarrassment and even humiliation.

Etiquette is the armor that protects us from these embarrassments. It makes us aware instantly of the little crudities that are robbing us of our poise and ease. It tells us how to smooth away these crudities and achieve a manner of confidence and self-possession. It eliminates doubt and uncertainty, tells us exactly what we want to know.

There is an old proverb which says “Good manners make good mixers.” We all know how true this is. No one likes to associate with a person who is self-conscious and embarrassed; whose crudities are obvious to all.

Do You Make Friends Easily?

By telling you exactly what is expected of you on all occasions, by giving you a wonderful new ease and dignity of manner, the Book of Etiquette will help make you more popular—a “better mixer.” This famous two-volume set of books is the recognized social authority—is a silent social secretary in half a million homes.

Let us pretend that you have received an invitation. Would you know exactly how to acknowledge it? Would you know what sort of gift to send, what to write on the card that accompanies it? Perhaps it is an invitation to a formal wedding. Would you know what to wear? Would you know what to say to the host and hostess upon arrival?

If a Dinner Follows the Wedding—

Would you know exactly how to proceed to the dining room, when to seat yourself, how

to create conversation, how to conduct yourself with ease and dignity?

Would you use a fork for your fruit salad, or a spoon? Would you cut your roll with a knife, or break it with your fingers? Would you take olives with a fork? How would you take celery—asparagus—radishes? Unless you are absolutely sure of yourself, you will be embarrassed. And embarrassment cannot be concealed.

Book of Etiquette Gives Lifelong Advice

Hundreds of thousands of men and women know and use the Book of Etiquette and find it increasingly helpful. Every time an occasion of importance arises—every time expert help, advice and suggestion is required—they find what they seek in the Book of Etiquette. It solves all problems, answers all questions, tells you exactly what to do, say, write and wear on every occasion.

If you want always to be sure of yourself, to have ease and poise, to avoid embarrassment and humiliation, send for the Book of Etiquette at once. Take advantage of the special bargain offer explained in the panel. Let the Book of Etiquette give you complete self-possession; let it banish the crudities that are perhaps making you self-conscious and uncomfortable when you should be thoroughly at ease.

Mail this coupon now while you are thinking of it. The Book of Etiquette will be sent to you in a plain carton with no identifying marks. Be among those who will take advantage of the special offer. Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 251, Garden City, New York

**Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 251
Garden City, New York.**

I accept your special bargain offer. You may send me the famous two-volume Book of Etiquette, in a plain carton, for which I will give the postman only \$1.98 (plus delivery charges on arrival)—instead of the regular price of \$3.50. I am to have the privilege of returning the books within 5 days and having my money refunded if I am not delighted with them.

Name _____

Address _____

Check this square if you want these books with the beautiful full-leather binding at \$2.98 with same return privilege.
Orders from outside the U. S. are payable \$2.44 each extra order. Leather binding, outside U. S., \$3.44 each extra order.

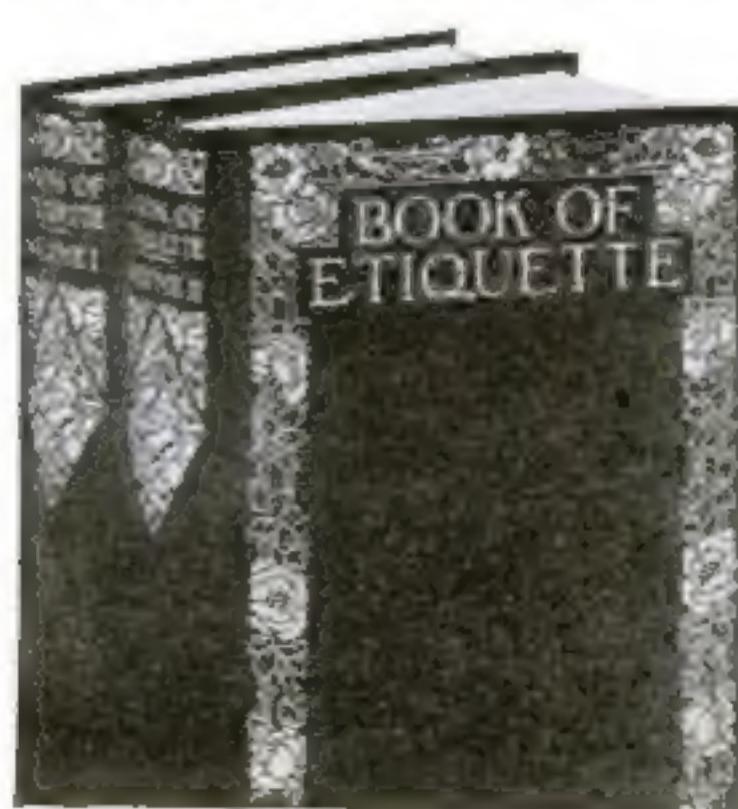
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We have on our shelves at the present time several thousand sets of the Book of Etiquette in the regular \$3.50 edition. To clear the shelves quickly and make room for new editions now being printed, Nelson Doubleday, Inc., makes this unusual offer: To the next few thousand people who order the Book of Etiquette, the special bargain price of \$1.98 will be extended. In other words, if you act without delay you can secure the complete, two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette at practically half the usual cost.

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BETTER printing for less money! Send for our large portfolio of samples of hundreds of items every type of printing is interested in. These samples worth dollars will be sent for 10 cents to pay postage. Ernest Faustus Company, 525 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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CARD printed, business or trading, 50¢ per 100. C. O. D., postage. McMath Press, 401 East Seventh Street, Newark, Kentucky.

500 TWO COLOR Letterheads, \$2.75. Samples free. Superior, 1925 Roosevelt, Indianapolis.

QUALITY Printing 1,000 letter heads, envelopes, cards or statements, \$1.00. Your name on 200 card sheets and 100 envelopes, \$1.00. Sampson Press, Hertford Park, Ill.

LETTERHEADS Hammered Bond, 8½ x 11, 50¢, 25¢. Macdonald Printery, Marietta, Ohio.

500 EACH Hammered Bond letterheads, envelopes, \$1.50. Multigraphed letters \$4.25 thousand, delivered. Anderson, 205 N. Church, Rockymount, N. C.

1,000 HAMMERSHILL letterheads, envelopes, \$1.25, 25¢, \$1.25. Samples free. Tracy Press, 9-A Providence, Worcester, Mass.

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FOUR new money making fowls. Spencer Turkey, Russian Orloff, Jersey Giant and New Zealand Hen. Complete information free. Spencer, Route 1, Santa Cruz, Calif.

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MAKE Hens Lay. Make-Em-Lay will do the trick. Information free. The LaHore Co., Box 212, Rhinebeck, N.Y.

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HERBIMATIC Alters.—Hundreds of long standing rheumatic cases being relieved for ever. Results or money refunded. Herb compound. Write Natural Medicine Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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PIANO wanted—sell your music boxes for cash. Submit MSS. at once or write New Era Music Company, 117, St. Louis, Missouri.

COMPLETE, easy self-teachers—Harmoines, Violin, Piano, Drums, Octavion, Ukelele, Accordeon, Banjo—\$5 each. Eisen, Publisher, Bowline Green, Ohio.

PROMINENT London music publisher is open for available songs by American writers—amateur or professional—songs judged on merit—not writers' reputations. For further particulars write to American representative, Jack Mahoney, Dept. 2, 115 West 46th Street, New York.

WRITE the words for a song. We compose music. Our chief of staff wrote many big songs hits. Submit your suggestions to us at once. New York Melody Corp., 419½ Madison Building, New York.

A \$100.00 Cash Prize is offered for the best original verse written for the song "Remember." Those wishing to compete may receive a free copy with rules by addressing Popular Music Corporation, 459, State Theatre, N. Y.

PERSONAL

50 "FUNNY" parades on latest songs. "You've Had No Banana" etc. \$2. P. D. Collins Co., 107 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARE you old at forty? See our advertisement on page 114 of this issue. The Electro Thermal Company, 4029 Main St., Steubenville, Ohio.

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WONDERFUL Reference Album, laws and slates that when opened will hold large quantity clippings, papers, etc. on gummed hinge. 3 sizes. Patriotic Cover, 11" x 11½, \$1.50. 11½ x 10½, \$1.25. Presto Card Cover, 11½ x 10½, \$1.25. Write for particulars of other up-to-date singing devices. Zeta-Be Company, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

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YOUR raw fur made into beautiful garments. Numerous savings. Catalog Free. Arthur Felber Fur Co., 25 N. Dearborn St., Dept. P-6, Chicago, Ill.

More Money Making Opportunities
on pages 6 to 24



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FOLLOW him through all the excitement of his chase of the counterfeit gang. See how a crafty operator works. Teiltale finger prints on the lamp stand in the murdered girl's room! The detective's cigarette case is handled by the unsuspecting gangster, and a great mystery is solved. Better than fiction. It's true, every word of it. No obligation. Just send the coupon.

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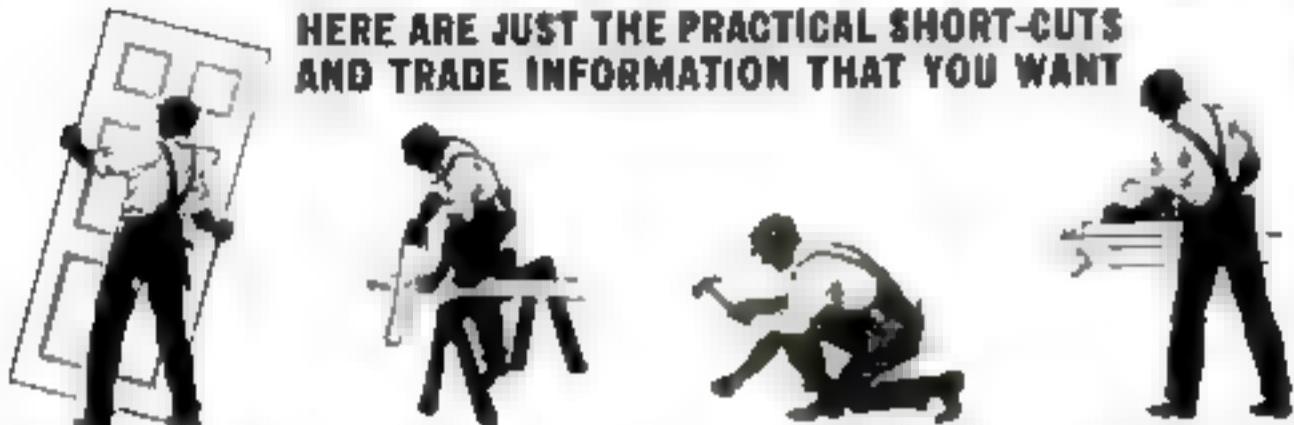
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proportion foundation footings—how to frame houses—how to set girders and sills—how to frame joists—how to frame a stud wall—how to put on sheathing—how to put on exterior trim—how to do outside work—how to lay the settings 11, 13, and 17 on the

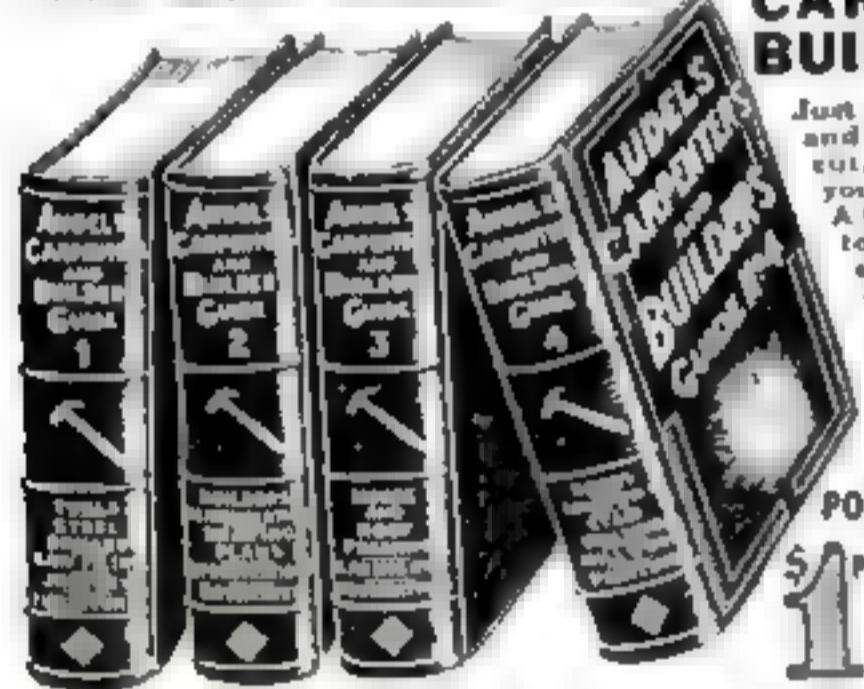
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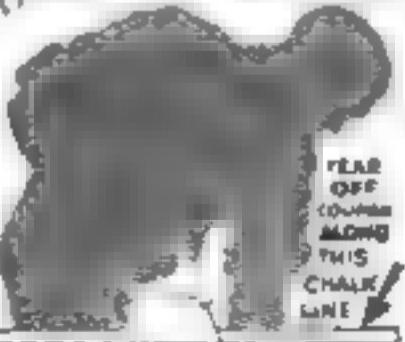
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Please submit me for examination. A DEL'S CARPENTER'S AND BUILDERS GUIDE. Shipping and handling \$1.00. Total \$1.00. I enclose you \$1.00 for first five months and the extra cost that you'll incur by your shipping.

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Occupation _____

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Money Making Opportunities

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2. **SELF-MADE MEN** Stories of 100 great men. Printed \$1.00. Shipping 25¢. Postage 25¢. Address: Arthur W. Ward, 111 Madison Avenue, New York City.

3. **THE BUSINESS MAN** How to succeed in business and a standard Man—A practical handbook designed for trade and office workers. Printed \$1.00. Shipping 25¢. Postage 25¢. Address: Arthur W. Ward, 111 Madison Avenue, New York City.

4. **THE BUSINESS WOMAN** Stories of 100 great business women. Printed \$1.00. Shipping 25¢. Postage 25¢. Address: Arthur W. Ward, 111 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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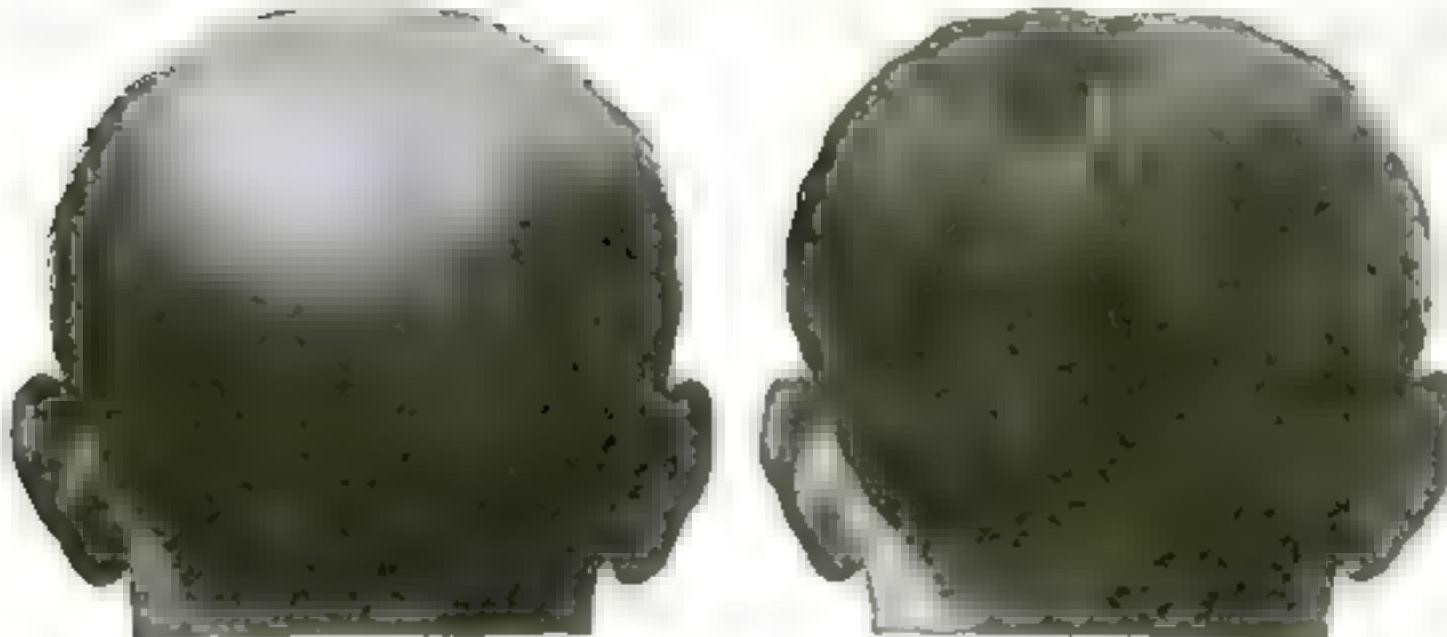
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More Money Making Opportunities on pages 6 to 24



In many cases of partial baldness the hair roots are not dead, but merely dormant. Merke Treatment revives dormant roots, promoting new hair growth. Note illustrations, reproduced to show how hair improves appearance.

New Hair Guaranteed in 30 Days—or No Cost!

A brand new growth of hair in 30 days! That's my guarantee. My startling discovery has already grown new hair for hundreds of others. If it can't do the same for you—then I don't want to keep a cent of your money. If you want the proof of what I have done for others—entirely free—just mail the coupon below.

By ALOIS MERKE, Founder of Famous Merke Institute, Fifth Ave., New York

THIS may sound like a broad claim to you—growing hair in 30 days. I don't know it. It is a broad claim. But I don't ask you to take my word for it. I don't ask you to risk a single cent. For no matter how thin your hair may be—unless there is new hair on your head in 30 days—then I don't want to keep a cent of your money!

All I ask you to do is to try my treatment. That's all. And if you are not positively amazed at the results at the end of 30 days—just tell me so, and without asking a single question I will instantly—and gladly—refund every cent you have paid me. That's how much faith I have in my treatment.

My Unusual Guarantee

I know you are skeptical. Perhaps you have wasted time and money on treatments which by their very nature could NEVER restore your hair. All right. Perhaps yours is one of the rare cases that I can't help, either. I don't know. But I know that it has banished falling hair and dandruff for hundreds of others—often with the first few treatments. I do know that it has already given a new growth of hair to people who long ago despaired of regaining their hair. And so I am entirely willing to let you try it at my risk—and if it fails to restore your hair then the test is free.

Entirely New Method

My treatment is the result of 17 years of experience gained in treating thousands of cases of baldness. This included many long years which I spent in such famous research centers as Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris, Cairo and Geneva. At the Merke Institute, Fifth Ave., New York, many have paid as high as \$500 for the results I have brought. Yet now—through the Merke Home Treatment—these same results may be secured at home for just a few cents a day!

Many people have the idea that when the hair falls out and no new hair appears that the hair roots are necessarily dead.

I have disproved this. In most cases the hair roots are not dead, but merely dormant! Even if the scalp is almost bare it is now possible, in a great many cases, to awaken these dormant hair roots and to stimulate an entirely new growth of healthy hair!



ALOIS MERKE
Founder of
Merke Institute

My method is entirely different from anything known or used before. It provides—for the first time—a means of penetrating direct to dormant roots, and giving them the very nourishment needed to enable them to grow hair. There is no massaging—no surgery—no "magic cures"—no unnecessary loss of bother of any kind. Yet results are usually noticeable after the very first few treatments which can be taken in any home in which there is electricity.

Free Booklet Explains Treatment

If you will merely fill in and mail the coupon below I will gladly send you without cost or obligation my interesting 32-page booklet—"New Way to Make Hair Grow"—describing my treatment in detail.

This booklet contains much helpful information on the care of the hair—and in addition shows by actual photograph what my treatment is doing for thousands of others.

If you are bald—or if right now you are merely troubled with falling hair and dandruff—this free book will prove to be of the greatest value to you. So mail the coupon now—and it will be sent you by return mail without cost or obligation.

ACTUAL RESULTS

"I have been bothered with baldness for many years and had lost nearly all my hair. After one month your treatment, it is a miracle and I am getting a lot of hair growing in. I am very anxious to learn of the Merke treatment." C. H.

"Treatment of point well shown quick results. After 6 weeks treatment a new growth of hair began about each side of the temple where I have been bald for years." C. H.

"I wanted to say I can see such great change in my hair. I am getting longer and my head is full of young hair that has made a way through right side. I have been using Merke Treatment. I can say enough or I tell the very thing you claim it to be. Mrs. G."

"After using the Merke Treatment on my left ear situation, my scalp is now showing improvement daily and I think in time I will have more hair than I had two years ago. I was practically bare on the top, but now it is gradually filling in from the back." J. S. W.

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Please send me without cost or obligation on my part a copy of the new booklet describing in detail the Merke Institute Home Treatment.

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"Tune In" on a Real Job and Get the Pay of a Specialist

*This Free Book Will Show You
How to Earn \$1,500 to \$10,000
Yearly as a Radio Expert*

THIS man who would be a success in business today must be a specialist. The market is already crowded with clerks, stenographers, accountants and detail men of every description. And as the number of applicants increases, the pay and opportunities diminish. Not that these men are unnecessary for their work is important and essential. But the competition has always been keen in general work of this kind and it is bound to increase in proportion to the number of good men available.

Radio Needs Trained Men

There is perhaps no other field today where specialists are needed more than in Radio. Trained men are required in every branch of this fascinating profitable profession. And the opportunities are great—almost without limit! Radio has swept across the face of the whole earth with a speed as surprising as it was sudden. Almost overnight it jumped into the front rank of the world's leading industries. Yet it is here to stay—and grow! For that

reason Radio needs good men. It is ready to treat them right and pay them well. And for the men who "get in" now, the best is none too good.

Get Into This Big Paying Profession

Consider for a moment the possibilities of Radio. The shores of every continent are dotted with transmitting and receiving stations. Practically every vessel is now equipped for communication with land and other ships. Hotels, railroad terminals, office buildings and government stations are flashing their business messages across cities, rivers, mountains and seas. At night millions of men, women and children are listening in to music, speeches, news, important events and business reports, broadcast for their amusement and education. Factories, stores, banks, laboratories, business houses and newspaper offices are employing Radio experts in every branch of the profession. Yet the demand for good men is far greater than the supply. If YOU are sick of plodding along in the daily grind of monotonous office routine—held down by the thousands of men who are doing the same work as you—get out of the rut into this big paying profession.

PICK OUT THE JOB YOU WANT WE WILL HELP YOU GET IT

This is a brief list of the positions in the Radio field today, and the salaries paid—

Broadcasting Station Operator, \$125 to \$250 a month.

Commercial Land Station Operator, \$150 a month and up.

First-Class Ship Operator, \$105 a month in addition to all expenses paid.

Radio Engineer, up to \$10,000 a year.

Radio Inspector, \$1000 to \$4500 a year.

Radio Salesman, \$2000 to \$10,000 a year.

Radio Mechanic, \$1500 to \$4000 a year.

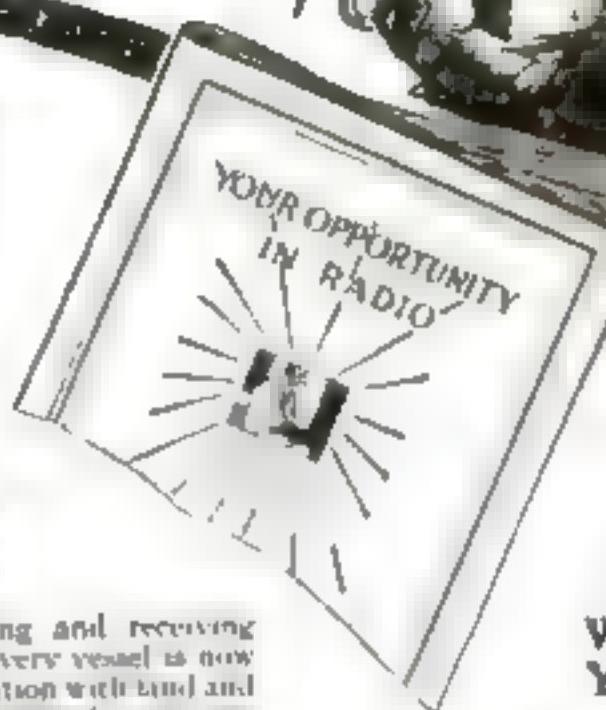
Radio Instructor, \$150 to \$250 a month.

Radio Draftsman, \$7 to \$15 per day.

Radio Executive, up to \$10,000 a year.

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On land and sea, the news of the world's progress is flowing under the skilled fingers of Certified "Radio-tritians" men who are well-paid, honored and respected for their specialized knowledge and important work. A short course of training at home for the enjoyable work of Radio, will quickly enable you to be independent, to travel and see the world if you wish or establish yourself in a permanent position in your own town. Radio will take you out of the rut of a bare existence, into the enviable standing of a specialist—with unlimited opportunities for honor, power, wealth and satisfaction. It will make you a doer of real things, a real force in the world and an important factor in your own community. Start to train NOW for a Radio position while the profession is growing. You can start TODAY—in your spare hours at home.



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Do you know that more than half the business of the United States is electrical in nature? This great field pays big money and is alive with countless opportunities. Every day we have the opportunity to place men in the better jobs. When you enter the profession you can't afford to be without the prestige and backing of the S & H Electrical Works.

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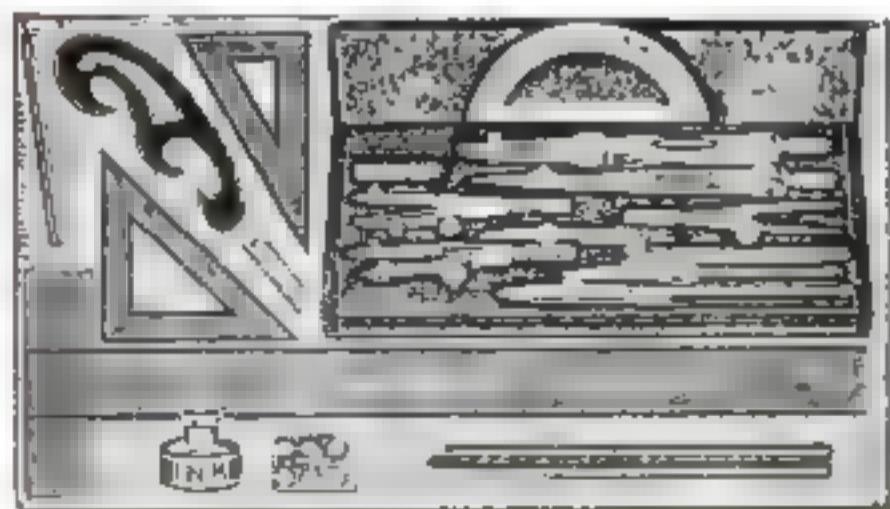
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A Problem in Invention Can You Solve It?

This simple test will show whether or not you have inventive ability; thousands have it and do not know it, or do not develop it. Yet invention is the easiest way to earn a fortune. No technical or scientific knowledge necessary. Read below a few instances of how little ideas have made millions of dollars for their inventors.

HOW would you like to get the royalty paid to the inventor of the tin cap used on millions of bottles? How much money would you have now had you thought of the simple idea of putting rubber tape on pencils? Wouldn't you gladly be the inventor of the Gillette Safety Razor who it is said made as much as TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS a year? Surely you would gladly change places with the inventor of the tiny shop-lifter who was paid an income tax of \$20,000, or with the man who invented the President Suspender who is now worth \$5,000,000. The inventor of the magnetic attachment for cameras sold his patent rights for \$400,000.

Idea Worth Fortunes

One single idea—as simple as any of these—can make you independently wealthy in a short time. Other inventors have made hundreds of thousands of dollars from such common things as the crimped hair pin, the net lace, the paper safety match, the ordinary wire paper clip. These are certainly not complicated inventions—they are so simple, in fact, that probably thousands of people thought of them but only one man DID anything about the idea when it came to him.

You, too, probably have ideas for needed inventions—and the only reason you have not turned your ideas into gold is because no thousands of other persons, you admit, you own ability to invent. Or, first must remind you believe that an inventor must be born, that every man is a man of genius who invents things as naturally as other people do their work as bookkeepers, mechanics, doctors or farmers.

Invention Can Be Learned

But this is not true. What were our great inventors before they invented anything? He was a teacher. Edison was a telegrapher. Gillette and Waterman were traveling salesmen. Better proof than this is that you can satisfy yourself that invention is not limited to geniuses in that + a surely great work, luck or chance. You can fit in to your self-right opinion any number from the cellar built of the original railroad engine to the result of one simple kind of thought easily in use in adding a new row of floors.

Just think, for a moment, what you do to any example in addition. You see a problem—the row of figures. You recognize that a result is wanted: the sum of the figures. From these two facts you go ahead and get the result. And because only one answer can be correct for that particular example, you know you solve your problem when you find that answer.

Proof YOU Can Invent

Exactly the same thing is true in invention. This is the proof. At the top right-hand corner of this page is shown a simple problem in invention. What would you put on a shaft "A" to force members "B" & "C" to move back at the same time. A little thought will show you the correct answer within a few minutes.



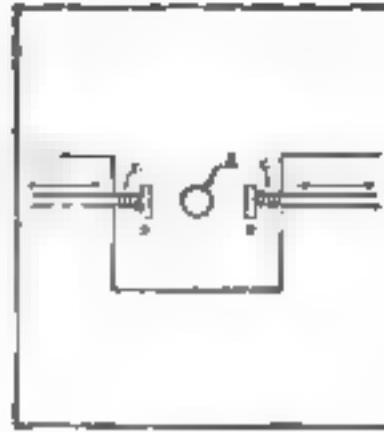
Raymond F. Baker, who with fourteen other authors in a series, now makes it easy for you to learn how to invent in your spare time at home.

What Edison Says

Could you ask the advice of any greater authority than Thomas A. Edison? He says: "Invention is a science, and should be taught as a profession."

And now for the best part: you can profit by Edison's advice. You can actually learn invention as a profession—exactly as other people are learning electrician, machinist, tax collector, etc. You are, or what your present work is, you have the basic ability to invent. No special knowledge of mechanics or science is necessary.

The Bureau of Inventive Science offers you the first course in practical inventive education. It has written down the easy-to-read principles of Inventive Science so that everybody can read them and learn to use them. The ability to invent was born in you. You already possess the instinct to invent. What you need now is to develop this ability. This instant, today, you can use it to produce inventions. All you need is to become interested in this easy, logical training which will develop your ability so it will be worth real money. Fifteen famous inventors tell you **WHAT TO INVENT** and **HOW TO INVENT**. They tell you the secrets of inventing which every successful inventor knows. They explain how to originate ideas, how to develop and perfect them, how to get patents. But they tell you even more: Thousands of experienced inventors have been disappointed of their rewards because they did not know how to protect their patent rights. This great course tells you exactly what you want to know—how to sell an invention, how to get the most money for your ideas.



Here is an interesting little problem in invention. The solution will be found very quickly if we pull the A.

A is the end of a shaft. The two members B & C are free to move in either direction indicated by the arrows. If they are pushed back, the linkage A-C will immediately pull them forwards again.

The problem is to put some kind of an attachment on A revolved shaft. A so that the members B & C will be pulled back to the same extent every time the shaft A rotates a single revolution. The device on shaft A must hold all of the two members B & C in line for each revolution. What would you suggest putting on the shaft A?

New FREE Book

The most fascinating part of this great new course is at the top. **Learn by actual practice right in your own home.** With each lesson you are set some problem in invention, and take the one you worked out here. To illustrate my case, I will give actual situations in patent office drawings. Here is an example. It gives you an unforgettable, instinctive habit of thinking inventively, you know the answer, and you realize. In fact, the examples this entire book are so simple as to easy to understand, so interesting, that they seem more like a dramatic game than like practice. That will teach you a supremely useful invention.

A wonderful new book just printed tells you more about the Bureau of Inventive Science and its unique new course in Invention. It costs nothing, send the coupon at once. Hundreds of years ago, the world needed only few things. Now few inventions were made. But now the world has more needs, more things to do. Every day there is a task which might be more or less trivial which a simple idea can solve. It may be a new toy for your children. The man who invented the Kiddle hat is reported to have over \$5,000,000. It may be a new kind of soap. B. J. Baldwin is worth millions of dollars today. It can even be a new kind of lamp to make houses like castles for millions of housewives. But no doubt + what it is—if your idea is practical if it solves a problem.

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What I Learned About Old Age

By
Gwen C. Kirby, A.M., J.D.

Why Many Men Are Old at 40

I had often wondered why so many men begin to lose their vigor and alertness when they are scarcely out of their 30's—yet others, at 60 and 70, seem to be in the prime of life. There must be some reason for this difference. And I found out exactly what this reason is.

65%* Have Gland Trouble

I have learned that 65% of all men past a certain middle age have a disorder of a little gland, called the prostate. And prostate disorder is not only the direct cause of much distress, often necessitating operation, but it displays itself in many parts of the body, mental as well as physical.

Common Middle Age Ailments

Here is an important cause for many ailments which heretofore have been simply taken for granted as old age "symptoms"—severe aches in back, legs and feet frequent nighty fits, nervousness and restlessness and frequent dizziness—implies indicating high blood pressure; and I learned how, by an astonishingly simple new method that these minor fits would be eliminated so rapidly & suddenly without effort, without drugs or operations—a treatment that reaches the gland directly yet is so convenient that any one can apply it in their own home.

10,000 Men Find Relief



But most surprising of all, I find Unit 10,446 men have already found relief - bankers, lawyers, doctors in every section of the country are praising and endorsing the method. I read many letters. One that was from a man in Colorado, "33 years young is my age," he writes, "but for years I suffered with prostate trouble. I tried medicine to no avail. I had almost given up hope when a doctor recommended your treatment. Just think of a man 3 years old being restored to the health and buoyancy of youth. And it is within the reach of every one. There are no drugs, no books, no electric rays.

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If you are troubled with any of the disorders mentioned if you have chronic Constipation or Prostate trouble, you should send for a valuable interesting free book, written by this scientist, titled "Why Many Men Are Old at 40." It describes this splendid treatment and shows how you may regain much of your youthful vigor and be free from certain disorders. No obligation. But write at once—the editor is him self. Simply mail request to The Electro Thermal Company, 4029 Main Street, Steubenville, Ohio, the concern that is distributing these books for the author.

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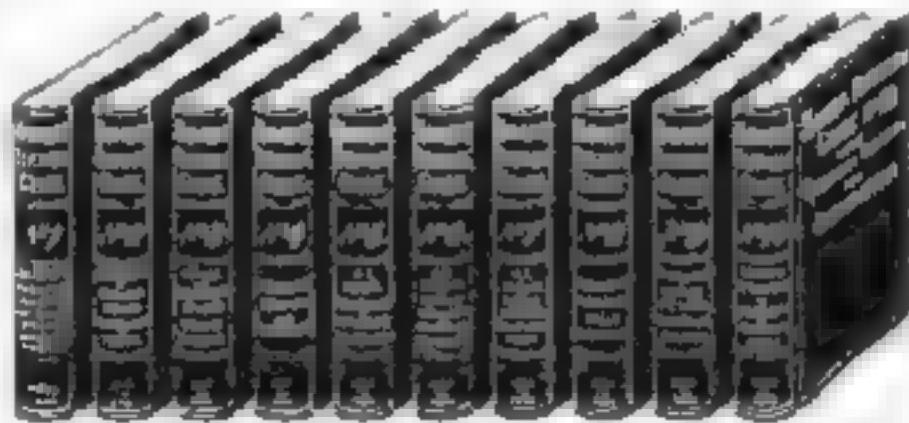
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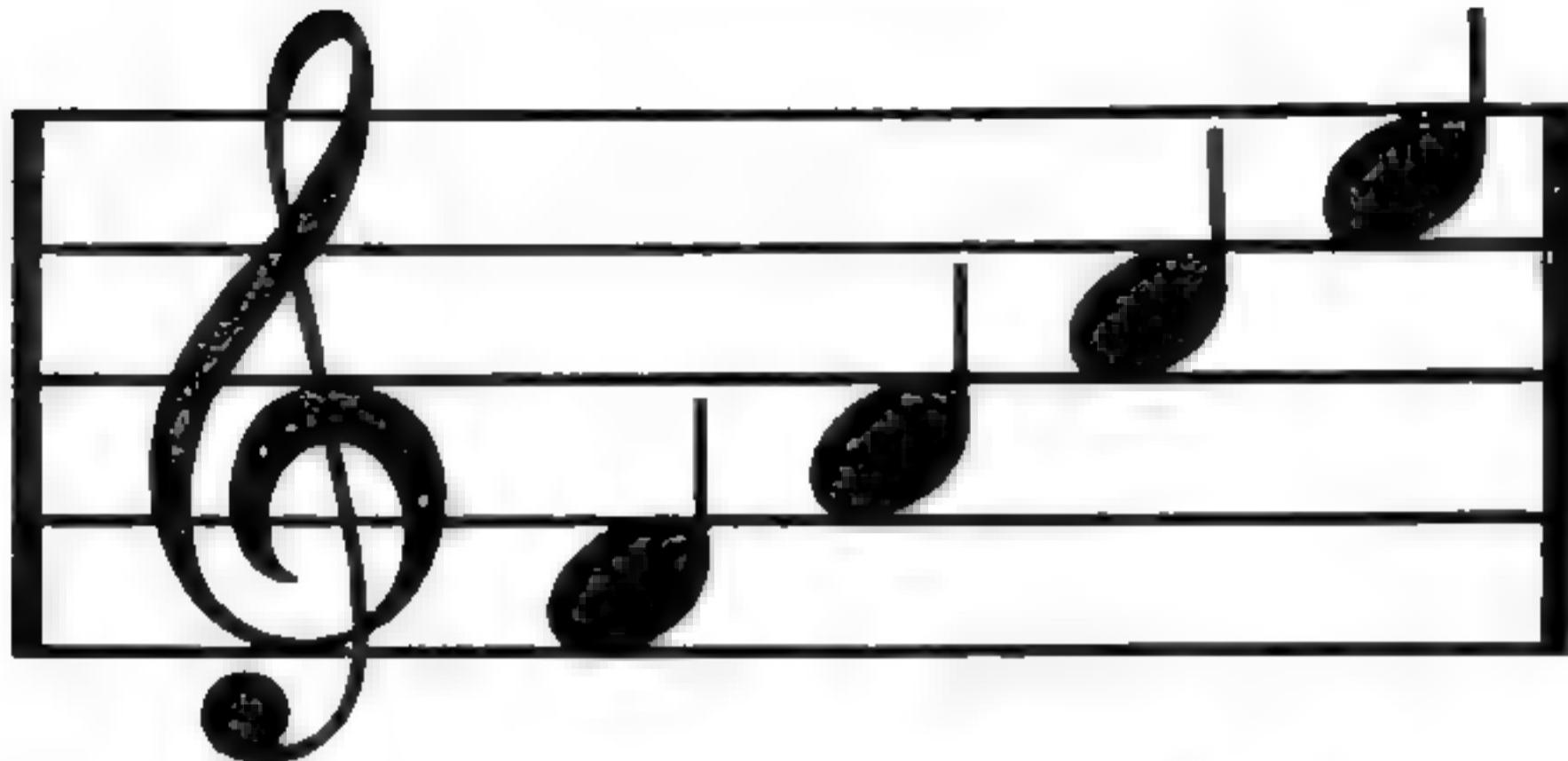
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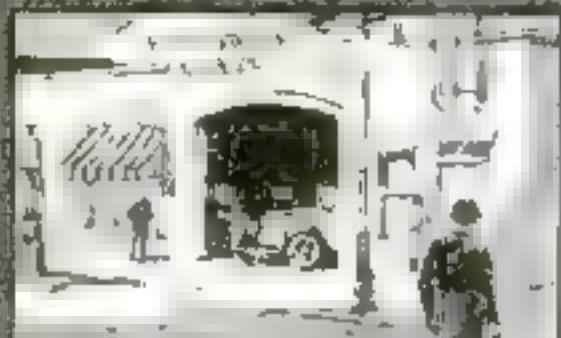
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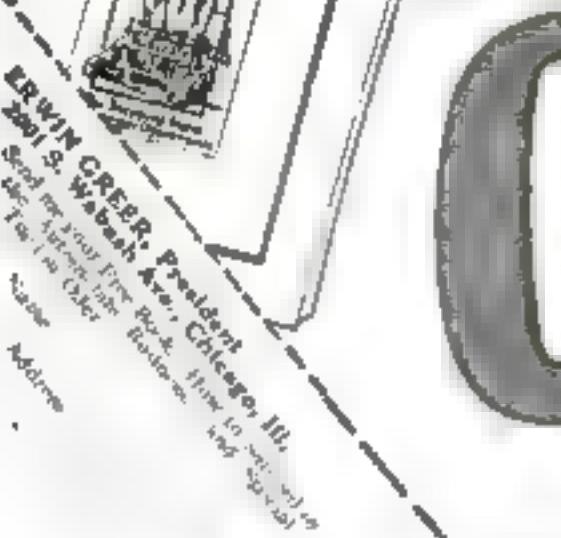


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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

SUMNER N. BLOSSOM, Editor

January, 1924



Take the Brakes off Your Brain!

First Article of a Vitally Useful Psychological Series—

A FEW days ago a small fire occurred in a house near mine. I happened to be looking out of my window when a man rushed down the street to turn in an alarm at the corner box. In an almost unbelievably short time—not more than two or three minutes—a fire engine pulled up before the house. A few minutes later the blaze had been extinguished and the engine had departed.

A Wonderful Alarm System

This was no extraordinary occurrence, simply a commonplace incident of present-day city life. Still, I couldn't but wonder at the swift passing events that followed the ringing of the alarm. Here was a marvelous coordination of human ingenuity and discipline. Automatically the touch of a finger on a switch within the box caused it to summon a roaring engine to the location of the fire. Then a perfect teamwork and precision-trained firemen had gone at work of putting out the flames.

And yet, as a psychologist I had little reason to marvel at what I saw. For the complex electrical fire-alarm system and the perfect discipline of the firemen represent only an imperfect imitation of the wonderfully sensitive alarm system operating in every normal human body.

At the heart of this system is a central control station—the brain. Leading from it to every "corner box" of the body is an elaborate network of wires—our nerves. And finally, responding to every interchange of messages or alarms, that flash along the nerves to and from the brain are our muscles, performing for us the movements necessary to protect and support our lives.

On the degree of perfection with which this complicated nerve system functions, and on the precision and discipline of our muscles in responding to every signal flashed to the brain, depends largely our success in meeting the tasks

or emergencies that every-day life presents. To know the secret of this wonderful network of living nerves and muscles, to discover its weaknesses, repair its faults, and to make it respond more surely to our common needs—that is the art of psychology.

At the World Series baseball games in New York I recently witnessed an incident that illustrated in a vivid way the working of the human alarm system. One of the Yankee batmen hit a fly-ball over the left field, well out in right field. It was beyond the reach of the first baseman and the right fielder—

apparently a safe hit. And yet the fly was caught by Frisch, second-base-man of the Giants, even though, when the ball was hit, he was stationed farther away from its ultimate landing place than any other player.

The reason Frisch caught the ball was this: Almost at the instant the batman struck the ball, Frisch had started running in the direction it was traveling. In fact, to most people in the stands his first movement seemed to coincide with the crack of bat-on-ball.

Messages Flashed to the Brain

Yet the two events really were not simultaneous. Between the instant the bat touched the ball and the instant that Frisch started to run, there was an infinitesimal pause. And during that pause, a highly complicated series of actions and reactions had taken place in his body—comparable to the transmission of electric signals and the resultant appearance of the fire engines, but infinitely more complex and infinitely more certain.

The crack of the bat stirred into action delicate nerve centers controlling the man's vision and his hearing. From these nerve centers, sensitive nerves carried a report of that event to certain brain cells. These, accepting the message transmitted from the eyes and ears, retransmitted it along another line of nerves to the muscles that carried him in the direction of the ball. And not until these muscles received the relayed message did he move.

That may seem like a long and complicated explanation of a process that took place in a space of time so short as to be virtually incalculable; but it is typical of the working of the wonderful human nervous system and its guiding power, the brain. Every time we perform a conscious action, there is just such an interchange of messages between our nerve centers, our brain and our muscles.

If you accidentally touch the glowing end of a cigar, you quickly draw your hand away. This may seem to you



This diagram represents one of the very highest orders of animal intelligence, yet his capabilities end where those of the baby begin. Animal instincts rule the life of the chimpanzee. He has reached his limit of progress. But in the baby the mind is master. The baby can reason, and there is no limit to his progress and the heights he can achieve.

to be an instinctive action—one performed more or less automatically by your muscles without the direction of your brain. But it is not. You pull your hand away because your brain, sending the message of pain from your finger tips, directs your muscles to remove it from the danger area, just as the brain of the baseball player directed his muscles to carry him toward the flying ball.

Yet these processes of this sort may seem complicated. Really they are elementary when compared with other, more complex, processes by which our brains and nerve systems serve our needs. Even the lower animals possess nervous organizations that guide them in avoiding danger or pain and enable them to perform actions necessary to support life.

The Chimpanzee

Consider the chimpanzee shown with the child on the preceding page. The chimpanzee has a high order of animal intelligence; it can do some things that are as yet beyond the capabilities of the child. But the animal can't reason and in a few months the child will outstrip it mentally. The chimpanzee lives by its animal instincts. It never can progress. But there is no limit to the progress of the child.

Man Reasons

The one important and essential difference that distinguishes man from the lower animals is that man possesses a mind. He reasons. His life is ruled not by every passing impulse that flashes across the transmission lines of his nerves. Rather, his mind is master. His brain, the central station, rules. It is the guiding power of his nervous system, and consequently of his body and its functions.

Lock a cat in a box covered by a lid that will spring open at the touch of a lever, and the cat will remain a prisoner.

It will struggle madly, clawing at the sides of the box, hunching itself about in protest against its confinement, but all its efforts will fail to bring release unless, of course, it should touch accidentally the lever operating the lid.

But lock a man in a similar box and observe how different are his actions. He

trolling its own set of muscles. Long ago science by experiments with animals, discovered the specific locations of the motor centers controlling the movements of the legs, arms, face, fingers, in fact, every part of the body.

Psychology, the scientific study of the mind, has revealed one extremely important fact about these motor centers that holds the key to success or failure. It is this

Impulse Needed

Your brain, though it is the ruler of your body, has not the power of itself to initiate thought; nor can it, of itself, direct your muscles to perform any definite action. It must receive, first, a suggestion or impulse from without.

A ring of your doorbell, the entrance of another person into the room where you are reading, or some other interruption, may cause you to put down this magazine—a thing which, if you are interested, you probably have no intention of doing.

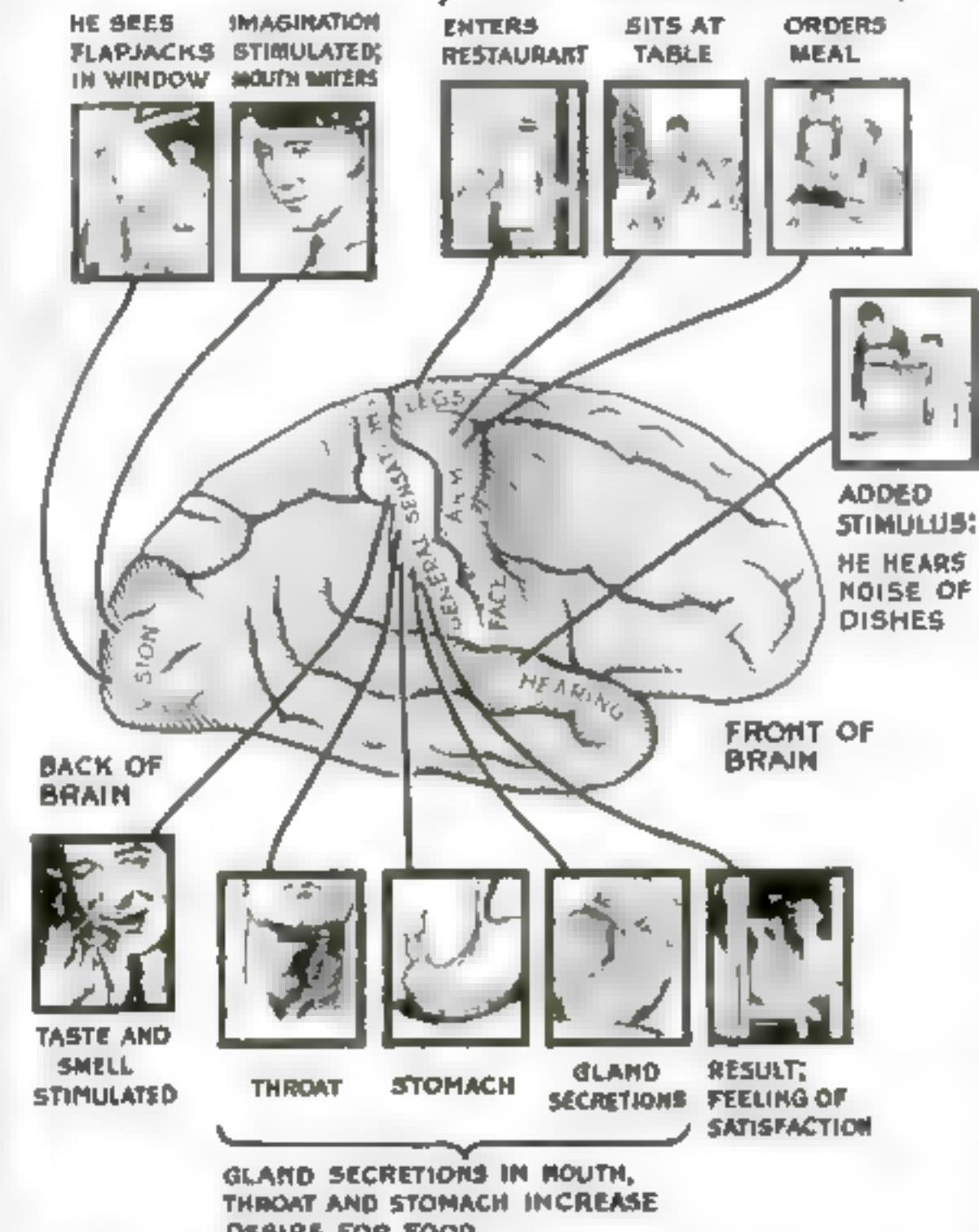
Or, take the case of Frisch, the Giants' second-base-man. His motor centers did not direct his muscles to move toward the fly ball until after his brain had perceived that movement was necessary if he was to intercept the ball.

Why You Act

Although you may be awake, you will not rise from your bed in the morning until the sunlight or the night of your clock informs you that the time has come for you to be about your duties. On your way to take the street car to your office or shop

How the Brain Controls the Body

MOTOR CENTERS RESPOND



HERE is a picture story of how the brain, receiving stimuli from without, transmits the sensation of hunger to the body and moves the muscles to responsive action. The man in the pictures first sees flapjacks cooking in the window. Through the visual center of the brain his imagination is stimulated. He imagines himself in the restaurant eating flapjacks, which

causes stimulation of the senses of taste and smell and of certain glands of throat and stomach. Through their secretions, these glands bring increased desire for food—the mouth-watering sensation. Noises in the restaurant add still another stimulus. All these sense messages are transmitted through the motor centers to the muscles, which act to satisfy the hunger.

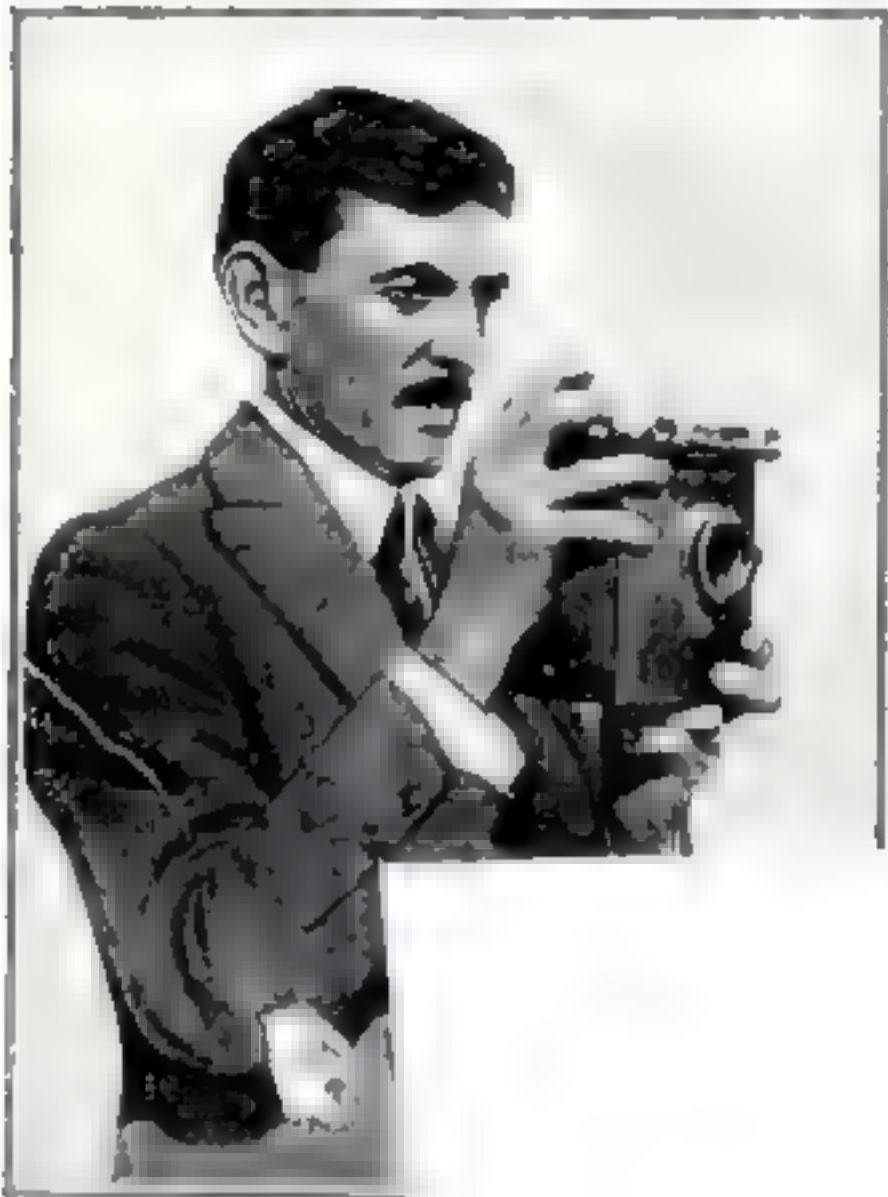
will not struggle, he will not hurry. He will consider his situation calmly until he discovers that by moving the lever he may cause the lid to rise and so gain his freedom.

In every normal, healthy man the brain is ruler. It exercises its control over his muscles through certain groups of brain cells called motor centers, each con-

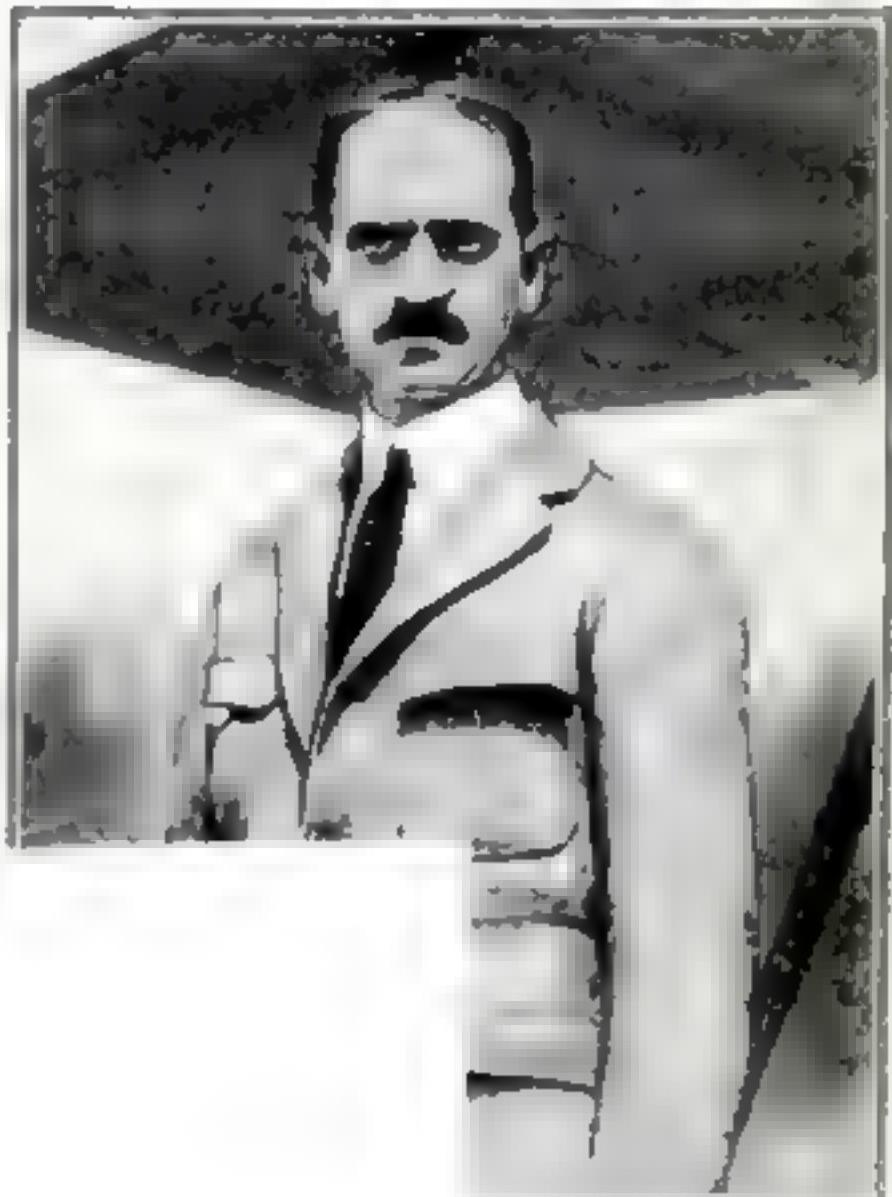
you will not hurry unless you learn in some way that hurry is necessary because you have left your home at a later time than usual. Also, you probably would not be going to work at all had your brain not learned, either from your own experience in the past or by information you have received repeatedly from

(Continued on page 130)

Men of the Hour in Science



DR. PAUL BARTSCH, head of the Division of Mollusks of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., demonstrating the compact underwater motion-picture camera which he has invented to photograph creatures of the sea. Diving into the clear waters about the Bahama Islands, he recently obtained remarkable movies of many varieties of strange fishes in their native haunts



GLENN H. CURTISS, pioneer of American aviation, is the first to "hop off" from the surface of the water in a motorless glider. In recent tests in Manhasset Bay, off Port Washington, L. I., an extremely light hydroplane glider designed by him rose from the waves, after being towed some distance by motorboat

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DR. W. W. CAMPBELL (left), director of the Lick Observatory and president of the University of California, in a recent statement declared that certain areas of Mars, as detected through the telescope, change in color with the seasons, indicating that there might be vegetable life on Mars



DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, of the California Institute of Technology (right), has been awarded the Edison Medal for meritorious achievement in electrical research by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In presenting the award, Dr. P. B. Jewett, president of the institute, declared that "in the last two decades Millikan has done more to influence young men toward clear thinking in scientific research than any other man in America."

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Army Airship Rescues Fallen Aviator from the Sea

THE airship has proved itself to be an effective life saver at sea. The illustration, from an actual photograph, shows the spectacular rescue of a fallen aviator by the U. S. Airship D-3 recently off Cape Hatteras.

The remarkable feat was accomplished by lowering the airship to within 15 feet

of the water. The ship's speed often was killed by heading it into the wind and idling the motor. With a rope ladder trailing in the water, the ship approached the wrecked airplane slowly until the swimming aviator could grasp the end of the ladder and climb to safety. To allow for the weight of the extra passenger,

balloons were blown out, and the D-3 rose again.

In performing the rescue the D-3 was commanded by Captain William O. Butler, 19th Airship Company, Langley Field, Va. The rescued aviator was Staff Sergeant Charles V. Williams of the same company.

Seventy Miles an Hour in a Hydro-Glider

New Air-Propelled Boat Skims Waves at Express-Train Speed

SEVENTY miles an hour in three inches of water is the astounding performance claimed for a revolutionary new type of air-propelled glider-boat developed by F. W. Davies, of Dudley, England.

This feat is the more impressive because, unlike most craft that threaten the world's speed record, the Davies hydro-glider conquers water not by sheer, costly massing of compact power, but essentially by minimizing friction. Nautical super-speed, hitherto exclusively a sport of open-handed millionaires, therefore is brought within the reach of every water lover.

Commuters May Use It

But its importance as a new plaything for sportsmen is overshadowed by its significance as a promising attack on the problems of commuting to and from large cities. A New Yorker with one of these wave-skimming boats could enjoy the pleasures and economies of country residence, commuting daily down Long Island Sound or the Hudson. Every river and waterway in the country, such as the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, would become a quick and open road to points now sparsely settled because of the slow speeds at which most river and lake craft travel.

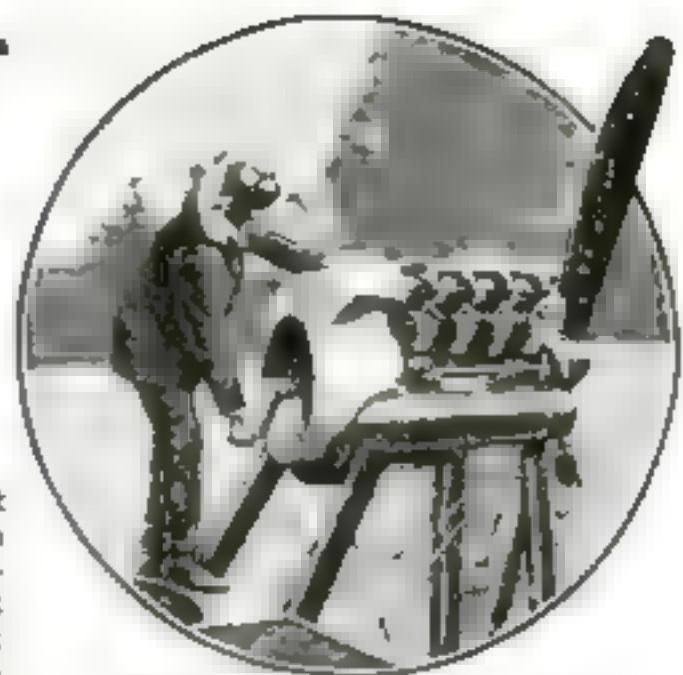
An airplane propeller and engine drive the hydro-glider. Thus the enormous friction exerted by water upon high-speed propeller blades is avoided. Moreover, such propulsion helps achieve the shallow-water operation that is imperative for safe navigation on many lake and river stretches.

The Rudder

Even the main rudder, a high, finlike projection, operates by deflecting air instead of water. Two small water rudders are located on the transom for maneuvering, but they rise above the surface as soon as the craft has picked up speed.

The chief factor in effecting the craft's amazingly

shallow draft is the wide, somewhat flat bottom. The weight is distributed over a large water area, sharply limiting the displacement depth. This construction not only greatly reduces the danger of wreck and injury by lifting the craft's bottom above the reach of most underwater dangers, but further lessens the potential friction. For at high speeds the hydro-glider skims from wave to wave instead of pushing through the water. The lifting power of the water is utilized to the uttermost, while the resultant strength of it is



An airplane engine and propeller mounted high on braced struts, drive the new speed craft

scientific design of the Davies craft. Only the cockpit portion is raised. The hull is low and flat to prevent resistance to the buoyant breeze encountered at high speeds.

The forward end of the cockpit is rounded for the same reason.

The hull is oblong in shape, with a tapering tail upon which is the main rudder, operating directly in the air stream from the propeller.

Strength of Construction

The airplane engine and the air screw are mounted high on struts braced by diagonal wires. The cockpit, forward of the engine, seats six persons. The main walls of the hull are braced at close intervals with timbers, while the longitudinal stringers and the keel are fastened by stout metal gusset plates riveted together. The bottom, which bears a great strain, consists of two skins laid at 45 degrees to each other. A double layer of chemically treated and copper-fastened fabric lies between these skins. Moreover, the bottom is constructed so that a damaged plank can be replaced at slight cost.

Perfect control of the craft is said to be possible at all speeds. At half throttle it is said to glide 40 miles an hour. Because of the reduction of friction its fuel cost is low.

The world's speed record for power boats, 81.5 miles an hour, is held by *Miss America II*, Gar Wood's motorized hurricane.

Yet the Davies hydro-glider, an embodiment of striking departures in design, almost equalled this record in its first trials. It demonstrated thus the soundness of principles which may set a new mark for speed boats to shoot at.

A Busy Man's Hobby—The Stars

Do you ever consider the significance of the fact that the small end of an astronomical telescope always points toward the earth, while the large end points to the heavens?

James Hartness, former governor of Vermont, noted engineer, inventor, and business man, is one man who does.

"Whenever my worries get too much for me I find solace in my telescope," he says in a notable interview in next month's *POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY*. "Then the seeming importance of the little affairs of this world pales to insignificance in comparison with the vast worlds that lie beyond us."

Don't miss this fascinating story of Mr. Hartness' hobby—a remarkable underground observatory where he embarks on wonderful journeys into the skies.

avoided to a marked degree. Thus the new craft adapts the most efficient principles of the famous seakeds, which some years ago upset many traditions of nautical construction.

Even wind friction is reduced by the



The hydro-glider piloted by its inventor F. W. Davies, of Dudley, England, during recent tests in which the novel craft skinned over the waves at a speed of 70 miles an hour

Cameras Pick Race-Track Winners



By Truman Stevens

A SWIFT, short flash—often only a blur of straining heads—upon the retina of a human eye decides the winner of most horse races. Thousands and occasionally millions of dollars hinge upon that flash. Hundreds of decisions have been questioned, many no doubt justly, for even a judge's eyes are humanly fallible.

But lately on a Belgian track a specially devised camera, ingeniously connected with a finish tape, has been the court of last resort. This invention, recently improved by a Frenchman, now awards contested places at the famous Maisons-Laffitte track.

A green cotton thread that operates the camera shutters when touched by the winning horse, is stretched across the track at the height of a horse's breast. It is just enough in front of the finish line so that the photograph registers the exact moment when the winner's nose appears in line with the winning post.

Two posts, from 23 to 26 feet high, one atop the judges' box, the other on the opposite side of the track, are equipped each with three convergent cameras. These are disposed so that a fine vertical line

just before the focal center of the glass screen of each camera is in line with the winning post and the judges' view. Four of these six cameras—two on each post—are operated simultaneously when the winner's breast touches the finish thread. Two of the four—one on each post—have one focus, and the other two have another focus, giving four varying pictures. Thus a good photograph of every horse and of every inch of the finish line is assured. A fine line indicates on each photograph the location of the finish line.

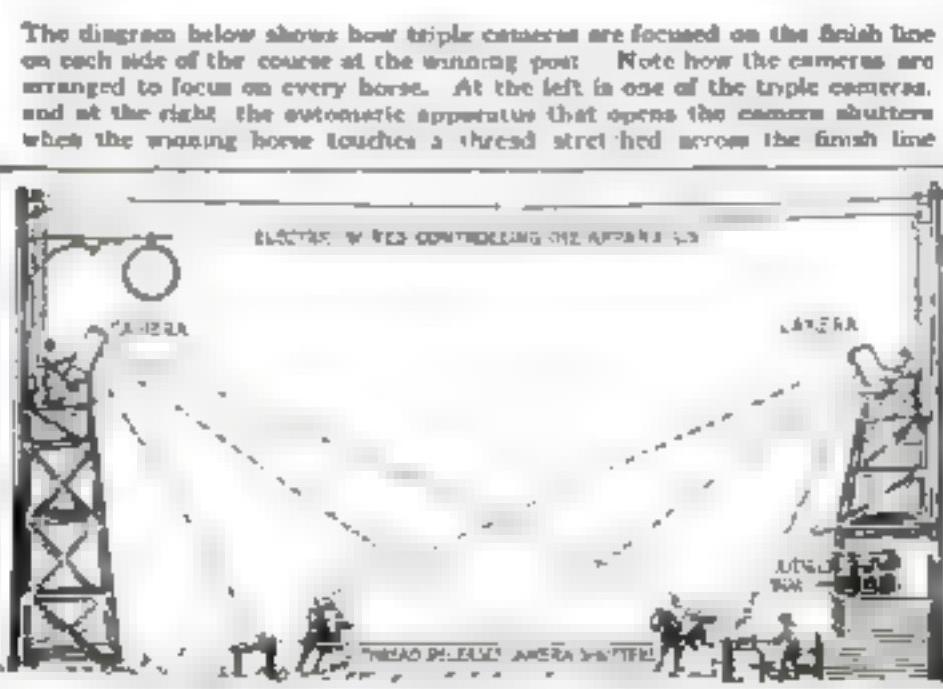
The remaining cameras—two on each post—are released simultaneously by an operator. These two are intended to photograph a group containing one or more placed horses when such a group is separated from the winning horse by some distance.

The thread that actuates the automatic cameras will withstand a steady tension of nearly 20 pounds, but will break at a slight shock. It ends at each post in an electric contact formed of two flexible plates barely separated. Contact between the winner's breast and the thread

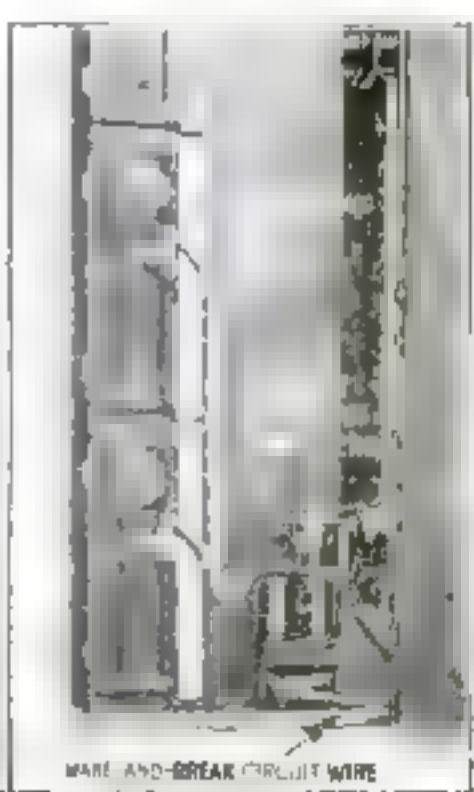


A close finish, automatically photographed from the judges' box. The black vertical line across the center of the photograph produced by a fine thread in front of the cameras lens, is in line with the finish post. It's easy by this method for the judges to pick the winning horse.

causes no increased tension resulting in simultaneous contact between the plates. The resultant current, through a magnet, releases the shutters of all four cameras. Three minutes after the race is won, the pictures establishing the winners are developed. If the judges have no doubt of the result, they announce the decision as soon as the race is over. Otherwise the word "Photograph" is posted and the onlookers await the verdict of the mechanical judges.



The diagram below shows how triple cameras are focused on the finish line on each side of the course at the winning post. Note how the cameras are arranged to focus on every horse. At the left is one of the triple cameras, and at the right, the automatic apparatus that opens the camera shutters when the winning horse touches a thread stretched across the finish line.



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Air Flivvers for Everybody

Midget Planes to Sell for \$150 and to Fly on a Thimbleful of Gasoline

By Donald Harris

ALITTLE more than 20 years ago people pushed to their front doors to watch the planes go by. Ten years ago at airports could draw the eyes of a countryside.

How long must we wait before the airplane becomes like the automobile, a common mode of transportation, a family convenience? How soon before the housewife, who has listed the kitchen window at the growing roar of a plane, looks down upon that kitchen window from where the birds are? In a few years, at most.

In the recent international motor glider contest at Lympne, England, two planes each flew 87 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Another drove his tiny sky sparrow at a speed of 75 miles an hour. These midget aerial midgets were restricted to engines of not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower and a width of 10 feet from wing tip to wing tip. Their average cost was only \$1000.

Such sensational achievements open up a comparatively virgin field of aviation. The "flying flivver" is an infant, with an infant's possibilities. The 87-mile gasoline record and the 75-mile speed record are pioneering feats. One thousand dollars will not long remain the minimum cost of such machines. Lawrence Sperry, inventor of the tiny "messenger" plane, confidently predicts that the \$160 plane is only a few years away. Quantity production of small engines is now the only thing standing in the way of such cheap machines. These engines could be built in large numbers for \$50 each, according to Henry Ford.

But, ignoring everything except achieved facts, we find the implications of such facts tremendous and astounding.

One of these "air babies" could fly from New York to Chicago, 908 miles by rail, in 12 hours on $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of gasoline. The fastest train takes 20 hours. At prevailing fares and gasoline prices, the aerial trip would cost nearly \$30 less than the rail trip. Railroad fares the country over average 8.6 cents a mile. Investment and upkeep aside, the air flivver fare would be 8¢ of a cent a mile.

A Short Hop between Cities

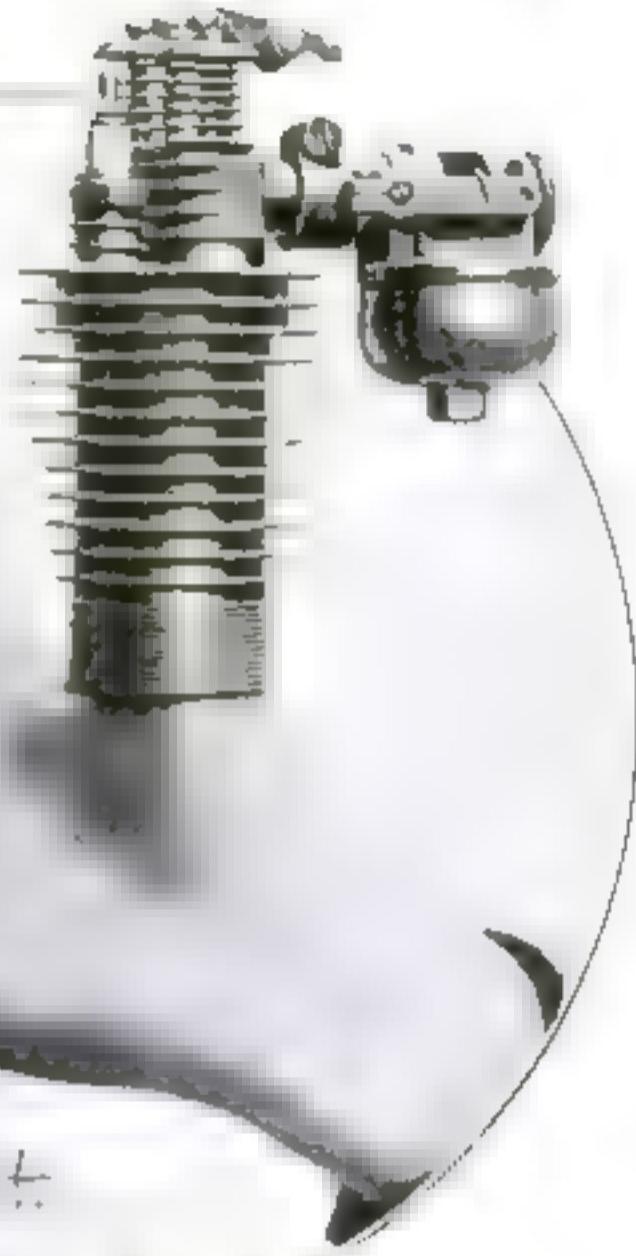
To one of these Tom Thumb planes, Chicago and Omaha would be $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours apart. Chicago and St. Paul, or New York and Pittsburgh, would be six hours apart. Eight hours would separate New York and Akron. A Senator could leave Washington, D. C., at 10 A.M. and keep a speaking engagement in Chicago at 8.30 in the evening. Flying 10 hours a day, one of these planes easily could reach San Francisco from Chicago in three days. A 13-hour flight would put a Seattle business man at a conference in San Francisco.

A Victoria "air baby," of less than 10-foot wing spread, piloted by Captain Cockrell, in test flight at Lympne, England

All these figures are based on railroad mileage. And a plane flies as does the crow.

The commuting possibilities of the "air flivver" break the splendid achievements of the automobile and the electric train. Thousands of commuters spend an hour riding to and from their work twice daily. The expenditure of the same amount of time with an aerial flivver would bring cheap land, country seats, and country life within reach of millions of the overgrown cities. At the close of the day the New Yorker could take an elevator to the roof of his office building and fly to dinner with his family in the quiet of New Hampshire's White Mountains, or in the Adirondacks.

True, there are now no adequate facilities for landing or for the housing of planes. But how old are service stations and garages? Protected skyscraper tops would offer ideal landing areas. Beacon routes for night flying, proved a success by



The above photographs of the Victoria "air baby" show the first of the new flying cars which are to revolutionize personal transportation. This engine is 700 cubic inches. Estimated weight is 100 pounds. The engine is built in the form of a motorcycle engine. The Victoria "air baby" is a single-seater, open cockpit, biplane. It has a 10-foot wing span and an average speed of 25 miles an hour. In the recent air mail race at Lympne, England, Captain Cockrell, a public relations man, drove baby planes 87 miles on a gallon of gasoline at a speed of 75 miles an hour.

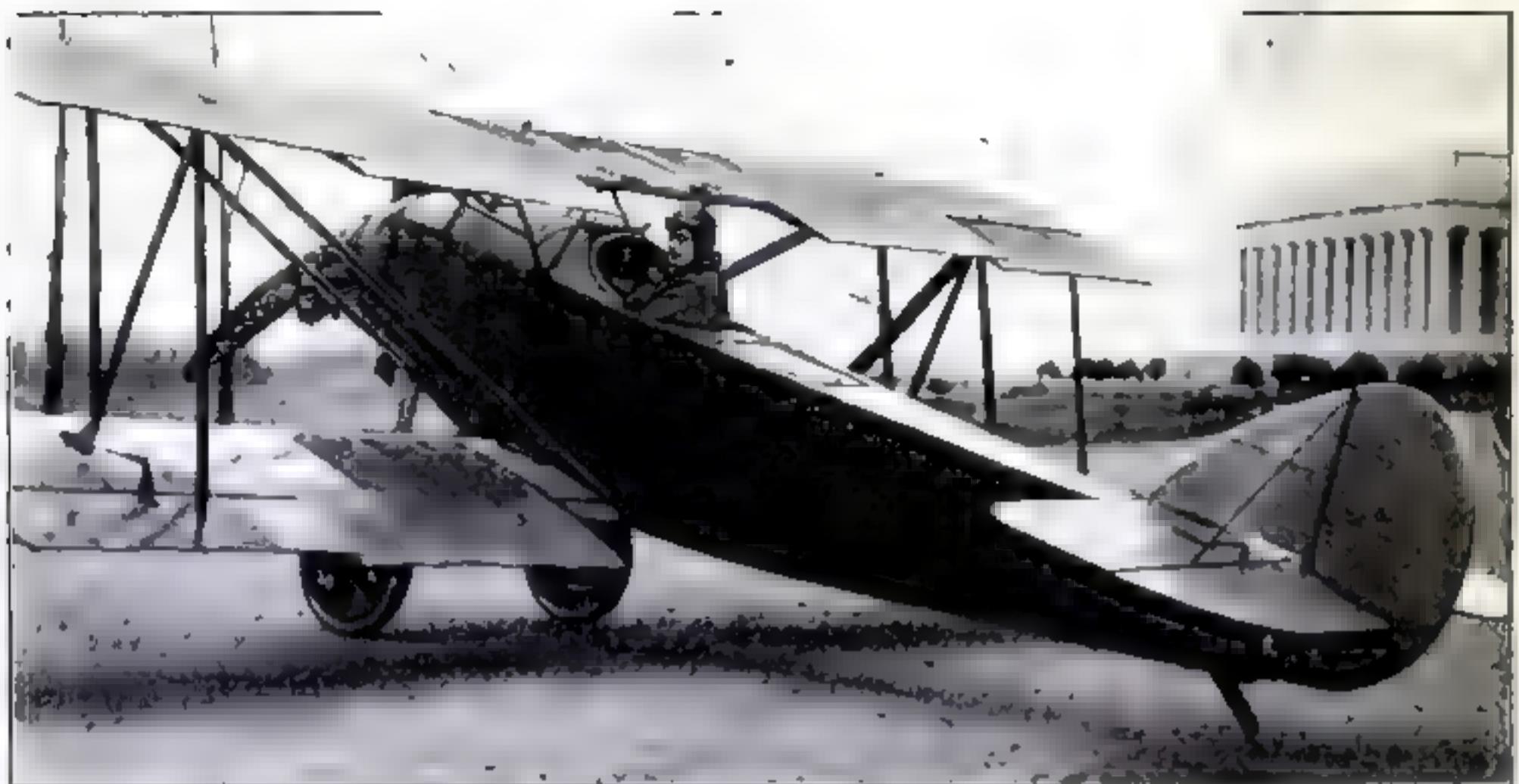
the recent night air-mail tests, will interlace across the continent as rapidly as the need for them widens, as surely as good roads follow the automobile.

Automobileing and week-ending on a grand scale are as obviously impending facts as facts that we shall accept soon as calmly as we now accept radio.

Week-Ends in Remote Places

Small, speedy airplanes would enable Chicago business men to enjoy their week-ends in the Canadian lake country and their summer vacations in the Rockies. The miles that separate inland lovers of the sea from ocean beaches would shrink. Yellowstone would be eight hours from the farmers of middle Kansas, while New York winters would be 12 hours from Florida's beaches.

In fact, the "air flivver" would make every foot of America accessible. Remote and hitherto inaccessible fastnesses of



Lawrence Sperry, known as the American father of the air flier, in his baby plane the Messenger on the lawn of the Capitol at Washington, D.C. This plane has a wing spread of only 26 feet. Sperry predicts that the day of the \$150 airplane is not far distant.

nature could be invaded with ease. Rich men may buy mountain tops upon which to build their estates.

It may not be too much to predict that far-seeing real estate operators will have the opportunity to pile up tremendous fortunes, as did the original settlers by buying for a song isolated plots of land within airplane commuting distance of large centers. Certain it is that as population increases so will the demand for property in what are now remote sections. Moreover, the city's advantages in culture, entertainment, shopping facilities, and variety would, by means of the small, speedy plane, be brought as close to the farmer and the long-distance commuter as was the grocery store before gasoline outstripped horses. The country dweller's family physician could be one of the city's best. Neither drifted snows nor bad roads would stop a plane. In the air there are no grade crossings, bank corners, speed limits, nor traffic congestion.

An airplane is a simpler mechanism than an automobile of corresponding quality. Fewer mechanical problems have confronted aeronautical designers.

Cost to Be Low

As a result, modern airplanes are mechanically almost perfect. Hence the cost of planes and their upkeep—after large-scale production and wide use have done for them what they did for automobile prices—will be less than that of automobiles. The flights at Lympne, England, demonstrated strikingly their far lower fuel demands.

These facts, plus the right of the partisans of flying strides toward ultra-practical aviation, add ingenuity to Harry Ford's recent vision of small airplane development. A year ago he announced that he would not make planes

until they had become commercially practical on a generous scale.

Airplane driving—high speed and trick flying acrobatics—is not a difficult art. It can not be learned as easily as automobile driving, but once learned, it is easier. With rare exceptions, the men who have met death in aviation were taking dangerous risks and necessary chances, just as the goggles drivers of the automobile race-track have taken chances and paid. What the race drivers of the track did to make your car safe, the daredevils of the air have done to make flying safe for you.

The Sensible Flier Is Safe

Only in one case in a hundred is an aerial accident today a consequence of mechanical defect. And even in such rare cases—though the engine stops or the propeller breaks—a plane is in no particular danger. Side-slipping and careful gliding in practically every case will effect a safe landing. Even if a tree or building is struck in landing, a driver is not likely to be hurt; for landing speeds, particularly those of small planes, need not be great enough for bodily injury. In short, a sensible flyer is safer than a sensible motorist, because the wide roads of the air minimize the danger from fools.

The automobile altered the course of civilization profoundly and beyond measure. It left no household and no life untouched. It is conceivable that the airplane will be just as revolutionary, and the air flier is today's signpost in our swift progress toward that era.



Competing in the motor glider contest at Lympne, England, this midget Wren machine flew 87 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The "air baby" is shown passing through a seven-foot gate in a qualification test. The upper picture shows the Wren's 3½-horsepower engine being refilled.



How a Workshop Helps to Build Stories

By Arthur Stringer

Noted American fiction writer, author of "The Prairie Wife" and many other novels and short stories

IT IS one of the paradoxes of mental activity that this brain of ours rests most when it is most earnestly at work. Expenditure, in this case, is the true source of economy.

If you are a child you play a game. If you are a grown-up, you have a hobby. And if you are a normal man it's ten to one you will take your avocation much more seriously than you do your vocation.

Now the word, "hobby," if etymology and memory serve me aright, comes from the "hobby-horse" of the old Morris dances, the painted wooden imitation of a horse which, instead of carrying the actor on its back, was actually carried about by that actor. So a man is always most squarely on his feet when he rides a hobby. And the hobby which I have found most stabilizing and stimulating, in my own case, is a home workshop.

Why I Prefer the Shop

It was not ever thus, I'm willing to confess, for I've tried my restless hand at many things. When a friend asked me why I gave up golf for a tool-littered imitation of a cabinetmaker's workshop, I said it was because I got more fun out of the workshop. When that same persistent friend wanted to know just why I got more fun out of my workshop, I had to put aside my jack-plane and sit down and fish for reasons.

I had to brush the sawdust off my overalls and tell him there were moods and moments when golf struck me as essentially childish, as so essentially childish that the vision of three or four dozen sclerotic old gentlemen solemnly knocking little white balls about 400 acres of landscape impressed me as slightly pathetic. There was something so self-defeatingly futile about them all.

Now a hobby, I find, has one subtle yet distinct advantage over a game. It is constructive, in so far as interest in it survives the moment of its practice. It is something done for a definite and perceptible end. And, being such, it is both self-justifying and self-perpetuating. It is not a self-deluding gesture toward youth, like the game of golf. It can forget to take itself seriously, for, unlike golf, it does not have to watch the lighting effects, the lighting effects that tint a mere game with a theatricalized importance just as a

child's imagination tints its rag doll with the colors of life.

A hobby, in this era of specialized labor, is also a wonderful preserver of balance. There is a fixed belief, of course, that authors have an uncommonly easy time of it, that their vocation is neither specialized labor nor any kind of labor. But after producing almost 30 volumes—

on her throne and efficiency on her feet. Being already a builder of plots may have had something to do with it. But after carefully carpentering together a novel, I have found it unexpectedly restful to carpenter together a lawn bench. My subconscious impulse was still to build.

So I embarked on a recreational orgy of furniture making. Most of it, I'm afraid, was very bad furniture. Some of it was so bad that my discerning spouse committed it to the fireplace as promptly as the female Infants of India were once committed to the Ganges. Some of it, after being duly put together, fell to pieces again like the One-Horse Shay.

Learning the Trade

But I am learning. My technique may not be perfect, but my ambitions are now restrained. I can at last make a highboy that stands on all four legs at once. I know how to stain and finish seven kinds of wood to convert it into true mahogany. I still occasionally cut myself with a drawknife and I still occasionally hammer my thumb. But I can at last console my Better Nature with the thought that I am doing something constructive at the same time that I can console

my Better Half with the knowledge that I can make a Louis-Quinze cabinet not unfitted to a second-maid's bedroom.

But my immediate product is not the important thing. It's the fun I get out of making my wobbly old period pieces. Some day they may no longer be spirited away by a shame-faced family. Some day they may even descend below the timber-line of the third floor. And in the meantime, at any rate, I have my two young sons who firmly believe in my ability with the chisel and saw, whatever my incapacities with the pen may be.

That belief is founded on bows and arrows (after the three of us saw "Robin Hood") which can as easily break a second-story window as they can penetrate the painted canvas sides of passing delivery trucks; to say nothing of a windmill that sacrificially raced itself to pieces on the garage gable, and a canoe that unexpectedly turned out to be a submersible, and a box-kite that actually rose above the garden hedge during the well-known tornado of 1921.

Nor would it be just to a humble workman to omit a

It's the Fun that Counts

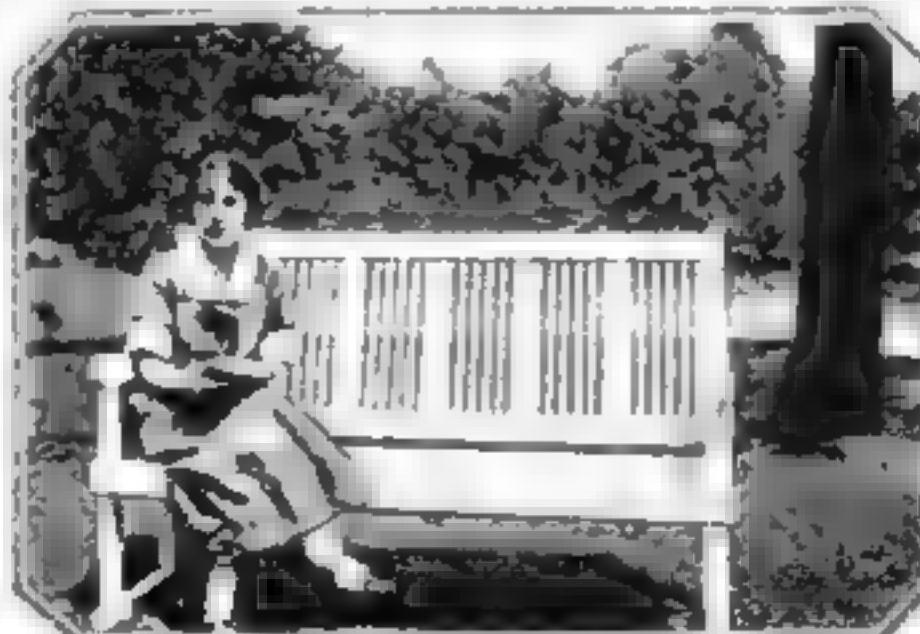
"A MAN is always most squarely on his feet when he rides a hobby," says Arthur Stringer. "A hobby, I find, has one subtle yet distinct advantage over a game—it is constructive. It is something done for a definite and perceptible end."

"In my own case, after much experimenting, I found in a home workshop that nice balance between physical and mental effort that tended to keep reason on her throne and efficiency on her feet.

"My immediate product is not the important thing. It's the fun I get out of making my wobbly old period pieces."

good, bad, and indifferent—I'm grimly forced to the conclusion that this business of trying to amuse the world in its idle moments is much harder work than the world imagines. And the harder we work, the more we seem to need a hobby.

In my own case, after much experimenting, I found in a home workshop that nice balance between physical and mental effort that tended to keep reason



"After carefully carpentering together a novel, I have found it unexpectedly restful to carpenter together a lawn bench." Here is one of the sturdy lawn benches built by Arthur Stringer in his home workshop at Mountain Lakes, N. J.



ARTHUR STRANIER, the American flying ace, standing in front of the hangar at the U.S. Flying Corps' air station at Toul, France. He is shown here in full uniform, including his sword belt and bow tie. He is the only American flying ace to have downed five German planes.

struck him. It was the first time he had been hit in the stomach, where it is a dangerous place to be struck, and it caused him to vomit and a sort of regurgitation, retrieved an aching feeling, and he lay about on himself as though he were from which he first got out

We have another case of this kind, we find a man at the station who has been hit in the stomach, and he has vomited and has been sick with pain during the two years of their existence. The symptoms of the air may never in fact have

been seen in the body, but the man has been suffering from a very long time that he has been ill, and were taken up and had to be placed in and constantly treated houses together.

Vaters of the Jordan to Restore Palestine

*As if Fulfilling Old Testament Prophecies,
Engineers Harness for Electric Power
the Sacred River where Jesus Was
Baptized; "Rebuild Waste Places"*

For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places, and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord. . . .

And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.

From the Biblical prophecies of Isaiah

Raymond J. Brown

PRESIDENTLY in striking accordance with the prophecies of the Old Testament, modern science has invaded the Holy Land, harnessing for electric power the sacred River Jordan where Jesus was baptized. Engineers are busy for irrigation of the two valleys of the Sea of Galilee where the Apostle Peter cast his nets, draining the many swamp lands for cultivation and spreading a web of transmission lines over Palestine from the Tiberias and from the Mediterranean to the edge of the Jordan valley. Recently the first electric power station enterprise—an oil-burning plant of 1000 kilowatts—was finished in operation at Jaffa (Joppa) on the Mediterranean shore. Similar plants are nearing completion at Haifa and in the city of Jerusalem. These three soon to be connected, will supply current for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes. Presently they are to operate electric rolling mills at Jaffa, cement, the cement, the toward the execution of all these important

new oil plants, which may be a temporary expedient, pending completion of the vast hydroelectric irrigation project now being constructed in the valley of the Jordan. The work of harnessing the Jordan started—in less than four years—the new plants will become auxiliary units in an electric system that will give 3 million horsepower avail-

ultimate development will require about 20 times this expenditure. The Duke of Sutherland in debate before the British House of Lords not long ago called it "the most substantial contribution so far made by Judaism to the restoration of prosperity to Palestine."

The effect of the completion of the Jordan valley project is bound to be far-reaching and revolutionary. Civilization has not advanced appreciably in Palestine since Biblical days. So far as the native population is concerned, no use has been made of the gifts of science, except in a few isolated farming operations. Ox-drawn wooden plows and primitive water wheels for irrigation are the machinery of agriculture. The inhabitants make their journeys on donkeys exactly as Joseph, Mary, and the infant Christ accomplished the flight into Egypt. Water for domestic purposes still is carried in hide sacks from streams and old wells. Oil lamps illuminate the homes. Long ago the forests dis-



Engineers are spreading a web of transmission lines from Dan to Beersheba and from the Mediterranean to the eastern edge of the Jordan valley to serve a newly prosperous Palestine with electric light and power

appeared from the country, and the rich soil was washed away from the high ground. Neglect has caused the once fertile valleys to become swampy and marshy.

But now, with electricity available, the swamps drained, and the valleys watered, the results of the neglect of centuries are likely to be repaired virtually overnight. Indeed, it is expected that the inhabitants of the Holy Land will make far wider proportionate use of the devices of modern invention—especially electrical—than do the people of America and Europe. For engineers say it will be possible to supply electricity throughout Palestine so cheaply

that it can be used in every home for cooking and heating purposes, for which only wealthy persons are able to employ it in other countries. Further, the eager interest with which the native population greeted the recent introduction of a small quantity of modern agricultural and construction machinery seems to give evidence that the Jewish and Arab inhabitants both will

embrace the opportunity to better their condition of life through the use of modern methods.

The work of developing Palestine is being conducted under concessions granted by the British Government, mandatory of Palestine to Pinhas Rutenberg, civil engineer, who prepared plans for the project after two years' study of conditions in the Holy Land. The recommend-



Building the great dam that will make a natural reservoir of Lake Tiberias—the Sea of Galilee where the Apostle Peter cast his nets.



lations he made were agreeable to Zion's agents. When he sought the necessary assistance from the British Government, he obtained the financial support of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. The necessary grants were granted by the Ottoman Government, and the only available funds for the work was the sum of £1,000,000 to be made by the Jewish Labor Department with the power of veto over the acts of trust by the Government of the Jews of New York.

A Tremendous Project

The enterprise is of such vast extent, practically the whole length of the river from north to south and the execution of its which, though it was practicable to execute it in stages. It will be carried out in steps, keeping pace with the development of the country. Recently the chief Jewish leader was asked whether or not the laborers of the Holy Land were reported to have been satisfactory in the quality of labor. In the enclosure of the workmen.

Very advanced work is being done on the building of the first construction of a power plant eight miles from Lake Tiberias, or the Sea of Galilee. At this point a dam is being built similar to the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona. It will make of Lake Tiberias a natural storage reservoir, containing 10,000,000,000 cubic feet of water available for irrigation and power. Canals will be dug on both sides of the Jordan, branching to courses, to carry this water to 100,000 acres of dry lands.

Water required for electric power will be taken to its course in the Jordan after passing through the turbines. Trans-

ferred to Jaffa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem in a 10,000-volt system. Lake Tiberias provides a natural storage basin which, engineers say, is better than engineering



The baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist in the River Jordan is reproduced from a painting by James Harting in Gethsemane. The waters of the sacred river now supply the Holy Land with electric light.

could produce, making the total cost of the development low.

Conservation of the water resources is a necessity to the development of Palestine, since most of the annual rainfall of about 25 inches occurs during two months in winter. The lower course of the course of the Jordan flows from Lake Magdala to Lake Tiberias the fall being 600 feet. This would seem to offer an ideal situation for power development, but, because of the present lack of means of communication and the more immediate necessity of irrigation and storage development, it was decided to erect the first power plant below Lake Tiberias. Between this point and the mouth of the Jordan in the Dead Sea, 68 miles away there is a fall of 690 feet. The rate of flow of the Jordan at Lake Tiberias at present ranges from about 100 to 600 cubic feet a second.

When storage and regulation is completed and when some of the water above Lake Tiberias is used, the lower course of the Jordan, it is estimated, will have a regulated flow of about 300 cubic feet a second.

that the Jordan is a stream compared with some rivers, its average width is 100 feet. However, its regulation with the considerable falls between its source and its mouth is adequate to serve as the power and irrigation plant. The river, which is little more than the size of England rising above the river has points along its course making it a river in miniature, and engineering difficulties of the

Palestine to Have Cheap Power

At present there is said to be a market for an electrical output of 100,000,000 watts domestic and industrial service development cost, permits an unusually low rate. It makes power at one-half the cost of heating and cooking. In the country particularly, there is need for new methods of domestic heating. As an electric supply is available, it is likely there will be an increasingly rapid



Map of the River Jordan power and irrigation project.

The German below quoted is the description of the river having
about 150 miles importance as part
of it from the fact
in standing at high
water + all for
the time of the



DEPARTMENT
OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
EXCELSIOR TRUST,
CORPORATION OF MARYLAND
RECORDED IN MARYLAND
COURT-HOUSE RECORDS
ON APRIL 11, 1911.
AS A
DEBTOR CORRECT
BE PROVIDED THROUGH-
OUT BY THE
INTERESTED.

these projects must
be f---. The
other m---
development of the Holy
City \$100,000,000, it is
to be spent eventually in
lots of buildings. There
are, a veritable network of
roads, electric railways,
waterworks, gas works



Above The formula water fall is the first one of the series to have the hammerhead. A bright The rest of them are in wet weather at Julia in the ~~the~~ highest state. This old burning place eventually will be used as an auxiliary station.



Wharves, Wash-houses, and any drainage of the marshes already planned. They await only the movement of the population to the new order that will be ushered in by the operation of the power station at the Jardim, and the reorganization which is to follow.

State for the British Colonies, and others occupying high position in the British Government have expressed themselves with unstinted enthusiasm regarding the Palestine reclamation work.

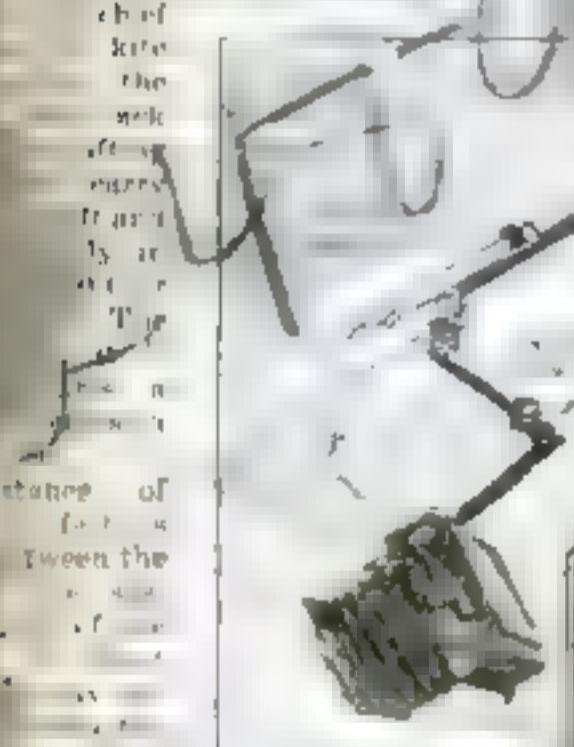
Government restrictions. as
they exist at present, are held by a
large majority of the people in
the United States, and they are
not likely to be removed without
a struggle. The people of the
United States have been educated
and the public opinion has been
brought up to a point where

taking after 8
or at the end of each
10-year period thereafter.

My claim to
step toward the pos-
session of the Pres-
ident's office.

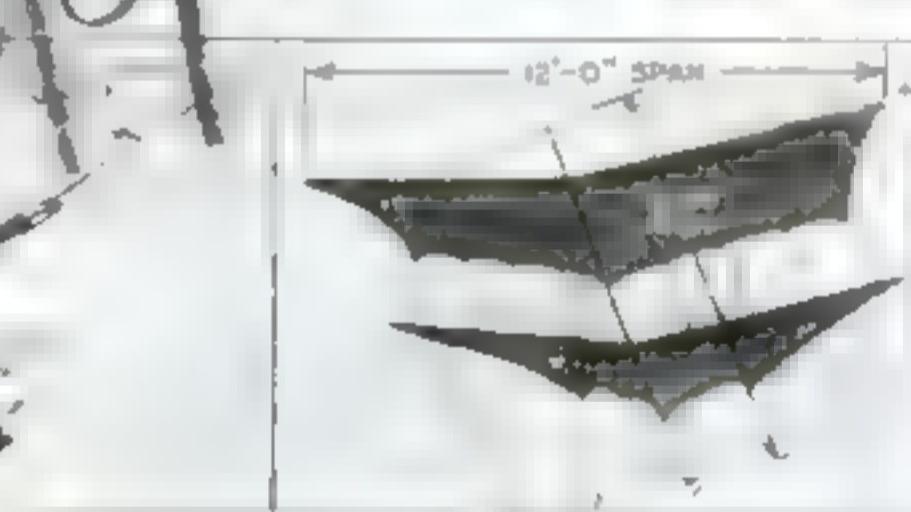
oved Kite Camera Simplifies Aerial Photography

Finally, I think it's important to point out that the first two books of the series are not necessarily required reading for understanding the concepts taught in the third book.



Construction of
new site ~~area~~ 4
Time ~~days~~ 0
Photograph to be
upper right. Above is
pictured the tremendous
amount of material
and time it requires
to move the stones
from the ground. At
the right is a typical
photograph taken with
this late camera.

To secure a guarantee of payment whether without which it is the best guarantee from the surety. In addition to the deposit, the surety may be called upon to pay the amount of a claim arising by means of a special



Here are 20
points to
watch for
in air photography.

Aerobics
should be attempted
only in bright sun-
shine, else they will
have a hot look.

If the camera is a focal plane one, the shutter should be adjusted to the shortest exposure about one thousandth of a second. The lens should be used at f. 8.

For example, if a developer should be used, and the development must not

"How My Car Serves Me"

*Prize-Winners in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
Contest Find Novel Uses for Autos*

FROM the many contributions submitted in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY'S "How My Car Serves Me" contest, announced in September, we have selected three as representative of the many ways the family automobile to work in addition to its regular duties in transportation. The winners are J. M. Schenfeld, Stockton, Calif., First Prize; E. W. Tee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Second Prize; and Samuel D. Lamia, Hannibal, N. Y., Third Prize.

By J. M. Schenfeld
Stockton, Calif.

First Prize, \$20

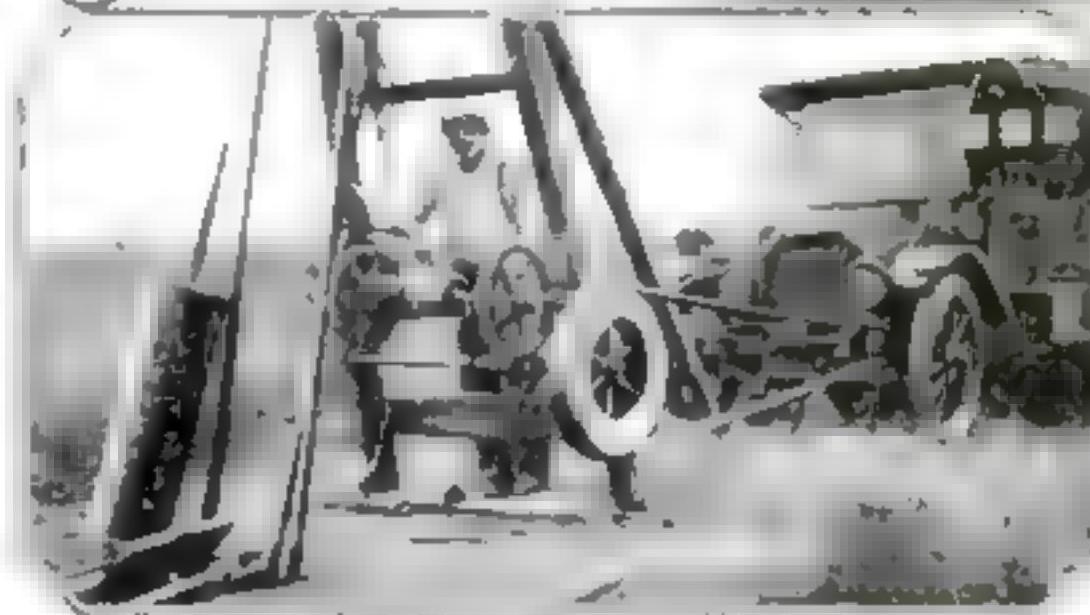
FOR eight years I have run a pump and well-digging tools with my Overland. On the way to and from jobs it pulls a four-wheel trailer loaded with from 2500 to 3600 pounds of digging tools and casing, and does it at from 15 to 20 miles an hour.

To raise the derrick, I attach guy ropes to the front of the car and back it up to proper distance. The crankshaft is extended to the front of the radiator, and I use a pair of bevel and a short shaft to run the belt between the chassis and the front wheel. The belt then is run to the derrick pulley.

A friction plate is used in hoisting tools, pumping sand, drilling, and lifting full wagons for emptying.

If the belt gets loose, I place a jack against the front axle and push the car back until the belt is tight enough. When I am through for the day, I throw off the belt and go home. When the car is not serving as a stationary engine, I lower the boxes and pins, the bevel gears, etc. The belt pulley does not interfere in the least with turning the front wheel.

My car, I believe, can be used to drive a self-driven machine that does not require more than 27 horsepower.



J. M. Schenfeld, of Stockton, Calif., using his Overland car to operate a well-digging outfit. The engine also raised the derrick shown in the upper photograph.

By E. W. Tee, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Prize, \$10

WHILE staying near a lake in the country last summer, we began to experience a shortage of spring water.



How Samuel D. Lamia, Hannibal, N. Y., used his car in place of a team to mow the hay. The inset shows how the car of E. W. Tee, Brooklyn, N. Y., pumped water from a lake to his hillside cottage.



With careful management, the supply seemed to be sufficient for drinking purposes, yet we had to find some means of providing ourselves with water for washing and other household uses.

We were some distance from a lake, and we could easily see that it would be a tiresome job to carry up water every day to the house, which was situated halfway up a hill.

Finally, we decided to try to use our old Oakland to supply the power to pump up the water. This proved to be entirely satisfactory, and more than came up to our expectations.

A tire was removed from the rear wheel, and the rear end of the car was raised by strapping it to a long pole driven into the sand, thus permitting the rear wheels to revolve. A temporary belt was made, and power thus was obtained to drive the pump that easily supplied all the water required.

By Samuel D. Lamia
Hannibal, N. Y.

Third Prize, \$5

A FEW weeks before my hay was ready to cut, at the close of a long, dry season, several heavy rains started the grass growing at the bottom. When I came to cut the crop, I found the grass at the bottom so thick that the team could not keep up a sufficiently strong and steady pull. So the knives kept plugging up every few feet.

I decided that probably my 1911 Buick had more pep than the horses, so I put a stub tongue on the mower and hooked it to the car. A man rode the mower and I drove the car. After a very short time of experiment, I knew I had solved the problem.

The field was stony in places, and a part of it had a 10 per cent grade, but neither handicap seemed to affect us. I did not have to stop once for plugged knives and I cut the field much quicker than I ever did with the team, even when the hay was easy to mow. I ran full speed all the time yet the engine did not heat up any more than a tractor.

Every Snowflake a Master Design'

Lace Makers, Jewelers, and even Bakers now Copy Photographs of Cloud-Born Crystals as Patterns for Their Wares

By Wilson A. Bentley, *World's Foremost Snowflake Photographer*

INVENTIVE man has learned to improve on Nature's processes in countless ways—in the production of larger and better crops; in turning the energy of streams and waterfalls into electrical power to give him light and to run his factories. Yet in one field Nature never has been surpassed. That is in the production of beauty.

Nature is the master artist. Man can only copy crudely the patterns she designs in infinite variety. And nowhere is this supreme artistry more marked than in the tiny snow crystals that fall in countless numbers from the dark snow clouds of winter.

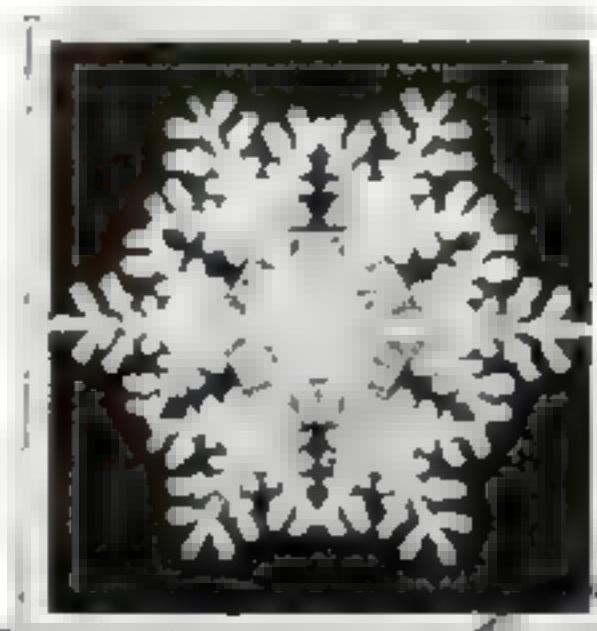
For 41 years I have been studying and photographing snowflakes; yet even now, each new snowfall adds thrilling interest to my search for wonderful new forms of beauty. I think that is because in all those 41 years I never have found two snowflakes exactly alike. Think of it! Every time I focus my camera on a snowflake, I do so with the knowledge that I am recording an intricate and beautiful design that never before existed in the world!

Thrilling but Practical

This unending thrill of new discovery always has been ample reward for the time and labor I have spent in pursuing my hobby. Yet in recent years other interest and fascination have come through the fact that my study of snowflakes and the photographs I have made of them have found practical usefulness in industry and in scientific research. Incidentally, my hobby has developed a real financial value.

For example, a lace manufacturer covered in my photographs of snowflakes an opportunity to copy their original designs in the manufacture of his product. He bought a number of the photographs from me, and from them fashioned lace in the patterns that Nature, the master artist, had formed by hurling tiny drops of water through the winter air. Next, a jeweler realized the possibilities of imitating my captured snow gems in gold and precious stones. Wallpaper designers, makers of silks and other fabrics, metal workers, wood carvers, manufacturers of glass and chinaware—all have purchased my snowflake photographs for use in patterning their wares. And recently I sold some pictures that are to be used as models for cookies!

The fact that no two snowflakes ever are alike, or ever can be alike, in form and texture is one of Nature's great wonders. Yet by close study of the formation of



A Hobby that Never Grows Old

"UNTIL I was 16 years old a snowflake to me was just a snowflake," says Wilson A. Bentley, who relates how he first began to pursue his fascinating hobby of photographing crystal forms from the sky. "Like most people, I thought snowflakes all were alike, except that some were larger than others. Then my parents gave me a compound microscope and in my search for other small objects to view through this instrument, I soon discovered the almost unbelievable variety of snow crystals. The study of snowflakes immediately became my hobby, and it has remained my hobby ever since."

Mr. Bentley is a farmer. His home is in Jericho, Vt. Here during his spare hours in the winter he makes his remarkable photographs, often walking out of doors many hours at a time. In recent years, with a growing demand for his snowflake pictures by manufacturers, designers, and scientists, his hobby has developed a financial value. Yet he has been content to let his work among the crystals remain a pastime and to draw his livelihood from his farm.

During the 41 years he has followed his unusual hobby, Mr. Bentley has photographed more than 4000 snowflakes—and never has he found two of them exactly alike.

these crystals, science explains why this is so. Each of the minute crystals of water vapor that fall as snow takes its individual crystalline form from a definite combination of atmospheric conditions that it encounters as it falls—such as temperature, density, wind movement, and electrical content of the air.

Temperature, of course, is the chief factor in producing snow. Every one knows that water alters its form according to its temperature. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid; at high temperatures it becomes a vapor—steam; at low temperatures it becomes a solid—ice. Even when water is in the fluid state, the negative and positive poles of its molecules tend to arrange the molecules into crystals. At the higher temperatures, however, these molecules dart about under the influence of heat, making it impossible for their poles to hold them in crystal form.

When the temperature is low, though, the water becomes quiet. Then the poles draw the molecules together and the cry-

tals are formed. Minute variations of these lower temperatures definitely alter the forms that water assumes when it enters the solid state. To this fact chiefly is due the marvelous diversity of snowflake patterns.

Thus, the natural form of the water crystal—ice—is a triangle. Snowflakes, however, rarely form in this design—only at unusually low temperatures when the molecules of water from which the snowflake forms is transformed slowly into the solid state. When the freezing temperature is higher, the molecules become solidified quickly and tend to assume a more definite form. Almost invariably this form will be some variation of a six-pointed star.

Mr. Bentley especially has been interested in facts regarding the size of snowflakes which his work has revealed. For example, the forms of the crystals vary remarkably, although, by definite rule, in portions of any storm.

For example, on the eastern edge of a storm, column and plates often are prevalent; the southern portion produces branching stars and semi-transparent sleet and granular forms; the center portion, granular forms, the western section branching stars and plates, and the northern part column and plates.

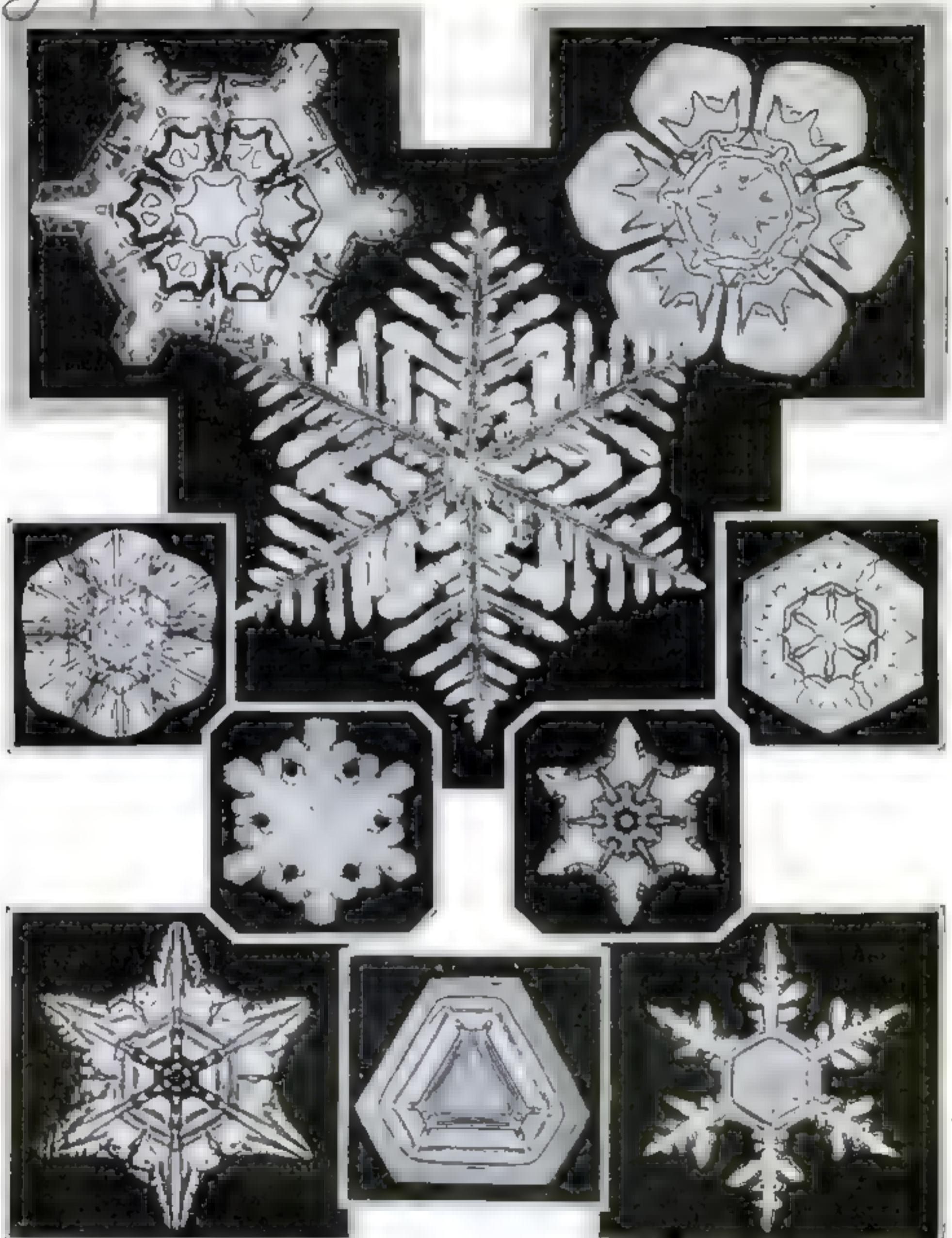
When Stars Are Formed

Medium to rather scattering snowfalls, rather than heavy storms, produce the most beautiful forms. Branching stars occur most often during mild weather, while plates and columns fall generally in cold weather storms.

It is astounding to find that in zero weather tiny bits of water from 1/300 to 1/4000 of an inch in diameter exist in the clouds in a fluid state. Even more amazing, I have found these droplets to contain a crystal core, covered by a film of fluid water. Why these tiny bits of water fail to freeze in the coldest weather of winter is a mystery of cloudland to puzzle the keenest scientific mind. Hardly less interesting is the evidence contained on some of the snow crystal faces that certain portions of them also once were covered with films of fluid water that later crystallized in the typical scalloped, rounded form characteristic of massive ice crystals.

Some falls of snow have yielded as many as 50 beautiful pictures; others none at all. In all, I have made more than 4000 photographs, and each winter I return to my hunt with undiminished enthusiasm.

July 1902



Nature's Snow-Crystal Designs for Laces and Jewels

IN MAKING these unusual photographs of snowflake forms, Mr. Bentley first catches the crystals on a blackboard as they fall. If the snowfall takes place before daylight, he removes a vertical section of snow from the ground, places it on his blackboard and brushes the crystals apart.

After he has selected his subjects, he places them on a glass slide and photographs them by transmitted light, using a photomicroscopic camera. His microscopic camera magnifies the snowflakes, in all their intricate beauty, from eight to 60 diameters—that is, from 64 to 3600 times.

The Sports You Need Most

For Every Job there's a Recreation to Keep You out of Ruts

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D.

National Authority on Recreation and Health

SUCCESS can become one of the most fatal of all diseases.

The winning of success demands intense concentration. It means that a man must put his whole self into his work. In pursuit of success he takes himself out of life—he not only gets into a rut, but the ruts get into him and wear him down.

I have in mind an old boyhood friend who, from the day he left school, embarked on a spectacular career that in a few short years carried him to financial independence. The other day I ran across him on the street. It was the first time I had seen him in 15 years. I hardly recognized him. His face, once tanned and boyish, had become the color of putty. His once handsome features had assumed a hawk-like sharpness. Deep lines marked his forehead and gave a drooping twist to his mouth.

A One-Sided Man

We talked of the years that had separated us.

"Doctor," he said, "I have done everything I have to get where I am. I have worked night and day, year in and year out. And yet, do you know, now that I have all that I was after—I'm not happy. I don't enjoy my food. I can't sleep well. I don't enjoy the company of others. All I can think of is my business. What's the matter with me, anyway?"

There was a certain tragic look about him.

"I know what's the matter with you," I told him. "You remind me of an automobile wheel spinning in the mud. The faster you go, the deeper you sink in the rut. And if some one doesn't hurry with a derrick, you're going to get stuck so fast you can't budge. The trouble is you've forgotten how to play. What you need is to get out for some fun and exercise."

All of us who are interested in our work, and are eager to succeed in it, are in constant danger of falling into the same kind of rut. And the way to get out is to re-establish the balance of life that has been overthrown by too much concentration. It is the opposite of concentration—it is recreation.

Those who do not re-create themselves dry up like mummies, wrapped in themselves, all dusty and shriveled inside. They are half dead while they are alive, and they die early. As a New York physician declared recently to a patient: 'It is a case of recreate or wreck.'

There are, of course, many kinds of recreation, and the kind that may suit you may not be suitable to your neighbor. But you will go a long way toward making a correct choice if you pick for your recreation some form of activity that is absolutely different from your daily work.

If your work is mainly muscle work

find some mind-teasing recreation, and play some game that makes you use your muscular equipment in some entirely different fashion.

If your work is mainly with your head, turn to vigorous muscular activities.

If you work indoors—go out.

If you are out of doors all the time—be the postman or the structural iron-worker—stay inside.

If you sit or stand at your work, walk, run or dance for recreation.

If you are continually meeting many people, seek seclusion.

If you work alone, seek congenial company.

Keep Yourself Well Balanced

If your work is quick, intense, and exciting, seek quiet.

If it is dull and monotonous, find some activity that is rapid and intense.

If you have a white-collar job, put on a flannel shirt.

If you have a flannel-shirt job, a white collar as a change may have its merits.

Change your clothes, change your mind, change your attitude—but, above all, get the play spirit. Nature has provided us all with a desire to get into the game. Some of us feel that we may have lost that desire. Games, particularly of the athletic type, employ the whole mind, body and emotions.

Sketches by Doctor Crampton



He needs basketball to make him run and jump, to knock him around ruthlessly with other men.



He needs to rough it out in the open, to learn how to enjoy a roaring campfire.



He needs to spend his week ends in the woods on the shore of lake or river to learn all about the world out of doors.



All tired out—the office togs tame his brain, using few muscles.



He needs to play baseball for outdoor fun and vigorous, exciting exercise.



Chopping wood will strengthen his muscles, his lungs, and his heart.



Mountain climbing will take him away from his worries and re-create him.



He needs handball to loosen up his stiffened joints and limber his unflexed muscles



He needs boxing for rapid exciting and vigorous exercise



A quiet game of checkers develops his brain



The shirttail man works indoors at a job that requires taut muscles

Take the man in an office job, say a clerk 25 years of age, who has sedentary indoor work eight hours a day, in an office where he sees only three people—the boss, the stenographer and the office boy. What is the one best recreation for him?

Basketball makes him run and jump. It takes him out of himself and throws him (sometimes violently) among his fellows. His daily work is quiet and uneventful. Basketball is full of excitement. His work uses only a few muscles in the body. Basketball uses them all. He can sit at his desk for the whole day and not be much more than a neat, tidy automaton. Basketball musses him all up, brings out his virile qualities, makes him a shouting, vigorous man in action—every fiber of his being on the job.

Sleep—a Health Builder

Moreover, he gets a shower bath and a rubdown afterward, and he comes out of the gym tired, glowing, and stimulated, ready for a solid night's sleep of perfect reconstructive repose. He has been re-created.

Baseball, tennis, handball, boxing, and wrestling, too, are good choices. All supply the vigorous exercise and stimulating sport that the white-collar man needs.

But made from competitive games such as these, an ideal source of recreation is out in the woods, under the skies, along the shore of some lake or river. If you are a white-collar man, learn how to walk and become a hiker. Find a lake in your vicinity. Make your camp and cook your supper on the shore, skate there or swim, according to the season. The man who can start off with a pack on his back

and spend the week-end in the woods, independent of a hotel, has taken a big stride toward becoming a real, all-round, full-grown man.

All this applies especially to every man who works indoors and does not employ his muscles vigorously—the school teacher, bookkeeper, clerk, salesman, editor, executive, manager, buyer, broker, or banker.

Suppose you are a machine. Your job calls for constant application, requiring good eye, steady hand, and taut muscles.

ARE you "all in" when you go home at night after the day's work? During the daytime are you pursued by the "tired feeling" that robs work of its zest and deadens ambition?

In an early issue of **POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY**, a noted health authority will explain the scientific secrets of fatigue and will tell how you can conquer it.

When you get through, you are tired. Your muscles are cramped. Your back is bent over. The chances are it will stay that way, for it obeys the general law that the body structure assumes the position in which it is most exercised.

I have seen hundreds of men who have been engaged in mechanical work for years. They become strong, but hard and stiff, and stiffness is just another kind of weakness. You need, if you work at one of the manual trades, a thorough livening-up to overcome this hardening process.

Your game is handball. It is interesting, rapid, and vigorous and will loosen up any or all of your joints when the rivets tend to get rusted in.

Your next best recreation during the

indoor season will be either boxing or wrestling. Go to some gymnasium where you can get good instruction and see clever work done. Learn those manly sports from the ground up, for boxing and wrestling are the greatest of all-around man-making games, and belong in every man's life.

If you want to be a well-rounded man physically and mentally, you need to develop the other side of you. It is a good thing occasionally to give the muscular equipment a rest for an evening and sit down to a quiet game of chess, checkers, or cards. These help to develop a useful part of your anatomy—your brain.

Reading that Stirs the Blood

For the vigorous, active man, who is tired at night, there is no finer recreation than occasionally stretching out in an easy chair and reading an exciting story of romance and adventure. This stirs his blood; makes him thrill with the dangers, struggles, and victories of fiction, and he participates in stirring events that he could experience in no other way.

Similarly, you can find enjoyment in watching others play when you yourself cannot play. If you cannot play baseball, go see a good game once in a while and "root" for one of the teams. Knock 'em "over the fence" with Babe Ruth. If you can't go to a game, follow the fortunes of your favorite big league team through the season. If you are interested in tennis, follow it up. Go to the big tournaments.

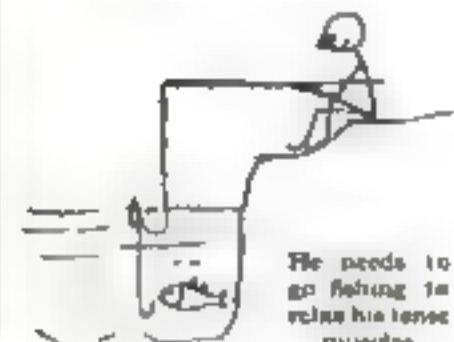
Get into the game. Recreate. It holds big profits for you.



He needs bowing to straighten his back



Reading an exciting adventure story stirs his blood and fires his imagination



He needs to go fishing to relax his tense muscles



DERRICK LIFTS CARS FROM RIVER

WHEN a barge loaded with freight cars struck a buoy near the Queensboro Bridge, New York City, recently, the cars were plunged into the

East River. The photograph above shows how the cars were lifted one by one from the water by a giant derrick mounted on a huge barge anchored in the river.

Handy Envelope Is Sealed by Postage Stamp

A SELF-SEALING envelope, easily opened, has been invented by Marvin W. Welgand and Arnold E. Rydberg of Jefferson City, Mo. The flap of the envelope, which is all one end and white, folds over the flap and white, attaches a small tab. This is inserted beneath two other tabs at the upper right-hand corner of the envelope.

When the stamp is pasted over these joining tabs, the envelope is sealed. To



open, it is necessary merely to pull a tab attached to the flap and projecting beneath the edge of the stamp.

POWER SAW CUTS ICE IN SQUARES

A POWER saw for cutting ice has been designed by New York manufacturers for use in factories where there is a six-hp. power plant.

gasoline engine is transmitted to two motors at the rear through a universally con-

ected vertical drive.

The operator,

standing on a frame in front, keeps the cutter in line by following the previous cut with a guide pin. The friction of the saw as it cuts its way through the ice serves to move the machine forward on its runners.

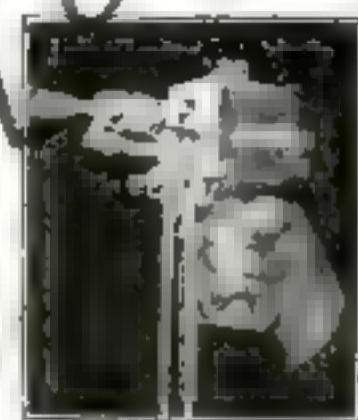
After the entire ice area has been cut in checkerboard fashion, the machine is removed and workmen armed with picks and ice saws break off the cakes.



How the power saw cuts the ice into checkerboard squares

Pistol Welding Torch Is Released by Trigger

This pistol-like torch is operated with a trigger release which is activated by a trigger. It is designed to be used as a source of welding power.



With effects of amazement as to other ways to do it, it reached crisis by this compact tool, it is claimed.

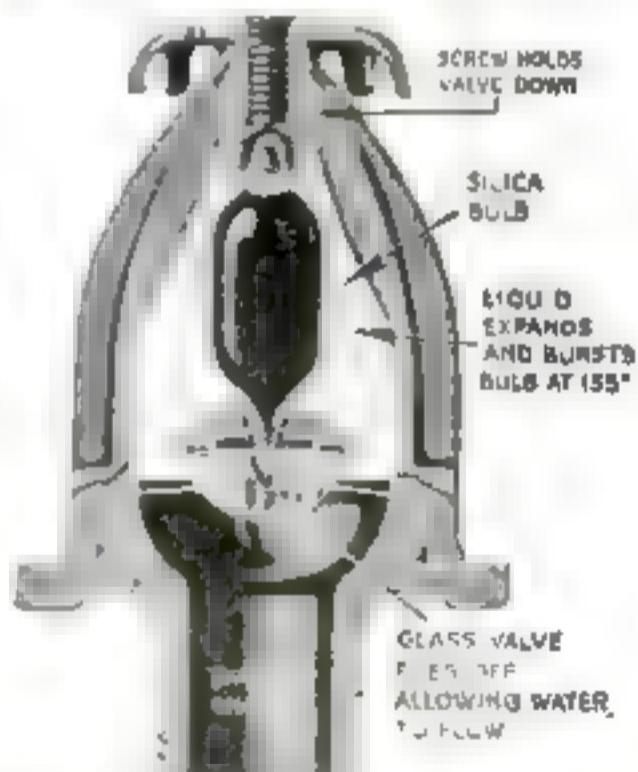
New Automatic Sprinkler for Fire Prevention

OPERATION of a new type of automatic sprinkler head is accomplished by a liquid that is sensitive to heat. It has been developed for fire prevention installation and is said to be non-corroding and more sensitive to heat than the older types.

The thermally responsive part of the new head is a silica bulb nearly filled with a red liquid. As the temperature rises it expands the liquid. When a predetermined temperature point is reached—usually about 155° F.—the bulb bursts under the pressure.

Normally the bulb is so adjusted as to hold a glass valve against the water inlet. When the bulb bursts, the valve flies off, allowing the water to flow.

Heretofore, solder beads have been used exclusively, because solder melted at a lower temperature than did any known alloy strong enough to keep the sprinklers



Bursting of the sensitive bulb releases the water inlet valve, allowing the water to flow.

watertight. The new head, operating on a fundamentally different releasing principle, is said to be effective at much lower temperatures, attacking fires earlier.

The first industrial plant to install the new heads is the Thomas A. Edison factory at West Orange, N. J. They are room where celluloid cylinders are



95102 New Bottle Stopper Pours Specified Quantities

AN INGENIOUS bottle stopper that pours an exact quantity, from one to five teaspooonsfuls—into an exact container is a recent household convenience invented in France. To pour this quantity a second time, the bottle first must be placed upright.

Hot Bottle Heats Itself when It Is Needed

DEIGNED for household convenience, a new hot bottle holds a bath-hot chemical liquid; water stays cold. It is claimed,



heat to meet any need for a hot-water bottle.

It can keep food warm on a motor trip or, when no heating device is handy, remain cool until heat is needed. Since it is built of metal, it cannot be punctured, and it is said to be more durable than rubber.

Skyscrapers Shrink in Winter, Tests Show

NEW York skyscrapers are from $1\frac{2}{10}$ to $1\frac{3}{5}$ inches shorter in mid-winter than they are in summer. This fact has been revealed as the result of a study of skyscrapers recently made by the planning service of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers. The figures were arrived at by calculating the expansion and contraction of steel. In the Woolworth Building it was found that each degree change in temperature makes a difference of .061 inch in the structure.

OUTDOOR SWING AND BED COMBINED

FOR the person who enjoys the outdoors in winter the combination swing and bed shown at the left was designed by H. W. L. A. It

uses two seats of this frame and one of the seats may be swung outward, while the back of the seat can be swung to a horizontal position, forming an extension for a bed.

The adjustment for either bed or swing can be quickly made.



Showing how one seat of the glazed-in swing (at the left) is swung out to form a floored extension for the bed

Sensitive Fire Detector Sounds the Alarm

THIS remarkable fire detector, actuated by the temperature in any part of a building, gives an alarm signal

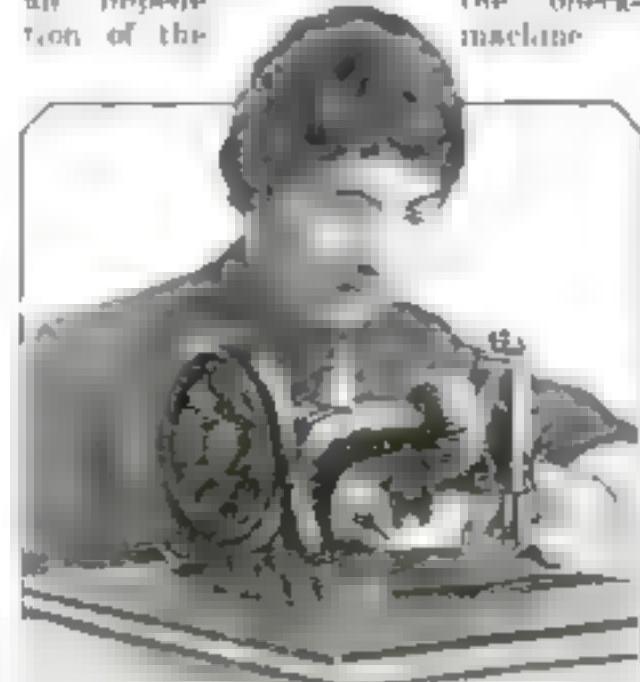


The fire detector, showing alarm signals

board the exact location of the danger point. Simultaneously it sounds an alarm bell at the switchboard and due at the nearest fire station.

A white control light burns constantly on the switchboard. Should this light burn out, or should a wire break or a connection get out of order, a distinctive trouble alarm is sounded. This, of course, is heard only at the switchboard.

When the temperature reaches 186 degrees, an alarm is sounded loudly outside the building and the word "Fire," illuminated through red glass, calls the neighborhood's attention.



Cushion within easy access of seamstress

Honey Prevents Freezing

A MIXTURE of honey and water in the radiator of an automobile will prevent freezing in winter, according to experimenters at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Oddities in the News

THE SMALLEST MONKEY IN CAPTIVITY

Born in the jungles of Brazil above the Amazon River, Parauix is a weasel-like marmoset whose weight is only four ounces. He is the smallest monkey in captivity and is the pet of Mr. E. C. H. of Los Angeles, Calif., who is shown at the right holding the tiny creature. His diet is fruit, bread, oranges and figs. It has been determined by the Brazilian experts that he is only two years old. Every night he sleeps in a small cage all alone, and is fed twice a day.



NEW THRILLS FOR SKATERS

Men can now go skating on ice at the new "Ice Palace" steel rink that opened recently in New York City. The rink is 110 feet long and 50 feet wide. The floor is made of steel and the ceiling is 30 feet high. The cost of admission is 25 cents and skating is 25 cents per minute. The rink is located at 41st Street and Avenue A, New York.

IS



DEER LIVE A LONG TIME
when they are well fed. When a deer is well fed, it can live for many years. Above is a young deer in a field. Below is a deer. Deer become so tame as to beg bread from the people of suburban houses.

THE SKYSCRAPER OF THE FUTURE is shown by Henkle and Company of New York are to begin building a skyscraper 400 feet high, 100 feet wide, and 100 feet deep. The building will be completed in one year.



NEW AIR RIFLE GUN

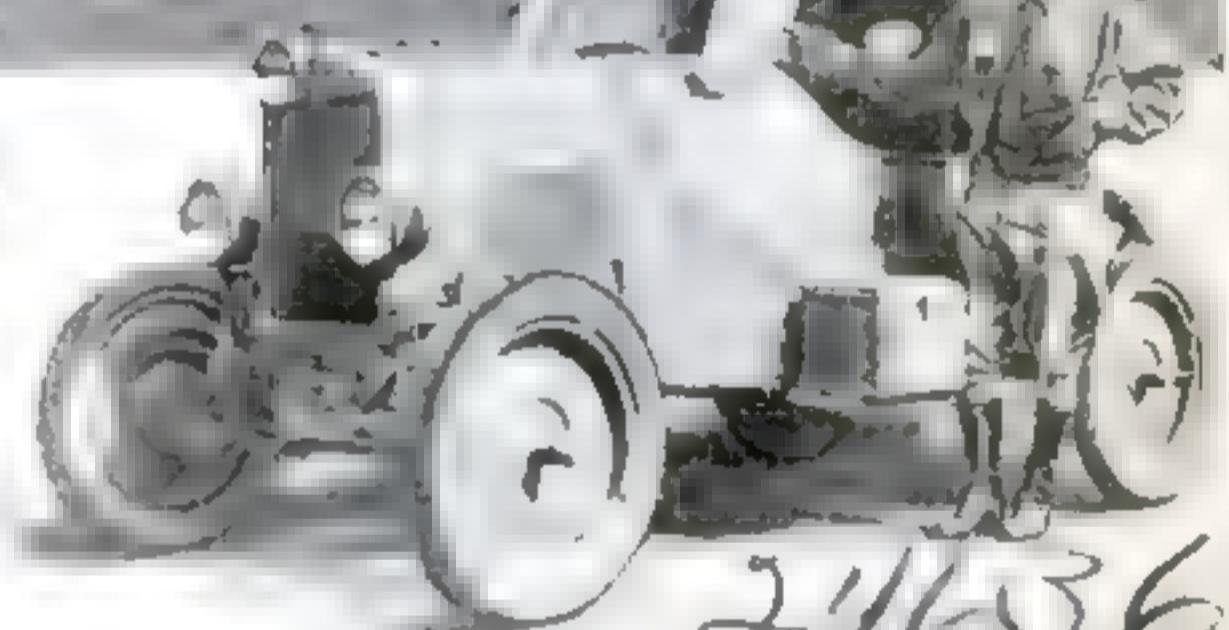
The new air rifle gun is a specially designed repeating mount that allows the gunner to aim the weapon in almost any direction or angle.

**DYNAMITING AN EIFFEL**

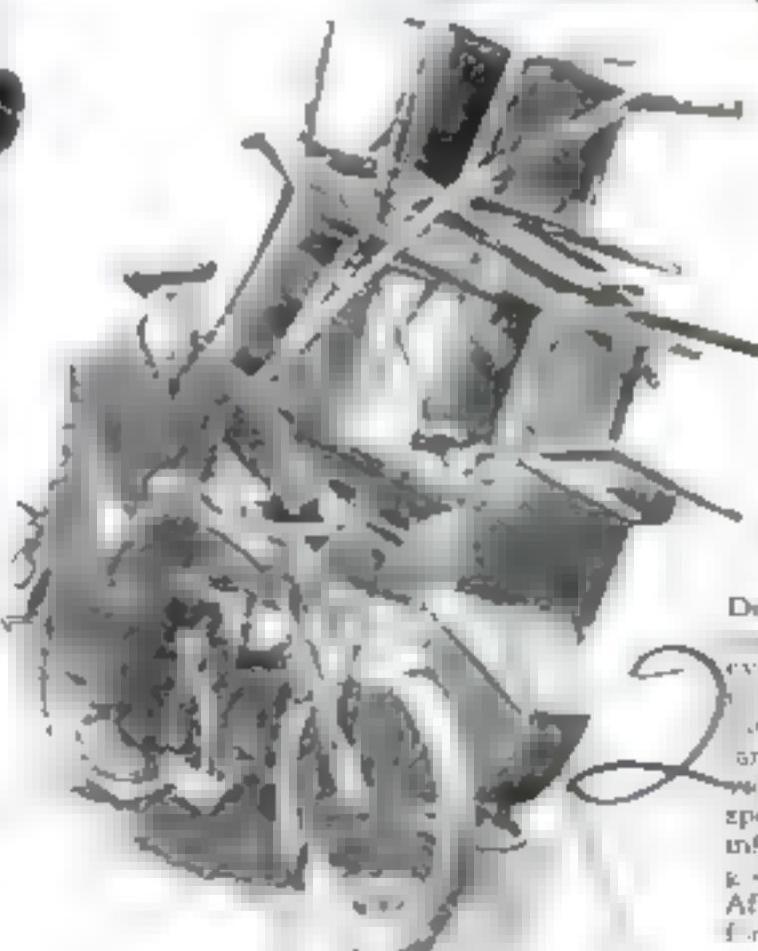
A barge towed the U.S. Army's first dynamite boat up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas. The boat was built by the U.S. Engineers to dynamite the Arkansas River to prevent flooding. Dynamite charges were set off in the great mounds of earth placed by a flood after the crew had gone.

**A PERISCOPIC MIRROR**

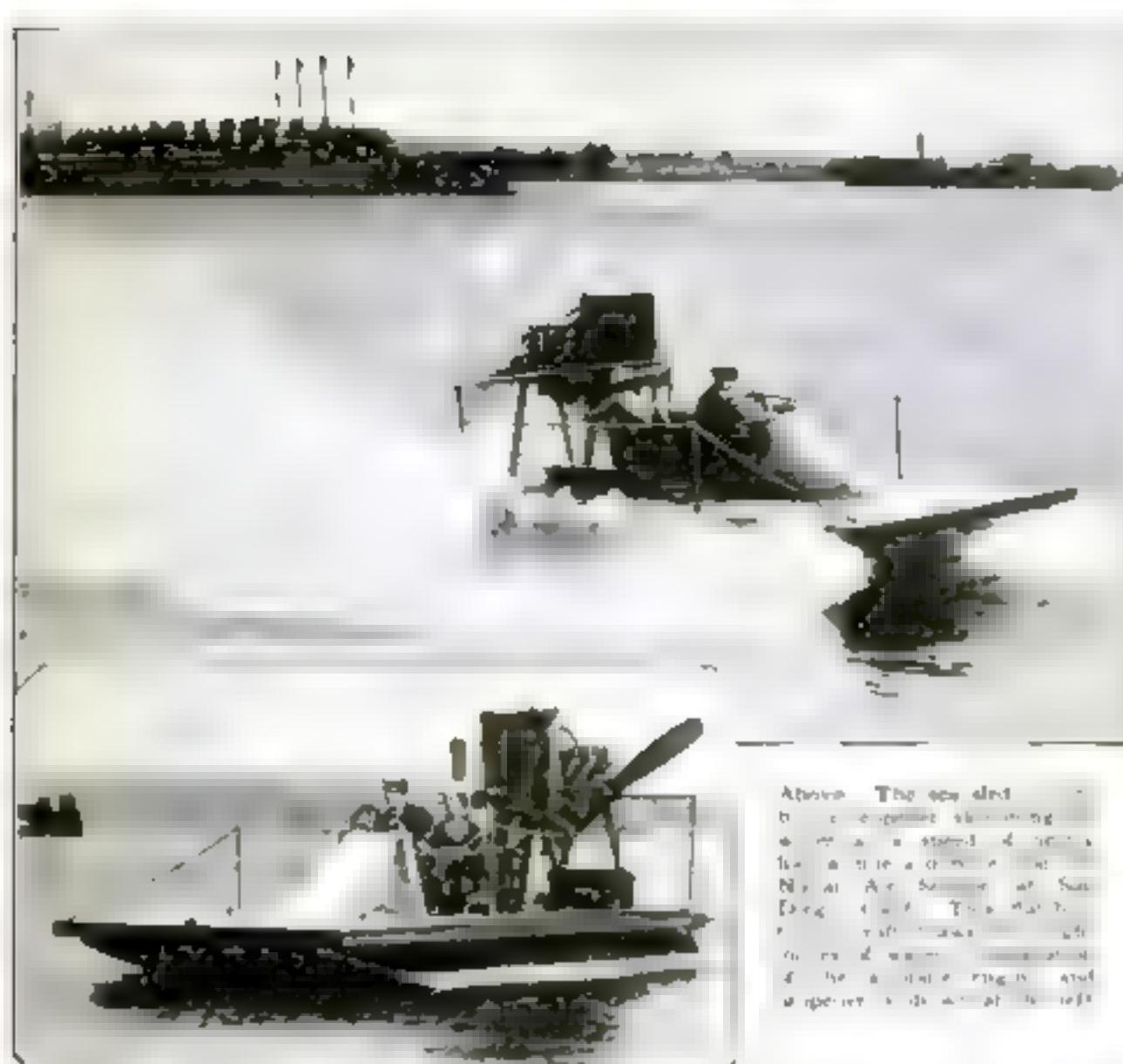
No blemish of make-up on the woman can be discerned when carried so well by the use of a compact pocket mirror. Exhibition in New York. The compact mirror reflects the back of the owner's earrings and arrangement of her black hair, as well as the amount of powder on her nose.

**211636
ROAD TRIPSES U
IN EIGHT DAYS**

Record time for a trip across the United States was made by F. G. Organa, who recently drove from Los Angeles to New York City in eight days and six hours. George is known here standing beside his mud-spattered car. Note the special roadster body, designed to give protection from the severest weather.

**USES MOTORCYCLE AS
DELIVERY VAN**

Delivering a seven-piece dining-room set, all loaded on his motorcycle, is a real thrill for George E. Jones, of Los Angeles. Even on the highway, he says, his motorcycle is faster than a wagon, with no speed limit set for his machine. In fact, his side car strangled the kick in top and drove away. After using this method of delivery for 12 months, he says it's a real economy of time and money.



SEA SLED RESCUES STRANDED PLANES

TO SOLVE the problem of rescuing disabled airplanes that frequently are stranded on mud flats near Naval Air Station at San Diego, Calif., naval officers invented the ingenious sea sled pictured above.

So sluggish in the water above the flats that attempts by ordinary speed boats to reach stranded planes were abandoned. Approach on foot through the soft mire was out of the question.

The hull of the new sea sled resembles

on a large scale the aquaplanes used in water sports. Its draft is only eight inches, and therefore it can maneuver in water less than four deep.

The craft is driven by an airplane engine and propeller mounted at the stern. The pilot's cockpit is immediately in front of the engine. Six men can be carried on this sea sled.

Skimming over the surface of the water, the boat is said to have attained a speed of 29 miles an hour.

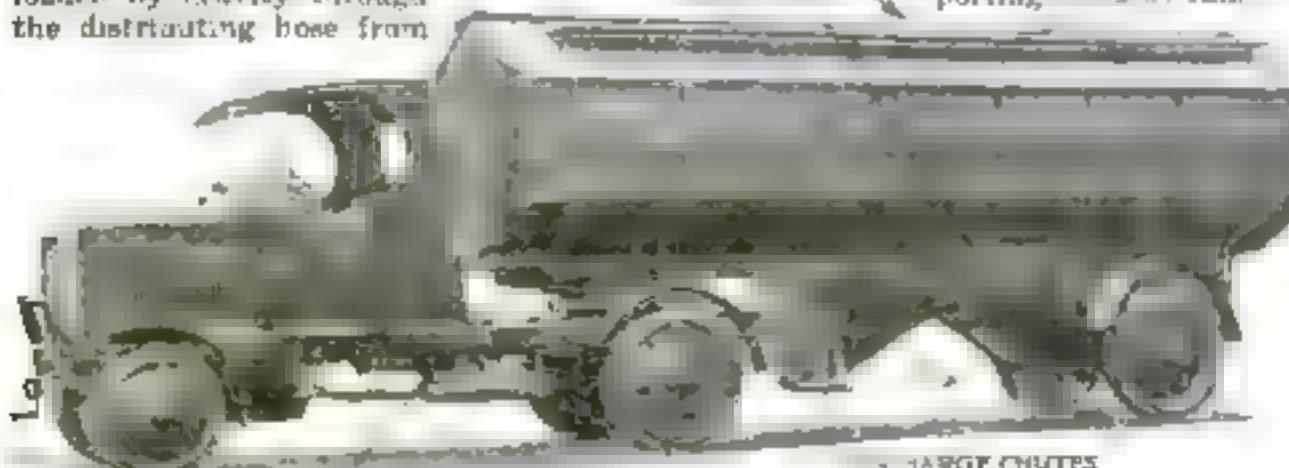
HUGE GRAIN TRUCK HAS SIX WHEELS

ASIX-WHEEL motor truck, built by a firm of millers in London, England, has a capacity of 448 bushels of grain—about 13½ tons—but it can be loaded by one man in half an hour or unloaded in 20 minutes.

This huge vehicle which has a body length of approximately 20 feet averages 60 miles a day in three trips, and transports a London wheat dealer and his firm's flour mill. It is loaded by gravity through the distributing hose from

the granary floor overhead, and is discharged through three chutes beneath it onto an underground conveyor at the mill. The body is constructed with sloping sides to prevent any particles of grain from falling past the judgment

scale. The plant truck has been in operation only a few weeks, but its owners say that it has节约ed a considerable amount in labor and transportation as compared with porting grain.



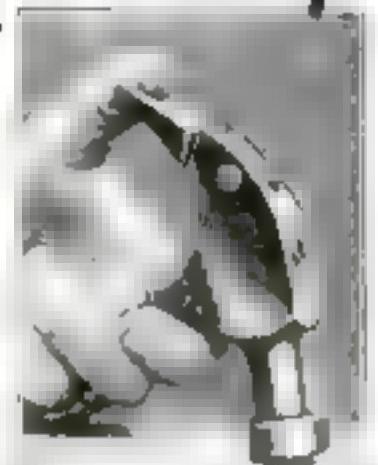
The six-wheel grain truck showing the narrow opening at top through which grain is loaded and the discharge chutes below. The body is 22 feet long, with a capacity of 448 bushels.

Movable Hammer Claws Have Vise-Like Grip

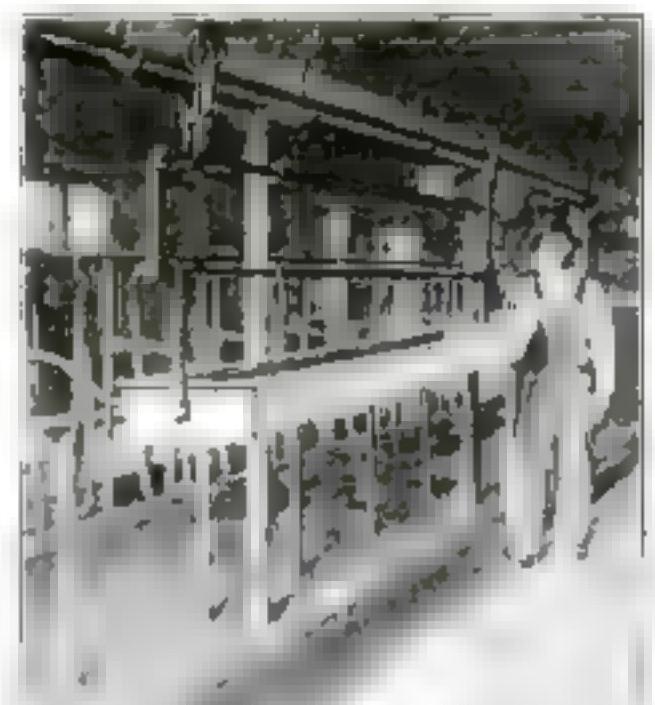
THIS carpenter's hammer, made of wood, is very capacious, so as to hold all the tools stubbornly. It is the invention of J. C. T. Ansley, of Long Beach, Calif.

When using a carpenter's claws, it is hard to keep their jaws spread apart when pushed toward the handle. This is when the claws are held by a nail in the head. They grip tightly into the edge because of the bearing shoulders, thus giving the hold on the nail in proportion to the force required to draw it. A spiral spring in the head straightens the claws when the nail is removed.

The jaws, if damaged, may be replaced within a few minutes.



Pushing the hammer spreads them to grasp the nail



Litter Carrier Saves Time on Dairy Farm

TO LIGHTEN one of the most disagreeable of farm tasks find increasing satisfaction on his dairy farm, George Bent, of Cambridge, Wash., has invented the litter carrier shown above.

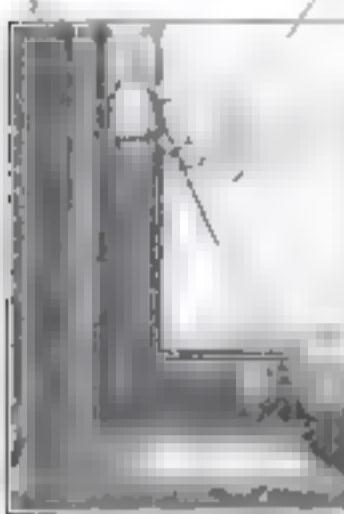
Into the gutter of the cow house fits a semi-circular trough-like pan. These are after a certain height and carried on an overhead track to the manure pile. Then the pan is tripped automatically and dumped.

The carrier rod telescopes to four feet, making it adjustable to pans of widely varying lengths. The simplicity of the invention is said to place its cost and its upkeep within reach of even the smallest dairyman.

It is claimed that the invention accomplishes a saving of one third in time and three fourths in labor, besides assuring greater purity of the milk supply.

Spring Clamp to Prevent Rattling Windows

WINDOWS that rattle in the wind all night are said to be silenced by this newly patented combination cash holder and window lock. The device also makes it more difficult for a burglar to enter.



On the handles of the spring catch releases the grip of the clamps.

The cash can be lifted to any position and there securely held by two clamps that press tightly against the window frame. A slight pressure



World-Famous Violins Copied by Scientist

DURING his researches Dr. F. J. Koch has discovered the secret of making super-violins—a secret that was understood by Stradivari and other old masters of the seventeenth century, and that was burned with them.

Professor F. J. Koch, physicist and museum of Dresden, Germany, is reported to have duplicated world famous Stradivari violins so successfully that in recent tests a group of 16 musicians was unable to distinguish between their tones and the tones of the instruments.

After a searching analysis of thin wood sections from the works of the masters, Professor Koch concluded that the secret of their tone lay in imparting an artificial uniformity to the wood. A violin is like

a bell. Its material must be uniform throughout to produce the "deep" tones that are pleasing to the ear. If its wood contains small bubbles, pores or minute cracks, it will produce discordant tones.

There is no wood in its natural state is entirely uniform; Professor Koch set out to recover the method of making it uniform. Due to the secret lay in a peculiar, transparent substance he found in the pores of the wood from the famous violins. This discovery finally led to an oil treatment which, combined with months of sun-drying and a special varnish, is said to have produced his remarkable results.

Brush Holder also Serves as Sanitary Cover

A SANITARY metal cover for the household brush is provided in a comb nation brush holder, recently invented by A. H. and D. A. Wolf of Philadelphia, Pa.

When the brush is not in use the case, which has one open side, covers the bristles. When the brush is in use, the case serves as a back, the bristles being exposed in the open side. In reversing, the brushes slide on small tracks along the inside edges of the cover.

Adjustable Last Designed to Fit Any Shoe



Fitting the adjustable last to a shoe

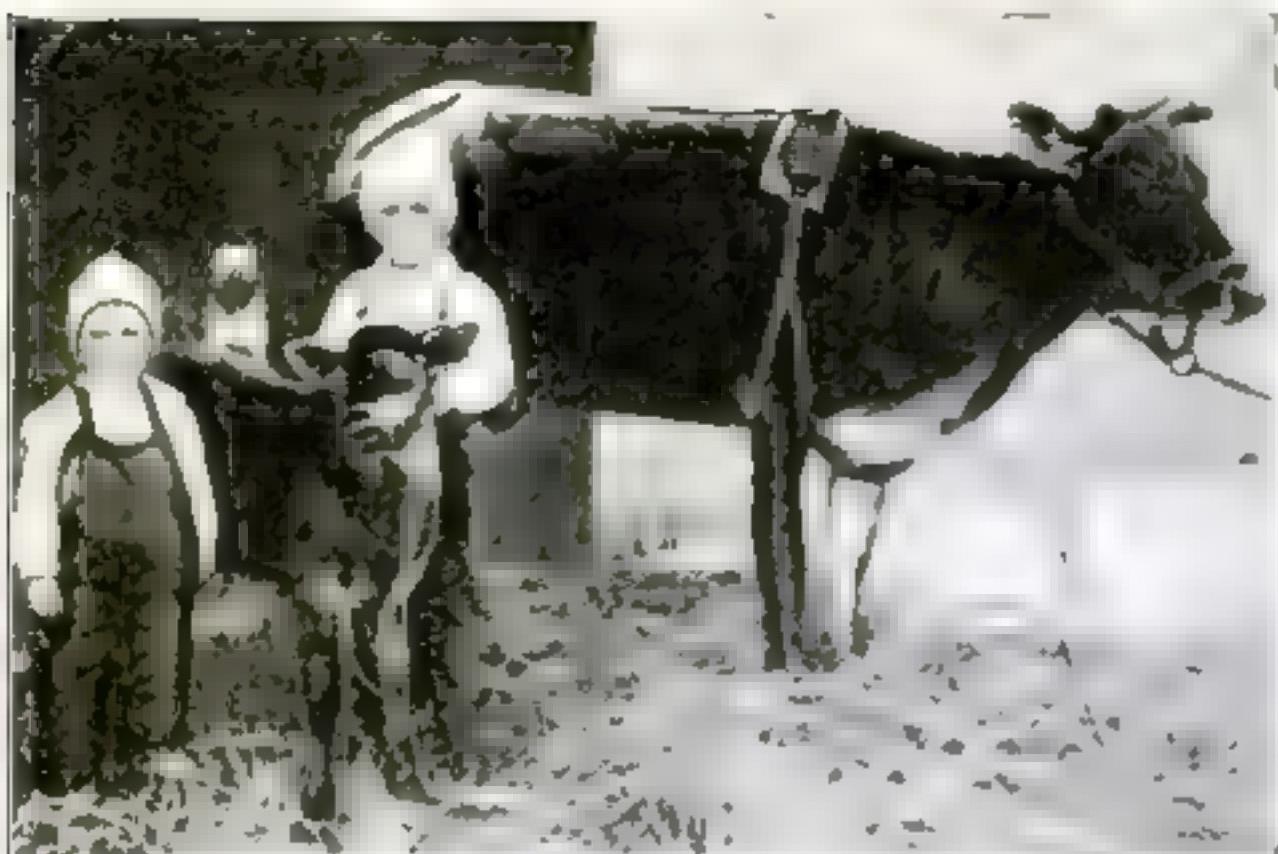
THE adjustable shoe last shown here is the invention of Hans Gauher, of Easanaba, Mexico. In addition to being adjustable to the length of the shoe, at many types of last, it is spot longitudinally so that it can be compressed or expanded for adjustment to the width of the shoe as well.

SILK TUBE SERVES AS FIREMEN'S NET



The device being tested
known best that a safe
conceal the tube the

EARTHWORMS—though their brains are in their abdomens—have memory and can be trained to go in a specified direction says Prof. L. Heck of the University of Prague, Germany, after a series of experiments with 500 worms.



PRIZE COW WALKS ON WOODEN LEG

THIS "Fanny" was the champion milk producer of the whole county in a former edition of this magazine. An injury to one of her legs resulted in an infection which for a time caused her

owner to fear it would be necessary to destroy her. A local veterinarian, however, amputated the affected leg and then supplied "Fanny" with the wooden leg which she is wearing in the picture.

ONE RAM GIVES 25 POUNDS OF WOOL



ONE of the most remarkable rams ever to come from the United States, a ram weighing 25 pounds, was recently sheared at New York City. The animal just after the shearing is shown above. He is a registered Ram of the long hair variety.

WHEEL CHAIR DRIVEN BY DOG MOTOR



THIS unique dog-powered wheelchair attracted much attention when it appeared recently on the beach walk at Ostend, Belgium.

The photograph seems to indicate that the canine motor neither resisted nor suffered under the apparently strenuous task imposed by his crippled master.

This Blind Carpenter Has Built Six Houses

ALTHOUGH totally blind, John Taylor, of Canton, Ohio, is a successful carpenter. For 28 years he has been unable to see the hammer he works with; yet in that time he has built six houses.

His infirmity, dating from his early youth, never has prevented him from hitting a nail squarely and soundly on the head, a feat that is considered a mark with perfect vision. He is now finishing an addition of six rooms to his home, and is said to have done every piece of the work himself. He even laid an additional length of cement walk for the home that he recently enlarged.



John Taylor, blind carpenter of Canton, Ohio, is able to hit a nail every time.

Bicycle Sidecar Becomes Popular in Germany

THE average pair of legs in Germany is not equal to pedaling two bicycles side-by-side. This is authentication of the German wheelmen's capacity, and the use of the bicycle has made street-cars rung practically useless for the present. The bicycle sidecar has been born of necessity and is a common sight.



A two-passenger bicycle in Berlin.

Better Heat with Less Fuel

By Orion O. Oaks, M.E.

"I BURNED four tons of coal last month in my seven-roomed house and could not keep warm. If I had not used two oilstoves in addition to the furnace, my family actually would have suffered from the cold. I am at my wits' end to know what to do about it."

A Common Problem

In this way a friend of mine recently presented his home-heating problem to me. The problem that confronts more than half the home-owners of the country. An inspection of his hot-water heating system revealed the fact that there was absolutely nothing wrong with it. Even his coalbin was filled with the proper kind of fuel. Imagine his surprise when I demonstrated to him that the trouble lay not at all in his equipment, but entirely in his ignorance of how to take care of his furnace.

His practice had been to go down to the cellar in the morning, open the damper and all the doors of the furnace, then shake the grate until the hot coals fell into the ashpit; finally, to throw in a few shovels of stove coal. Often the fire went out. At other times he could get up no heat until late in the morning.

What he should have done was to shake the grate just once or twice to remove the packed ashes and allow air to pass through. A few shovels of coal then should have been spread over the surface. This would have ignited in a few minutes and started steam. When fully ignited, the firebox should have been filled with fresh fuel.

Smothering the Fire

Shaking the grate too much when starting from a banked fire causes the coals to fall together and clog the air passages between the coals, stopping the draft. Since there is little fire in the morning, it cannot break through sufficiently fast. Either the fire suffocates or it takes too long to heat up, especially when large coals are used.

Another difficulty often encountered is due to improper care of the fire during the day. Some persons throw in a few shovels of coal every hour or two in the belief that such a method is economical. As a matter of fact, it actually wastes fuel, causes more work, and decreases furnace efficiency.

After the fire has been well started, the firebox should be filled with fresh fuel until the top layer of coal is halfway between the top and bottom levels of the fire door in the center,

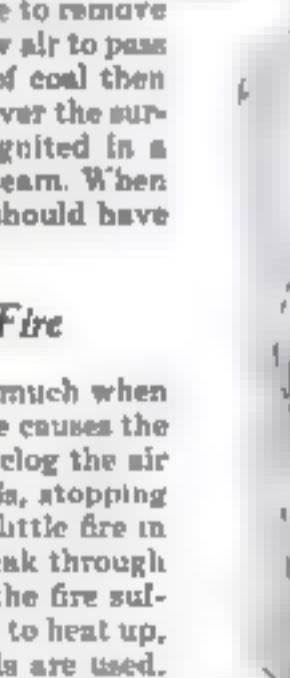


For mild weather

the middle of the fire door as shown above. Insets show how the fire should be regulated for mild and for very cold days

sloping down at the front so that the coal will not fall out when the door is opened.

With such a mound of fresh coal on top and a bed of live coals extending to within about two inches of the fire door,



For very cold weather
The fire should burn without additional coal for at least eight hours on a severely cold day, and as long as 14 hours on a mild day. During this interval only the grate will require attention. On a mild day a layer of coals as deep as six inches may be maintained. This will insure rapid combustion and supply just enough heat to keep the chill out of the house. On a severe day, however, the ashes should be kept down to a minimum, never allowing more than one inch or two to accumulate before shaking the grate a little. Shaking every three or four hours should be sufficient.

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Leave the Damper Open

When shaking, leave the smokepipe damper open, close the check draft and draft door in front of the ashpit. Never poke hard coal fires from above. Shaking the grate will split the surface sufficiently to allow the fresh fuel to fall among the live coals.

For banking at night, shake out the ashes and fill full of coal, then close the damper after allowing a few minutes for free gases to ignite. All this applies equally to steam, hot-water, or hot-air furnaces. In all cases you will find that less coal will be used and more heat obtained by maintaining a deep fire rather than a shallow one.

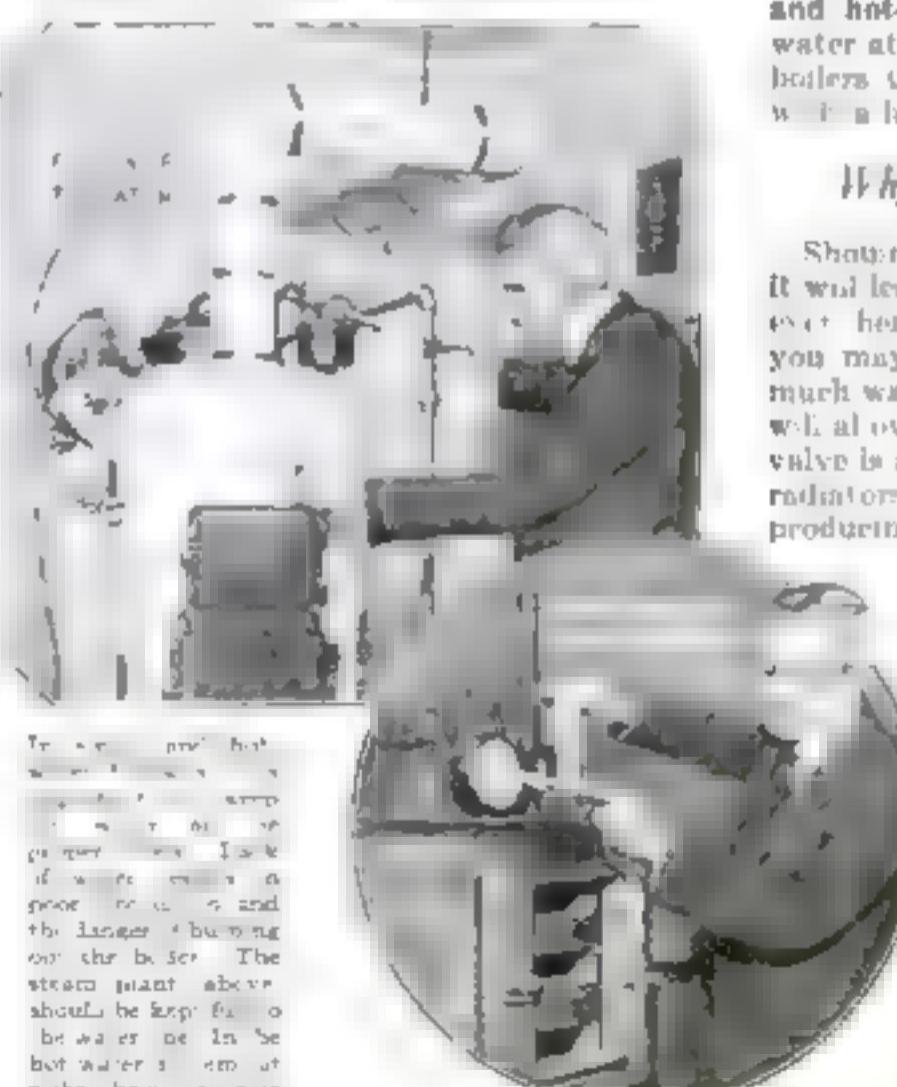
An important consideration in steam and hot-water systems is to keep the water at the proper levels. In steam boilers usually you will find a gage with a line marking the water level.

Why Gage Is Important

Should water fall below this level, it will lessen the ability to maintain even heat; should it become empty, you may burn out the boiler. Too much water, indicated by a full gage, will allow no room for the steam. If a valve is accidentally left open, all the radiators may become full of water, producing no heat and causing considerable trouble.

In the hot-water heating plants there is a gage indicating the amount of water in the system. A fixed pointer indicates "full," and a movable pointer shows the actual amount. Before starting a fire, be sure that the system is filled.

In hot-air furnaces, where pipes are used, difficulty in heating may be due to the fact that air is not drawn into the system from



the outside in sufficient quantity. The intake opening should be located on the side of the house from which the prevailing winter winds blow. If situated on the wrong side, there will be a suction on the inlet instead of a pressure inward. In pipeless systems the cold air from the house drops through the rim of the single register into the furnace. After it is heated there, it proceeds through the center of the same register. Outside conditions do not affect this type of heater as they do the piped hot-air system, for the air in the house simply is circulated.

Keep the Air Moist

In both hot-air types water should be kept in the trough located on the side of the furnace. This will allow the air to absorb moisture to keep the house atmosphere at a healthful humidity.

In all systems the furnace and pipes should be kept clear of soot and dirt. In hot-air furnaces there is a door in front of the radiator through which the dirt can be scraped. A coat of soot will prevent the heat from penetrating to the heating units, whether they contain water, steam, or air. A good practice is to inspect the pipes at least twice a month. You will find that a few minutes' work will clean out the soot deposits.

To keep the furnace working properly and to prevent burning out the grate, the ashes should be removed daily. If the ashes are allowed to accumulate so that the pit is full, up to the grate, the heat not only will cut off the draft, but sometimes will buckle the grate bars.

Very often all the most perplexing of your furnace troubles may lie in poor draft. Chimney corners filled with soot, clogged smoke pipes, or a chimney of too small a cross section may be the cause. In any chimney not only strength of draft but quantity of draft is necessary. For that reason it is best to have the necessary chimney area computed by a competent authority rather than to rely on guess-work.

How to Control the Draft

When a freely burning fire is necessary, the smoke damper should be open, the slide on the fire door closed, and the draft door open. Checking of the draft should be controlled by the damper, allowing just enough draft to supply the proper amount of heat. In the intake pipe of hot-air systems there is a damper to control the amount of air admitted to the furnace plates. Obviously if this damper is tightly closed, the circulation of hot air

is impeded. In the same way, if the damper is not working properly, regulate the smoke damper until you get the desired amount of heat in the house.

Another trouble that arises is the kind of coal used. Economy house heating plants have made some mistake about the kind of coal that can be used.

designed to eliminate this nuisance to some extent.

When burning soft coal be sure not to cover the entire live-coal surface with fresh fuel. Either it will put out the fire, or it may cause an explosion. This is because a large amount of combustible gases are formed and do not burn at once, since the small particles of soft coal pack the surface tightly. After a while the fire may break through, ignite the accumulated gases, and blow the fire door off its hinges. Always put the fresh soft coal in front, leaving the glowing coals on top in the rear.

Air in the Pipes

Even if the furnace is working perfectly and you are taking proper care of the fire, you still may have difficulty in keeping the house warm. In a steam system air accumulates in the pipes overnight and must be driven out by the steam before the radiators can become hot. For this purpose the radiators are fitted with air valves. If these are not working properly it may be very difficult to heat the house, even though there is plenty of steam in the boiler. A vent valve fitted on the

end of the steam main of such a system may help in allowing a considerable amount of air to escape.

Radiators Must Be Adequate

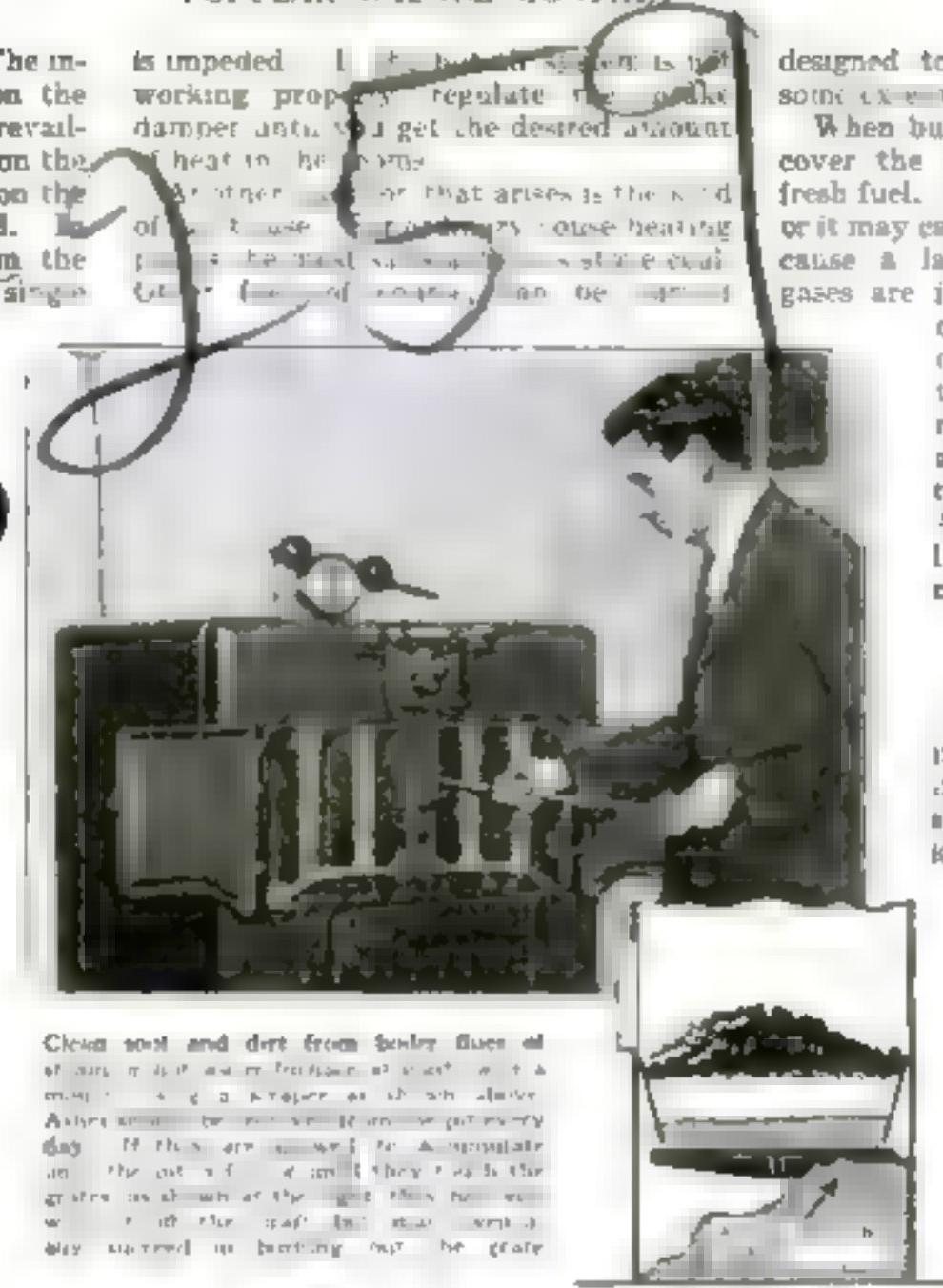
Likewise, in steam and hot-water systems the amount of radiating surface may be insufficient in some or all the rooms; or in hot-air heaters the cross-section of the registers may not be great enough to supply an adequate quantity of fresh heated air. If you have any reason to suspect that these are inadequate, call on an expert to compute these values.

No matter how well you look after the fire, no matter how much coal you burn, it expect to heat your home if the apparatus is too small.

In a typical heating system the pipes should be disconnected from the end of the season and all cleaned out. All doors on

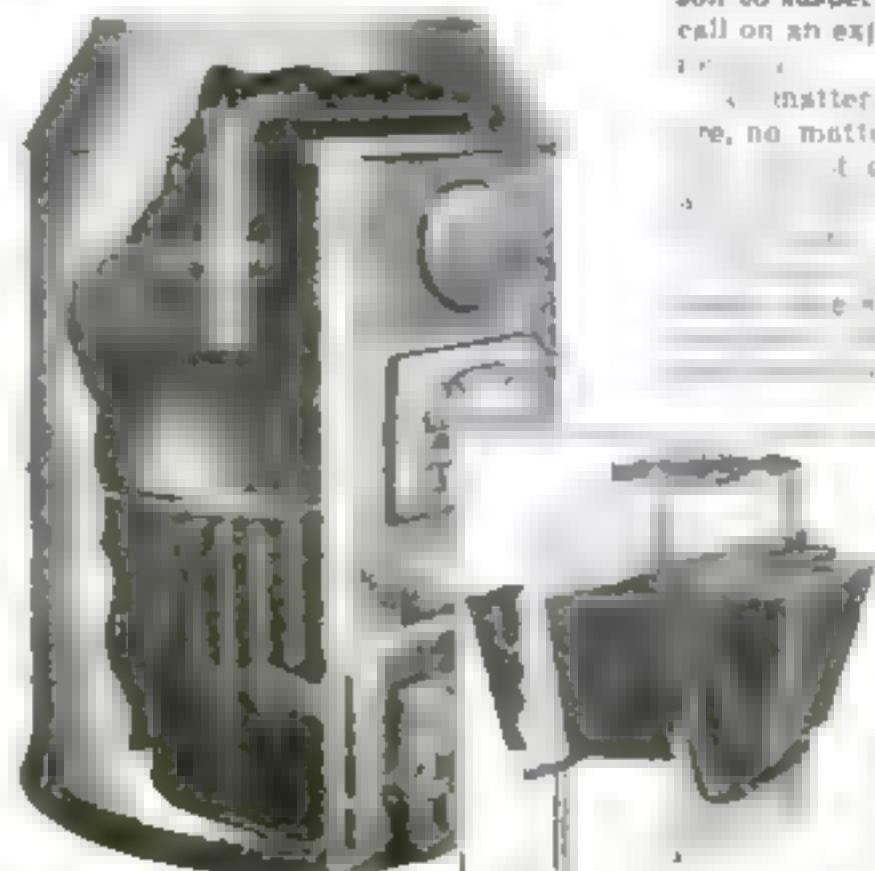
the furnace should be left open and the hinges thoroughly greased. In the case of steam or hot-water plants, water should be left in the system.

If you have cleaned and taken care of the system at the end of a season in the manner described, you will only have to spend a few minutes to get it started in the fall, and it should give good service throughout the winter.



efficiently after some practice. Coke alone may prove difficult, but if properly handled will produce satisfactory results. Large stove coals are hard to use when starting a fire. Buckwheat is small and lies too compactly when burned alone. It may be well to have a special bin of small fuel for starting the fire the first thing in the morning.

The use of soft coal involves a problem of its own. In some cities it is not permitted because of the tendency to produce smoke, although special boilers have been

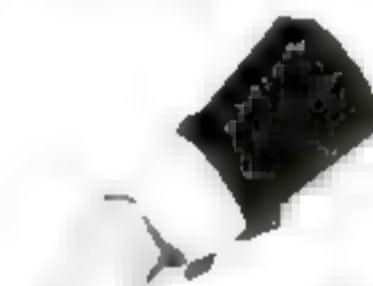


A typical hot-air furnace. Methods of firing are the same as for steam and hot-water types. Clean soot and dirt from the radiator once a month through the "clean-out" door at the top. The inset shows water trough which should be kept full of water to maintain a healthful humidity.

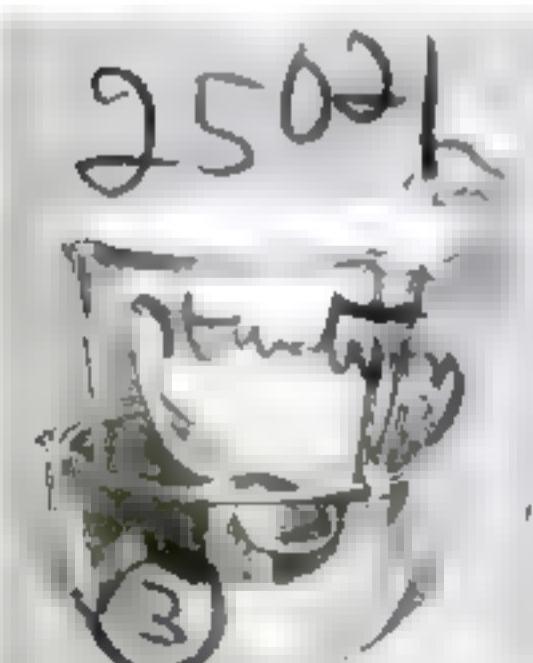
Mechanical Aids for the Kitchen



244753
Spring jaws attached to a small device for the wall do double service as crevices at shoulder height, preventing quick release of a towel when needed. Pulling downward spreads the jaws and releases the towel for use.



25012
The device at the right is a dust cloth of muslin around the pouring holes, may become unfastened. It can be held by this simple contrivance that slips into the holes. It has punched



Jelly making has been simplified by this simple metal frame with adjustable supports that hold the strainer bag securely in place.



IN THE completeness of its labor saving mechanical equipment, the modern American home is keeping pace with our most efficient factories. On this page are pictured some of the latest devices to free the housewife of burdensome drudgery.



24831
Inserting this alum from tube at the top, and pressing it over a tube at the top, quickly draws off the cream from the top of a bulk bottle.



24785
The use of a series of clean bottles, said to have been employed in this novel scheme, is a great aid to cleaning after use.



This novel pre-crust trimmer cuts off the overhanging crust and tightly seals the upper and lower crusts by a pronged wheel.

An entire kitchen in a small cabinet, complete with sink, range, oven, broiler, refrigerator, cupboard, shelves, even compartments for bowls and drawers.



MAGNET AIDS PIANO BROADCASTING

PIANO solos always have been one of the least effective features of broadcast programs because, in most cases, the abrupt sounds from the instrument are transmitted faintly, if at all. The weak singing quality and the piano's failure to reproduce satisfactorily. The

Electric Company now claims to have solved this difficulty by a new magnetic device. The magnet is fastened to the side of the piano and a coil wound around it is attached to the sound board. This coil is said to reproduce faithfully the tone vibrations.



③ Pencil Radio Set Uses Crystal Detector

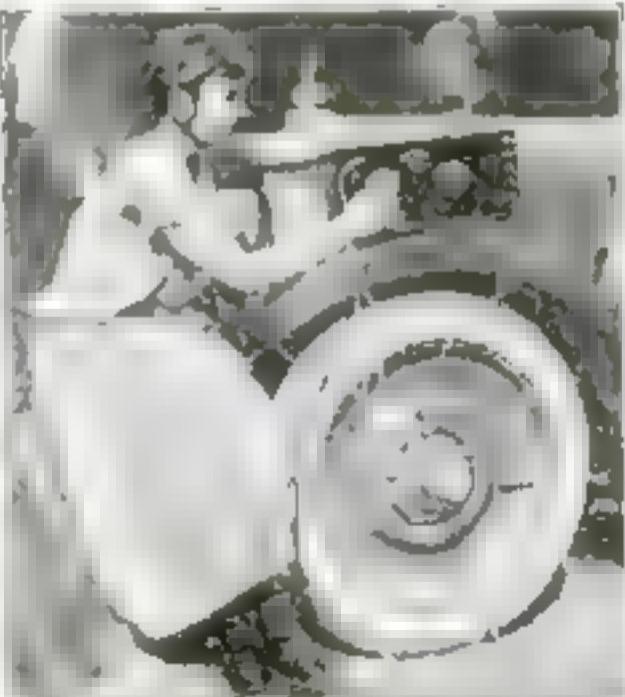
THE ingenuity with which midget radio receiving sets are made parts of other articles of common use appears limitless. One of the latest of these novelties is this pencil receiving set combined with a pair of head phones. It is a complete radio crystal set and can be carried easily in a pocket or purse.

A small tuning coil is wound around the pencil, and the crystal fits into the cup where usually the eraser is. A piece of wire acts as a catwhisker. The set obviously is not selective, but it is said to work over a range of from 10 to 20 miles quite satisfactorily.

The set is said to be especially useful for taking notes on broadcast lectures, speeches, or sermons.

Solid Auto Wheel Used as Radio Aerial

A SOLID automobile wheel proved to be an effective aerial when Miss Genevieve Keane, New York radio enthusiast, tried the experiment with her one-tube radio set. She determined that the wheel gave better results when turned in the direction of the broadcast station just like a loop aerial. The steering wheel thus became a sort of tuning dial. Wire wound around the spokes of the usual type wheel also is said to have given successful results.



Miss Genevieve Keane of New York City using a solid auto wheel as an aerial.

Amateur Radio Stations Increase Steadily

WHILE the popularity of radio broadcasting, after a spectacular development since the winter of 1921, apparently reached its pinnacle last year, amateur radio transmission is continuing the steady advance that has marked its development since its official recognition by the United States government in 1912.

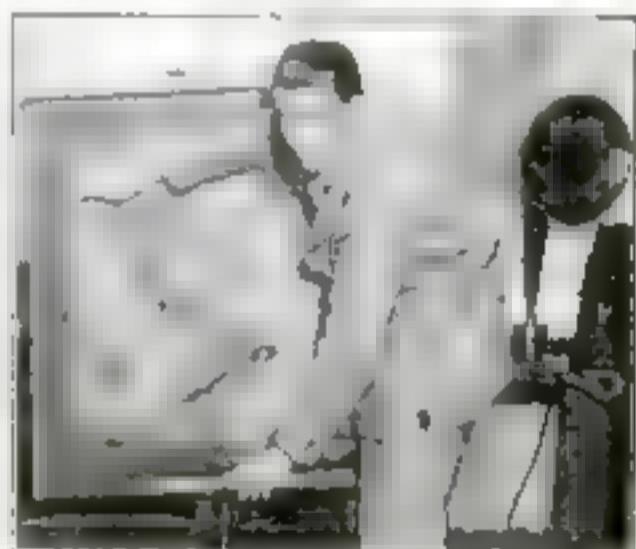
Such is the conclusion drawn from figures recently compiled by W. D. Terrell, chief government supervisor of radio at Washington, D. C.

These figures reveal that in the last 10 years the number of amateur sending stations has increased from 1224 to 16,570. They also show that the number of broadcasting stations has fallen off during the last year. In September, 1929, there were 563 broadcast stations as compared with 591 in the month of May, regarded as the saturation point. Meanwhile the number of amateur sending stations has been advancing steadily and now is at its highest peak.

Although amateur radio transmission dates away back to the late '90's and almost has been lost sight of in the wave of interest in the reception of broadcast entertainment, amateur enthusiasm never has waned.

This undiminished enthusiasm is due in large measure to the tremendous expansion of popular radio.

Window Shade Serves as Indoor Loop Aerial



A WINDOW shade that also serves as an indoor loop aerial has been devised by W. H. Bullock, a New York radio engineer. The mechanism used is the same as that in ordinary window shades. The wires of the set are wound in a ring in the shade, as indicated by the right hand finger of the man shown above.

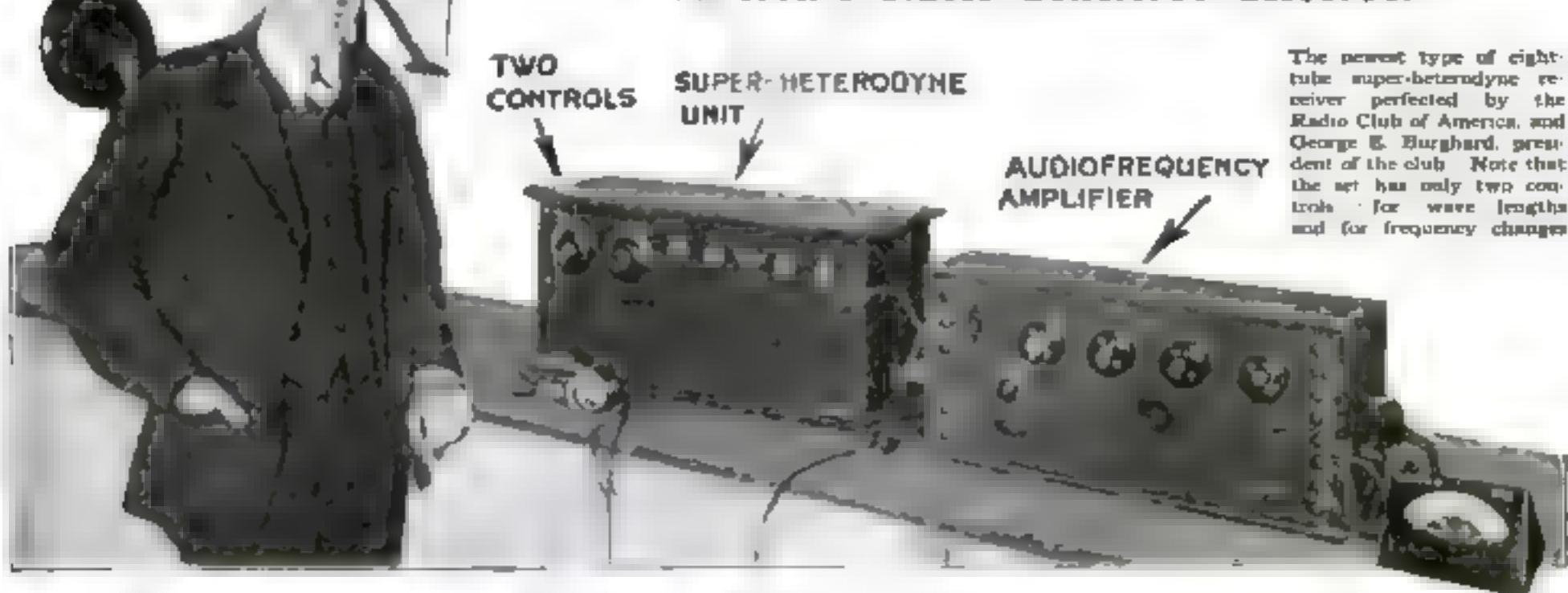
The aerial is connected with the set at the connections shown on the bottom of the shade. The invention can be hung on any window; the wires being inconspicuous. Tuning is accomplished by pulling the shade up or down.

AFTER wiring a radio set, go over it carefully. Wherever the wires are close together, reroute them so as to separate them as much as possible. It is better to have the wires a little longer than to have them running close to each other.

Experimenters Offer Their Views
531 W. 46th St.
Dr. J. C.

A King of Radio Sets

Secrets of the Super-Heterodyne—the World's Most Sensitive Receiver



The newest type of eight-tube super-heterodyne receiver perfected by the Radio Club of America, and George E. Burghard, president of the club. Note that the set has only two controls—one for wave lengths and one for frequency changes.

By Jack Binns

America's Foremost Writer on Radio

IS THERE any radio receiver that will reproduce programs broadcast from coast to coast? The answer is—Yes! It is the super-heterodyne receiver—the Rolls-Royce of radio—invented by Major E. H. Armstrong, of regenerative fame to meet an imperative condition during the war.

I can say without qualification that it is the most sensitive and the most selective radio receiving apparatus known to man.

Simplifying the Super-Heterodyne

The chief difficulties in the past that have prevented the popular adoption of the super-heterodyne in the reception of broadcast programs have been the large number of tubes necessary to operate it, and the fact that it required an expert to manipulate its variable parts. The advent of a really "hard" vacuum tube with low filament consumption now has solved the former problem, while the splendid work done by members of the Radio Club of America under the supervision of Major Armstrong has simplified the latter.

When the super-heterodyne circuit was

invented, no efficient radio frequency amplifying transformer had been produced. Experience up to that time showed that while it was possible to amplify radio currents at the frequencies involved in fairly long wave lengths, the question of capacity was too difficult to solve when it came to the terrific frequencies that prevail on the short waves. The amplification of radio waves had been accomplished by resistance coupled stages, which, while not very efficient, answered the purpose if the waves were long ones.

The problem that confronted Major Armstrong was to design an instrument that would detect the extremely short waves used in trench wireless, upon extremely low power. These waves, of course, involved frequencies far too high to amplify by means of resistance coupling.

Armstrong knew that it would be a simple matter to amplify the short waves if the frequencies could be reduced to correspond with those of the long waves. He came to the conclusion that if he were to set up a series of local waves with an oscillator, he could produce any frequency he desired by varying the constants of the inductances and capacities of the oscillator. He decided, for example, that if he

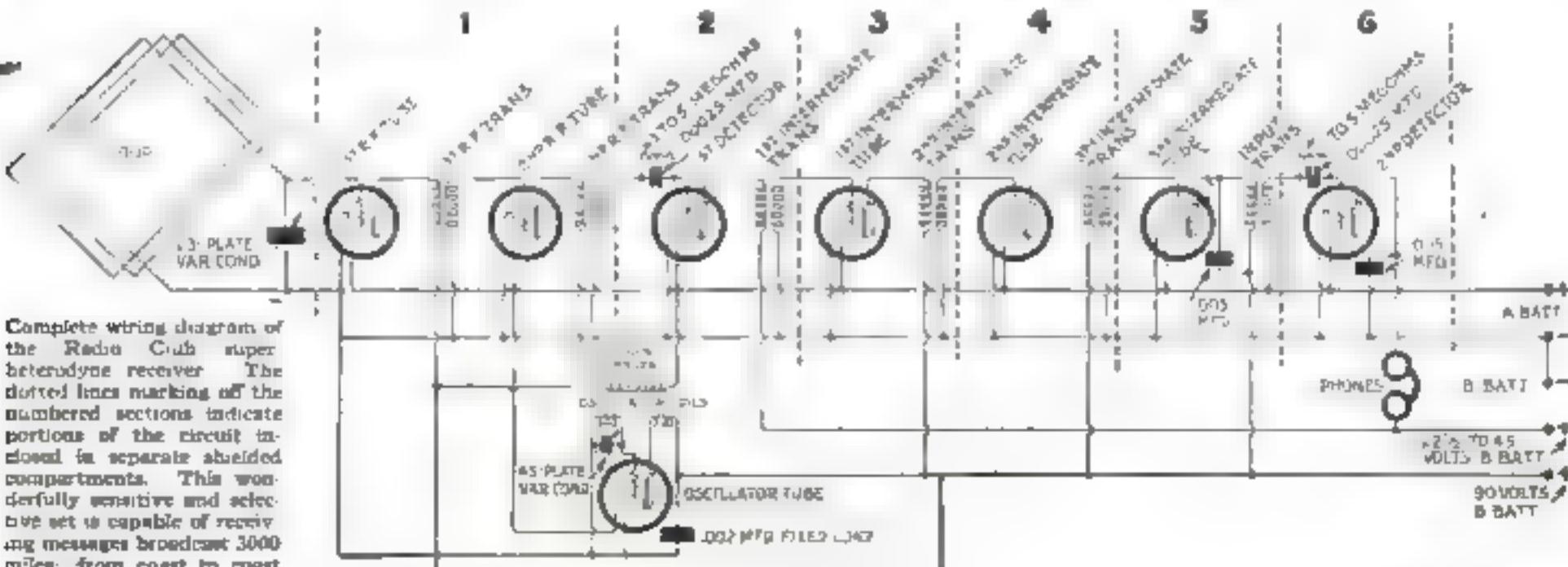
were to impress on the detector tube a wave from the oscillator, having a frequency difference of 50,000 cycles from the incoming wave, he would get a frequency output of the same value from the detector.

A Double Detector Receiver

Now 50,000 cycles frequency represents a wave length of 6000 meters, and is readily amplified by the regular cascade system. Three stages of such amplification, he reasoned, would bring the signal up to a point where it could be rectified to work the telephones. This conclusion was borne out absolutely in practice.

The principle of superimposing another frequency on the first detector is known as "heterodyning." Because the incoming waves are detected and heterodyned before they are passed through the amplifiers for rectification, the super-heterodyne system also is known as the double detector receiver.

Since the original model of super-heterodyne was produced, radio frequency transformers have been developed. Now a transformer designed to operate most efficiently at a frequency of 50,000 cycles a second will allow only that frequency to



Complete wiring diagram of the Radio Club super-heterodyne receiver. The dotted lines marking off the numbered sections indicate portions of the circuit enclosed in separate shielded compartments. This wonderfully sensitive and selective set is capable of receiving messages broadcast 3000 miles from coast to coast.

pass through it, provided it is operating correctly.

It is this very fact that makes the super-heterodyne so selective. Whatever may be the wave length of the station we desire to listen to, there is only one point where this wave length will give a beat note of 50,000 cycles when it is passed through the first detector and subjected to the clacking frequency of the oscillator. This is because there is only one point in the setting of the oscillator where the difference of 50,000 cycles appears.

Two Controls Suffice

The beat note of 50,000 cycles, which is the product of the first detector tube, faithfully carries with it the modulation of the incoming wave, so that a perfect reproduction of speech, music, or dots and dashes is reproduced by the second detector.

The latest type of super-heterodyne receiver embodying the simplifications made by the Radio Club of America and used as the official receiving apparatus for the recent radio show in New York City, has but two controls—one to adjust the set to the incoming wave length, and the other to change the frequency of the oscillator. Since hard tubes are used throughout, it is necessary to use only one rheostat to control all of them.

The new model employs eight tubes without any audio frequency amplification. It is novel in that two stages of transformer-coupled radio frequency amplification are used to strengthen the currents picked up by the loop aerial before they are passed through the first detector. This results in an ultra-sensitive receiver, one which is readily capable of receiving Pacific Coast broadcasting stations at the Atlantic seaboard.

The secret of the wonderful selectivity of the improved super-heterodyne lies in the special transformers designed to amplify at 50,000 cycles.

Applying Variation Frequency

The first part of the Radio Club receiver consists of two stages of transformer-coupled radio-frequency amplifiers. Their range is between 200 and 600 meters, with a peak around the broadcasting wave lengths.

The output from these two stages is impressed on the first detector tube through a grid leak and condenser. In this input circuit, however, there is a "pick-up coil," which is coupled with the oscillator coils.

In this manner the variation frequency is applied to the first detector tube.

Satisfactory coupling can be made through the use of duolateral or honeycomb coils. The grid coil may be a 35-turn, and the plate a 25-turn coil. The pick-up or frequency change coil may consist of 30 turns of No. 36 double silk-covered wire on a one-inch tube, and should be placed so that it can be varied in relationship to the honeycomb coils, just as the rotor of a 180-degree coupler is

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

varied with respect to the primary winding. Once set, however, the position of the pick-up coil may be left alone, and the frequency change made entirely with the variable condenser across the grid coil, as shown in the diagram on page 59.

After we reach the first detector, it is absolutely necessary that every stage

mary and secondary binding posts. The size of these condensers will be determined, of course, by the transformer.

Since the winding of transformers is somewhat difficult, the builder of a super-heterodyne can employ a standard type of long-wave radio-frequency transformer. This is resonant around 50,000 cycles, and answers the purpose excellently.

Connections of the three stages that amplify the output of the first detector are similar to those for the standard short-wave radio-frequency amplifiers, except for the shielding feature.

Special Transformer Used

When we come to the output of the final stage of this intermediate portion of the receiver, a special transformer must be employed ahead of the second detector. In this connection George Eltz, Jr., a member of the Radio Club of America, who has done much work on the super-heterodyne, recommends the following.

Intermediate transformers are used

The primary of the special transformer should be wound on a bobbin three inches wide, with a center one inch thick, and a space of one quarter of an inch between the sides. The wire is wound just as on a cotton bobbin, except that the winding space will be only a quarter of an inch wide. The primary should have 200 turns

of No. 29 double silk-covered wire. Directly over this is wound the secondary, which should consist of 1500 turns of No. 36 double silk-covered wire. In winding these coils, no particular care is necessary; in fact, they can be put on just like cotton on a bobbin.

How Resonance Is Gained

In the circuit the primary is shunted by a fixed mica condenser of .0075-mfd. capacity, to make the transformer resonant to the best frequency of the long-wave radio-frequency transformers. The secondary of the transformer is placed across the grid and filament of the second detector tube.

If an audio frequency amplifier is added to the receiver, a fixed condenser of .005-mfd. capacity should be used across the plate and filament terminals of the detector tube. This will prevent any of the intermediate frequency current from entering the audio amplifier.

For those who do not know just how to get the correct value of the fixed condensers named above, I may add that the trick can be done by adding fixed condensers of .0025-mfd. capacity in parallel with each other. Three such condensers will have a total capacity of .0075 mfd., and two of them in parallel will give .005 mfd.

When properly constructed, the set is very simple to operate, since only two controls are required. Construction of a set of this type, however, should not be attempted by any radio fan who has not first experimented with the simpler types of radio receiving apparatus.



Claude Odilia in New York City, hears European and Pacific Coast stations with ease, using the top serial shown at the upper left.

45 Pinehurst Ave.

should be carefully shielded. The top, bottom, and side of each separate stage should be inclosed in a copper box.

Since the detector tube and its intermediate frequency transformer may be inclosed together in one section of the shield, a short direct lead may be made from the plate terminal of the tube socket to the primary of the transformer. All the filament and B battery leads may be

What's Your Trouble?

DOES your radio set continue to make peculiar noises in spite of all you can do?

Do you fail to get the results, in clearness of reception, that you think your set should give?

Don't miss Jack Binns' article in next month's issue. This famous authority on radio will explain effective remedies for the most common radio troubles. And for the radio fan who is building his own set, he will suggest valuable precautions against future difficulties.

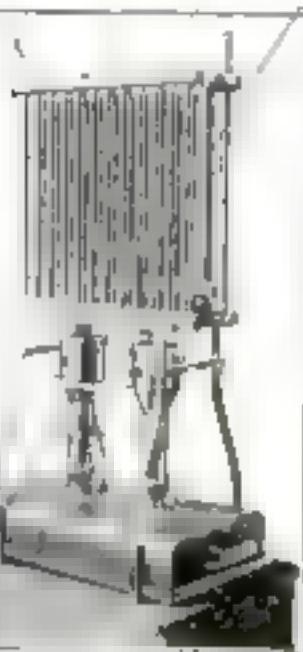
taken from the rear of the shielding box.

This leaves but one connection to go to the succeeding stage—the grid lead from the transformer secondary to the grid of the succeeding tube. This lead should be passed directly through the wall of the shield, through a small hole, slightly larger than the diameter of the connecting wire with its insulation. Naturally the lead should be kept as short as physical conditions will permit.

The first transformer connected with the plate circuit of the first detector tube should be tuned as sharply as possible to 50,000 cycles. This can be done by joining fixed condensers across both the pri-

Portable Steam Radiator Heated by Gasoline

34 A PORTABLE radiator that supplies steam heat without coal has been perfected for use in isolated rooms that are off the main heating system and cannot be heated from below them, because air in a separate chamber.



The portable radiator

4987 The hot air in turn boils the water in the tubular chambers.

The resulting steam circulates through a system of copper tubes that radiate the heat.

The device is said to be odorless. It holds fuel and water enough to last a week. It is claimed by the manufacturer.

Famous Dance Floor Is Supported by Springs

41050 ONCE in a decade workmen with wrenches "tune up" the famous dance floor of the grand ballroom at the Hotel Savoy in London. The remarkable floor rests upon steel girders supported by powerful coil springs that impart resiliency to the dancing surface. The



The "tuning up" process—overhauling the springs and girders, as well as refitting and polishing the boards of the dance floor

Lightning as a Weapon

"IN SOME future war our scientists may be able to hurl a devastating bolt of lightning across the ocean."

Such was the recent statement of Robert Sibley, former vice president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, discussing an announcement by Professor Harris J. Ryan of Stanford University that "control to some extent" of man-made lightning is possible.



Snaring a wild petrel on the rugged Hebridean Island. With a long pole or stick, water-slung loops of horsehair and the hunter's hand snaring it as it sits

WHERE HUNTERS "FISH" FOR BIRDS

THROUGH centuries of rugged environment the hardy natives of St. Kilda, a poor, barren island of the Hebrides, Scotland have learned unusual ways of wresting game from Nature. Their method of snaring wild fowl requires careful stalking and astonishing dexterity.

The photograph shows a hunter snaring

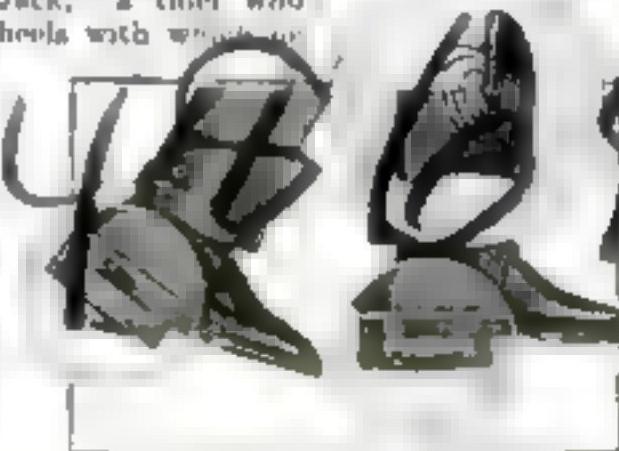
a young petrel—a bird that is regarded as particularly delicacy. A long spear-horsehair at the end of a long wooden pole is cast deftly over the bird's head, and a quick jerk with the gun.

The almost inaccessible ledges on which the birds are found increase the hazards of hunting them.

SPRING HEELS TO "BOOST" WALKERS

4988 **E**NCE upon an old tale about one "spring-heeled Jack," a thief who wore a pair of heels with wings on them, was able to travel in 16-foot jumps.

Perhaps the inventor of the spring heel he illustrated found his inspiration in the old tale. The device consists of an ordinary rubber heel with a cavity on the shoe side in which is fixed a



strong steel spring. In walking action the walker is suspended to compress the spring at the beginning of the step. As the step is completed the spring is expected to assist him. It is claimed also that the spring action supplements the resilient rubber heel for walking.

TOBACCO POUCH "ROLLS YOUR OWN"

A TOBACCO pouch designed to roll a cigarette in a pipe without spilling grain or tobacco up to the convenience of smokers.

A pipe attached through a tube attached to the pouch. In making a cigarette, the paper case is about the tube and the excess paper is folded back over the

down near the end of the tube, where it is held firmly. Next the tube is worked back and out of the pouch until the paper case is full. Finally, the tube is bent to the way into the pouch.

A leather-covered leather substance of which the pouch is made is



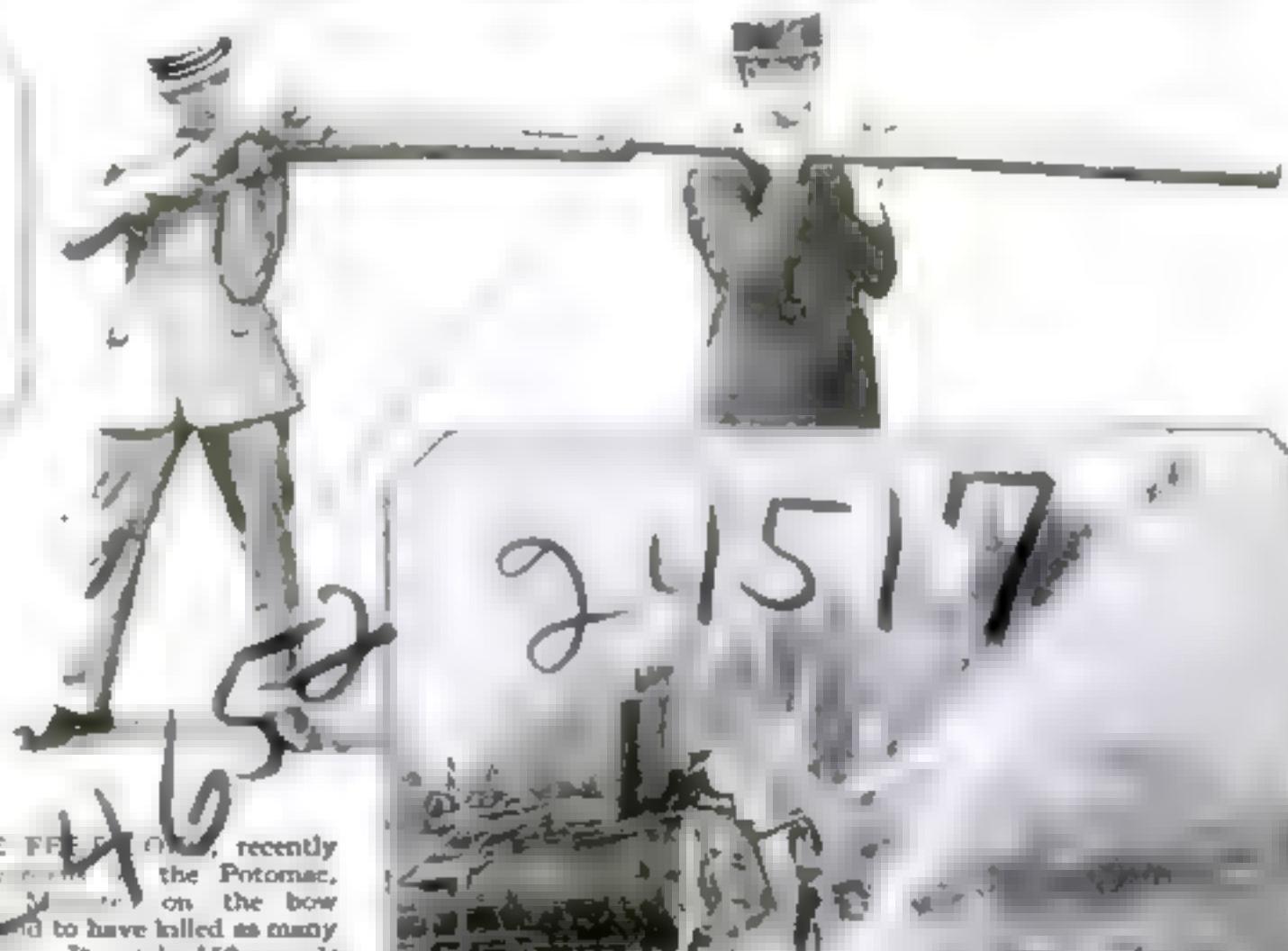
Paper case left cigarette packed tight



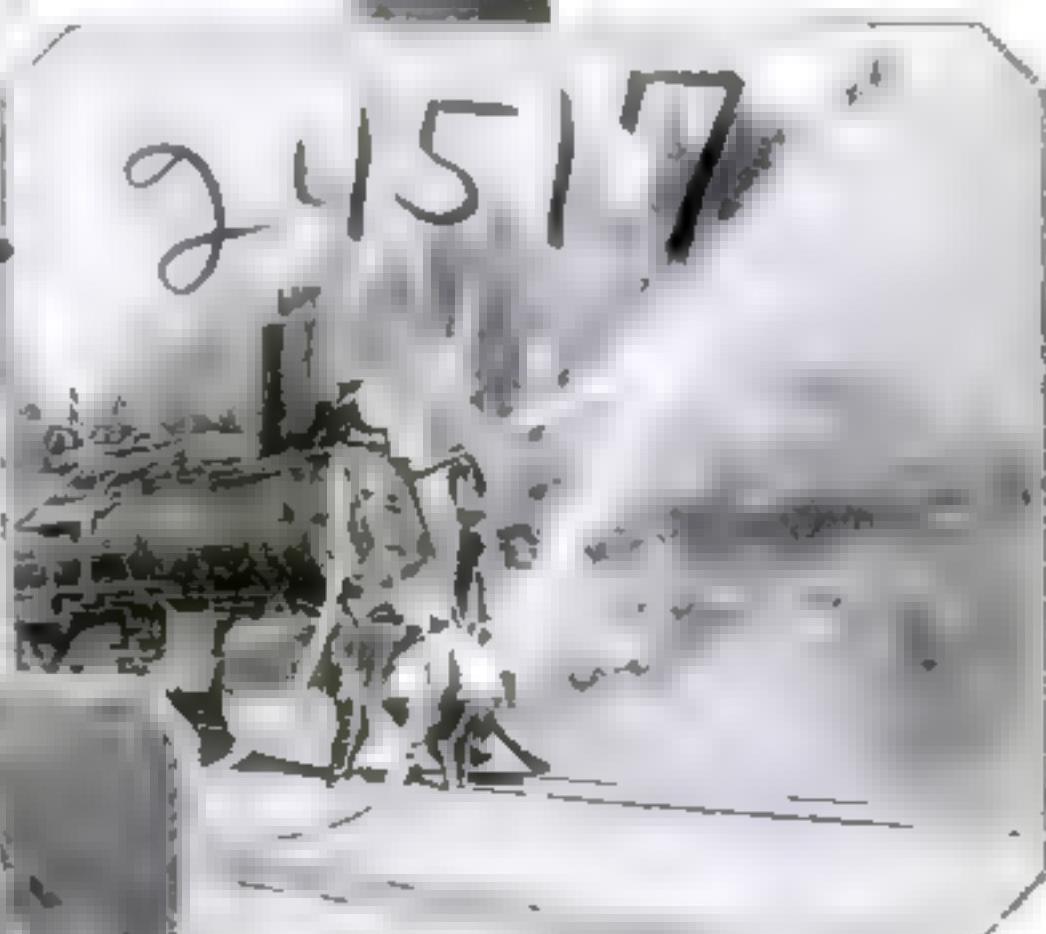
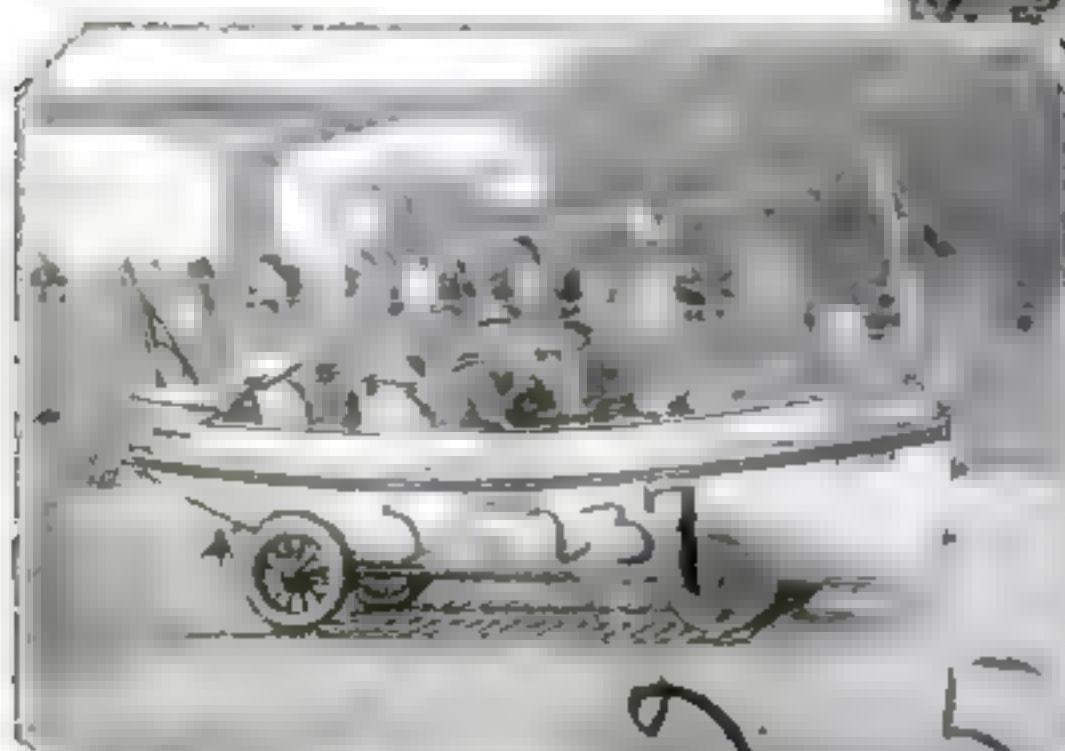
THE MINUTE HAND OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CLOCK is so huge that 17 men were needed to carry it to its position on the roof of a building in Jersey City, N. J. The hand is 20 feet, eight inches long.

A BAROMETER CLOCK

This giant barometer with dual face, on the top of the German Museum at Munich, Germany, is said to be the largest of its kind ever made. A single hand chronicles the slightest variations in atmospheric pressure, indicating probable changes in the prevailing weather.



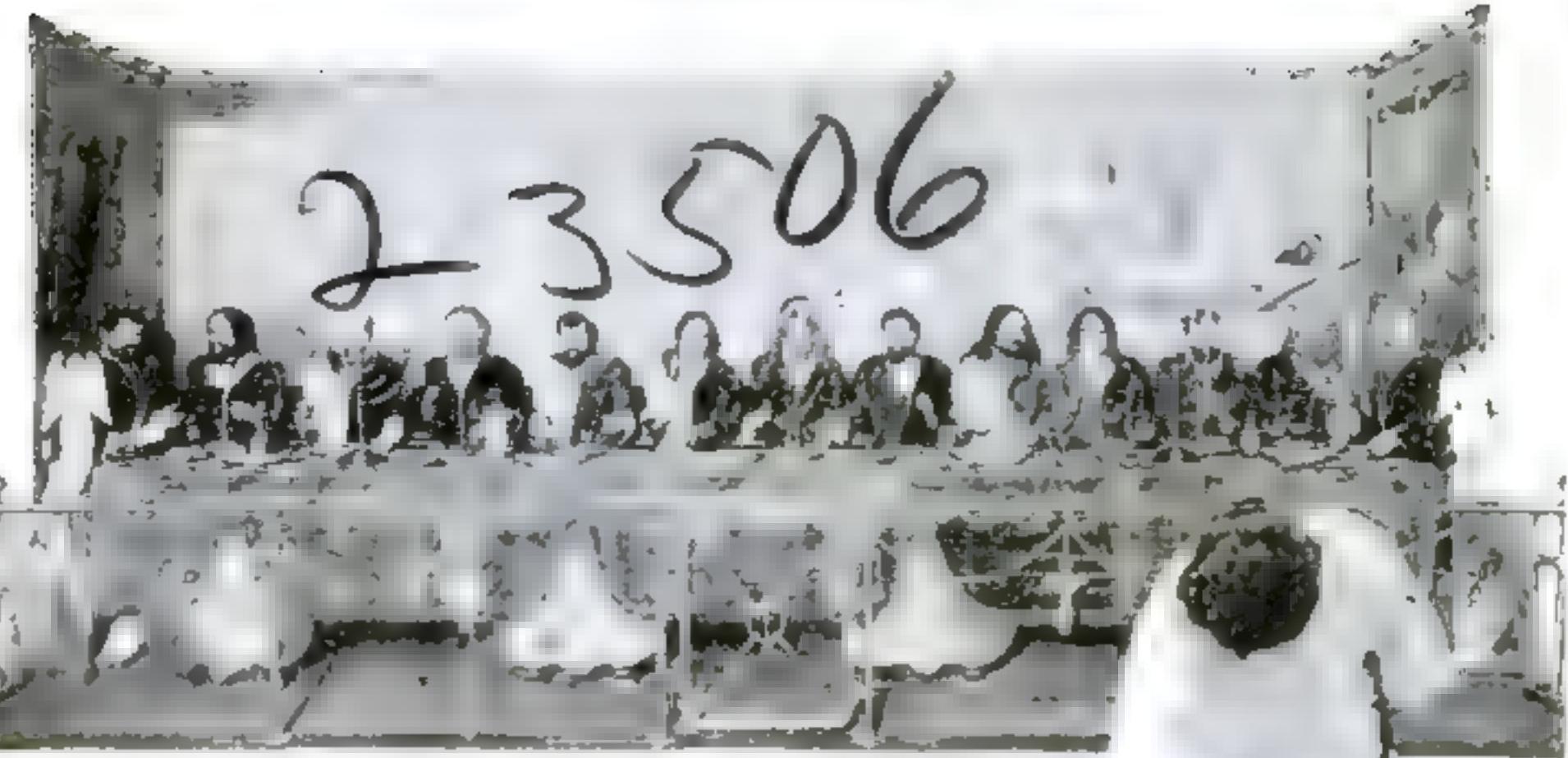
A SHOTGUN NINE FEET LONG, recently captured by a duck hunter on the Potomac, Washington, D. C., while riding in a motor boat. It is said to have killed as many as 500 ducks at one time. It weighs 150 pounds.



THIS LOCOMOTIVE FIRE DEPARTMENT is maintained by the Southern Pacific Railway in California to protect small mountain towns along its line that are endangered by the devastating forest fires. Sufficient water is carried to throw out two powerful streams on a fire for an hour.

A BOAT LIKE A FROG, shown at the left, as much at home on land as in the water, motors through the streets of Scarborough, an English sea-side resort, picking up passengers. Then it puts to sea for a romp over the waves. The craft is driven by an submarine gear to the propeller when the boat is in the water, and to the wheels when it is on land, which makes it amphibious.

23506



THIS REMARKABLE AUTOMATON DISPLAY, reproducing in lifelike form the Last Supper of Christ and His Twelve Disciples, is the product of 40 years of painstaking labor by an obscure Ohio locksmith. It was purchased recently by John Scharding of Chicago, Ill. The 13 figures are in life size and are controlled by intricate mechanism that moves their arms and bodies and changes their facial expression. The machinery is said to weigh more than 2½ tons.

THE LARGEST VIOL

The huge bass viol shown below is 14 feet high more than two feet taller than its nearest competitor, according to A. S. Filson of San Diego, Calif. To play it the musician must stand on a stage five feet high.



23509

DOG ON WHEELS
When an irritable cow kicked Peggy, a pedigree bulldog of Butte, Mont., crushing her backbone, her owner devised this ingenious wheeled support. Now Peggy ranges her old haunts, followed by her puppies.

PLUMBER'S MAST

More than 11,000 pipe fittings, involving 14,089 joints, were used in this accurate miniature of the famous

T

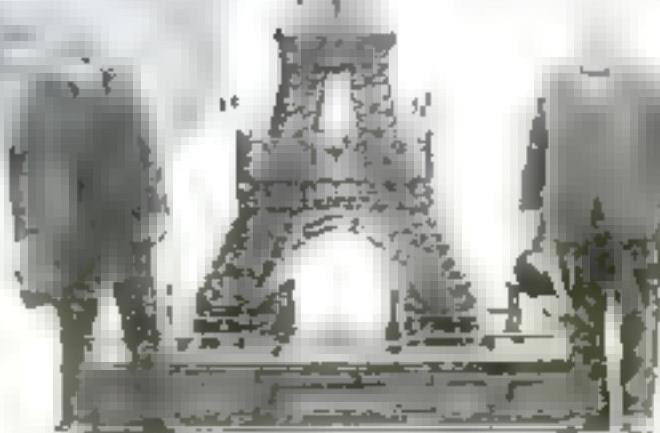
23510

feet

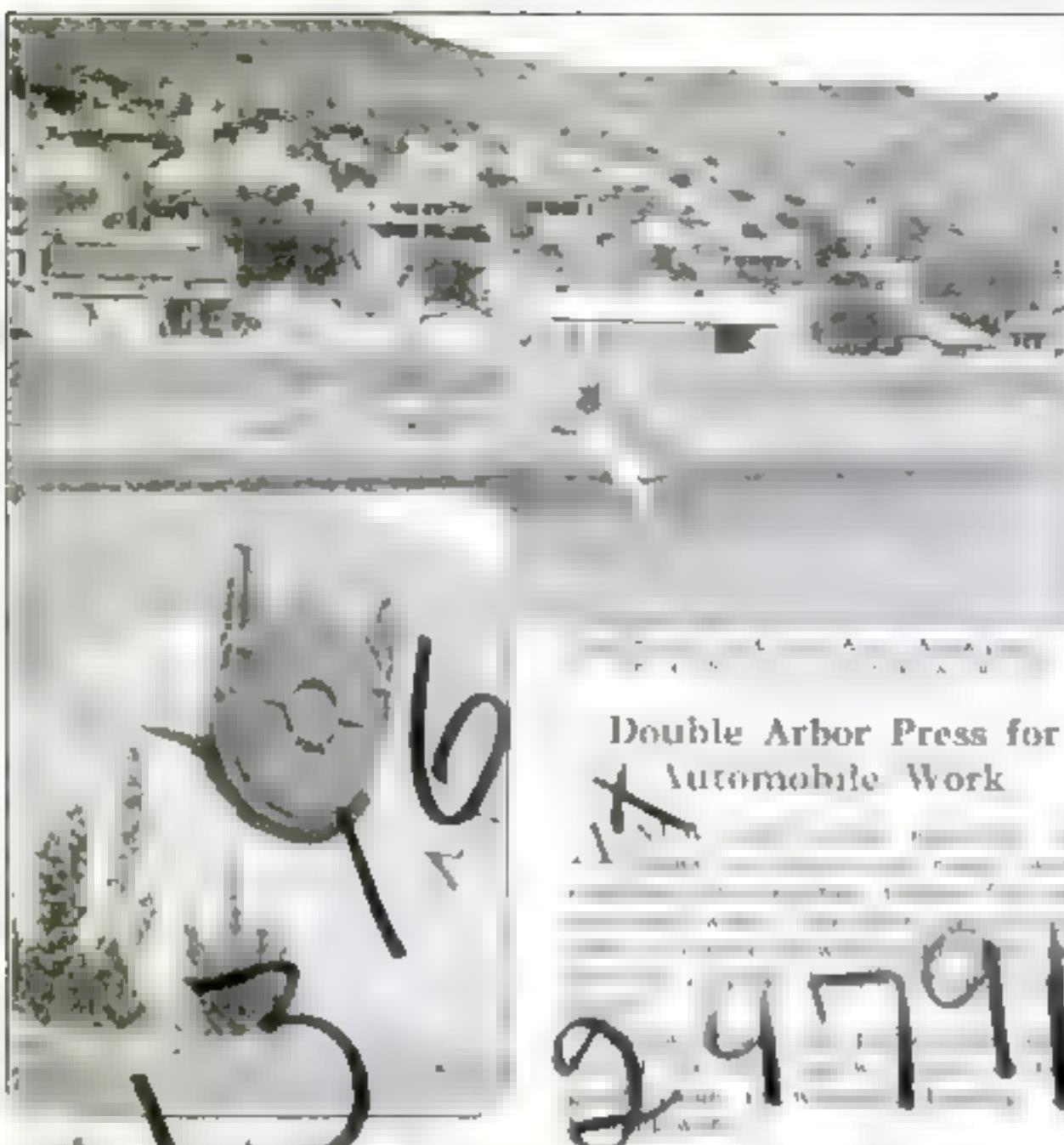
base. It is fitted with lights and elevators.

MOSAIC SIDEWALKS line the principal boulevard of Rio de Janeiro, the South American "City Beautiful." The walks, about 25 feet wide, are surfaced with little black and white stones about an inch square, laid in varied designs.

23511



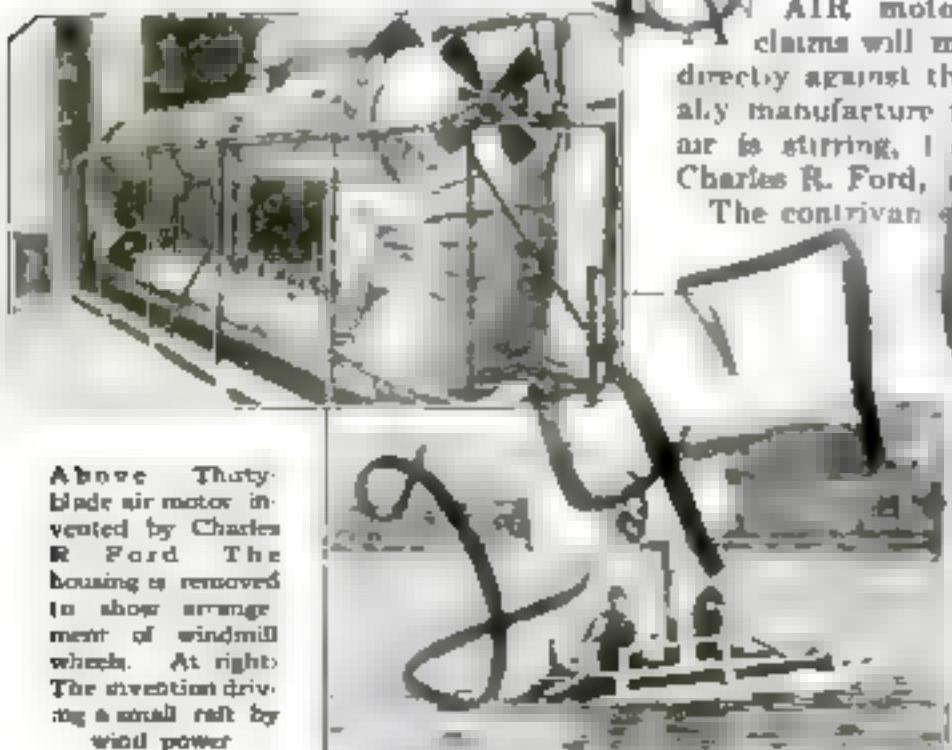
23512



Drains and Flood Gates Protect Arizona Town

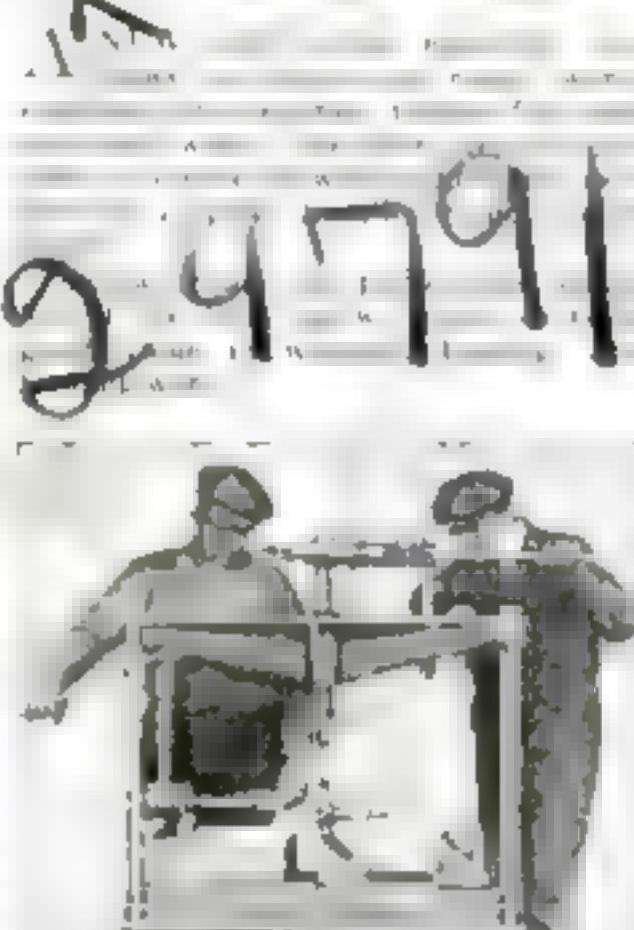
SITUATED in a narrow valley and bounded on two sides by a river, the town of Glendale, Ariz., is always at danger of being inundated by swollen waters of the Colorado during heavy rains. The protection of the town against such floods is provided by gates. If the water rises above a certain level, these gates, tying through a system of ropes and pulleys, close. As a further safeguard against sudden high water, the drains are equipped with iron cast-iron gates that close automatically whenever the river rises to their height.

CLAIMS AIR MOTOR BUCKS THE WIND



Above: Thirty-blade air motor invented by Charles R. Ford. The housing is removed to show arrangement of windmill wheels. At right: The invention driving a small raft by wind power.

Double Arbor Press for Automobile Work



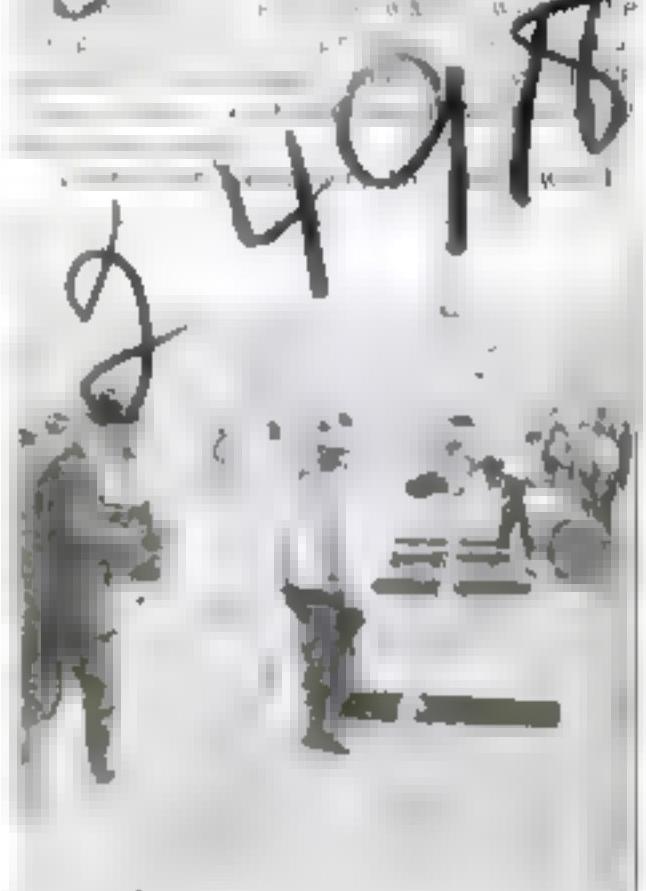
Large and small presses in one machine

AN AIR motor, which its inventor claims will move a boat or vehicle directly against the wind and will virtually manufacture its own wind when no air is stirring, has been developed by Charles R. Ford, of Emma, Wash.

The contrivance consists of a series of fans, windmills, and currents in the shape of a cylinder between the fans are stationary pieces of metal, which the inventor calls "air straighteners" and which he says so distribute the currents passing through the housing that each fan generates the same amount of power.

New Transatlantic Cables from U. S. to London

THE first transatlantic cable to be laid since 1910 started recently from Far Rockaway, N. Y., on its long journey. More than 4,000,000,000 pounds of copper were required for its conductor and nearly 2,000,000 pounds of gutta percha for insulation. More than 80,000 tonnes of steel and iron wires were wound spirally about the cable as a

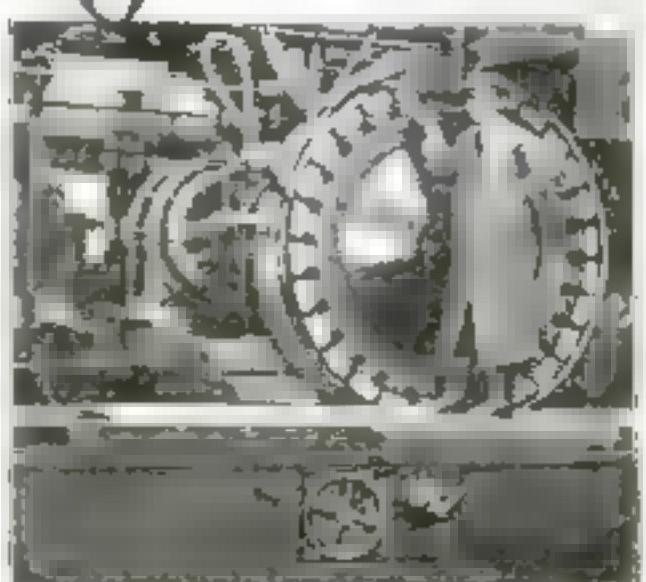


Starting the cable at Far Rockaway, N. Y., routed to Canoe, Nova Scotia, from there to the Azores, and thence to London via Waterford, Ireland.

World's Largest Grinding Wheel Weighs 20 Tons

AGRINDING wheel with a 66-inch face, said to be the largest in the world, has just been completed by a machine manufacturing company of Providence, R. I., for such work as grinding boiler sections having a bulk as great as five feet.

The abrasive wheel is constructed in 22 sections. Drive power is supplied by a motor of 100 horsepower, the wheel spindle rotating at 1,000 r.p.m. The wheel weighs 20,000 pounds.



The huge wheel, showing abrasive sections

Striped Boiler Gage to Prevent Explosion

MANY a boiler explosion has resulted from the fact that the fireman believed his boiler gage glass was full when in fact it was empty. To prevent this hazard, **Fig. 5** has been perfected a striped background for gage glasses that reveals at a glance whether the boilers are full or empty.

The lines as seen through the water in the glass are at right angles to those of the background, and the lines through the empty section of the glass are approximately at the same angle as those in the background.

The scheme was first developed for use in the Edison Lamp Works at Newark, N. J., where the interior of the fireroom is white.

New Camera "Gun" Serves as Important Weapon



Fig. 6 shows the camera gun. The photograph has been taken from a distance so as to attain a unity of view nearly equal to that of most powers. War wireless records of photographs are used in order to determine the effect of various types of shells on armor plate as well as for estimating the velocity of projectiles.

Chief photographer J. M. Hayme, of the U. S. S. Wright, is shown above with his odd looking navy model K-1 aerial camera, taking "movies" from a torpedo plane. This remarkable camera has a special 24-inch lens.

THE Editor will be glad to supply, wherever possible, the names and addresses of manufacturers of devices mentioned in this issue of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BRIDGE GIRDER



EUROPE BUILDING MOLDED HOUSES

BESET by a shortage of material and labor, Europe today is experimenting with an inexpensive method of building houses by molding them of a cheap mixture of gravel, sand, and clay with a small proportion of cement. This mixture is said to equal ordinary in durability, heat insulation, freedom from cracks, adherence of plaster, and nail-holding qualities. It is cast in molds made of sections that are fitted together in a few hours. The

windows and doors are cast with the walls. It is claimed that these molds can be used at least 30 times.



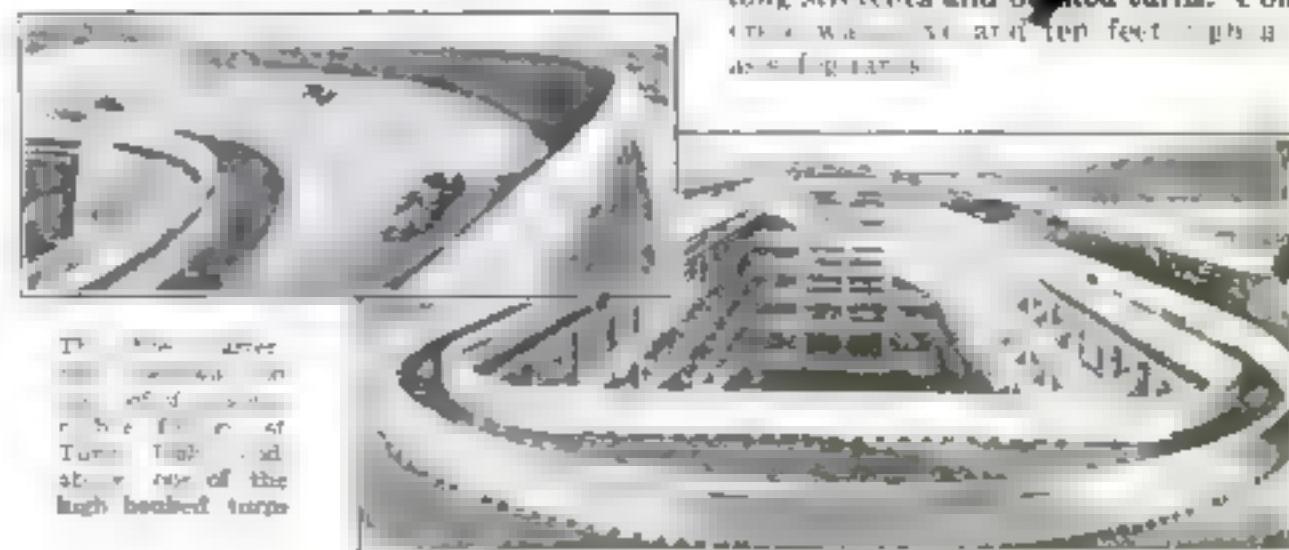
A molded house nearing completion. Note the roof construction.

MOTOR SPEEDWAY ON FACTORY ROOF

HIGH above surrounding roofs of Turin, Italy, has been constructed the most remarkable motor speedway in the world—a three-quarter-mile track, 70 feet wide, with steep banked turns around which high-powered cars, stripped to their skele-ton, dash every day at the greatest speed their roaring engines produce.

The track is used for testing the cars of a well-known Italian automobile manufacturing company. Each chassis, when assembled, is taken to the roof elevator and driven around the track at top speed until the chief engineer conducting the test is satisfied with its performance.

The track is of armored concrete with a top dressing of asphalt. It consists of two long stretches and banked turns. Concrete walls are ten feet high at the corners.





Motor Yacht Controlled by Three Pushbuttons

WITH the exception of a compass or other radio equipment, the interior of this motor yacht is bare. The interior decoration of the boat is in the latest fashion of the day. In it three pushbuttons have been introduced in order to make a matter of ship control a pleasure to the skipper.

This motor yacht, the *Wanda II* of Bridgeport, Conn., was launched recently. A group of distinguished marine engineers and designers supervised the construction. They are said to have adopted the pushbutton control as the most successful.

The controls govern an engine tractor in the stern. This model is equipped with a new type of rubber tire, the latter carrying the propeller under two emulsion tanks. Adjustment of these tanks permits full ship speed to be maintained without need of shifting the engine gear.

Finds Oysters Change Sex

OYSTERS change their sex three or four times a year, according to the statement of the Danish scientist Sparck after investigations at the Lamsfjord experimental station. He believes the changes are caused by variations in the temperature of the water.



Moving a sliding tube produces tone variations

The motor yacht *Wanda II* at Bridgeport, Conn. At the left, the pushbutton controls.

Slide Control Simplifies Saxophone Playing

A NEW instrument designed to make it easy for a person to master saxophone playing has just been perfected by a Chicago engineer. The novelty and ingenuity feature is a slide in place of the usual finger stops.

Instead of the usual hole-covered padded keys, the tones of the instrument scale are produced by means of a long tube of unique shape which is inserted into the mouthpiece. The slide is a curved tube which is attached to the instrument. The notes are sounded by moving the tube about in the mouth.

The controls used in the production of sound production are the same as on the regular soprano saxophone.

—*John C. H. G.*

Tennis in Small Space for Any Season

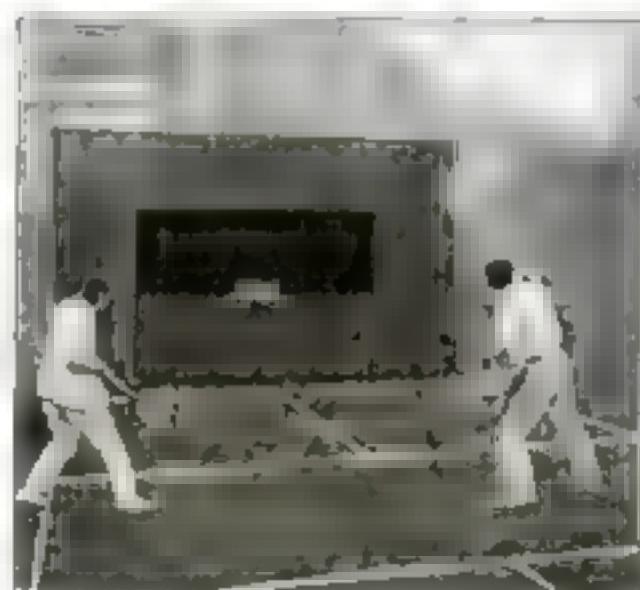
A BALL game for winter or summer, that can be played in a space as small as seven by three and a half yards has been invented and patented in England. The game is an adaptation of tennis. At a small yard and a half, a court is made.

At the right is a diagram of the court. It shows a net across the middle, a pocket at each end, and a boundary line.

The ball is to be served overhand from the right side of the court, and must pass over the net and into the pocket.

The ball may be returned from either side of the court, and must pass over the net and into the pocket.

The player who fails to serve the ball into the pocket, failing in this, the ball will



The game in progress on a backyard court.

strike either the net or the board. If it strikes the net, the player loses a point. If it strikes the board, the ball rebounds and if it lands on the court last in would be served from the opposite side of the court in tennis.

The ball then must be played by the other player. This continues in action until one of the players serves it into the pocket, winning the point, or serves it into the net or out of bounds, losing the point. This is all that is needed of tennis.

New Plant Diseases Found

A RECENT survey compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that hitherto unknown diseases are attacking many American vegetables.

The government specialists found that among the plants affected are tomatoes in California, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; Chinese cabbages in Texas; radishes in Missouri; watermelons in Washington, D. C., and Washington State; and potatoes in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

Most of the diseases, it has been ascertained, are caused by various sorts of parasitic fungi.

Airplane Photos Reveal City Fire Traps



The latest type of aerialmatic cameras for airplane photography run by storage battery



Aerial photographs giving the exact spot from which the fire originated was traced. The plan shows the various fire hazards such as gas tanks, bushes in vacant lots and other combustible materials.

X By G. B. Muldaur

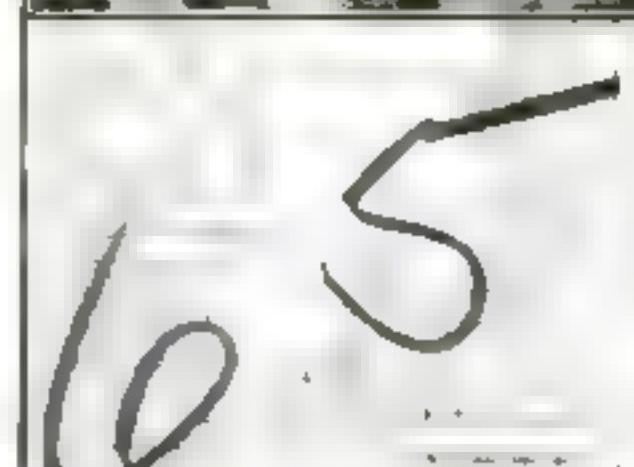
Fire Agent, Underwriters' Laboratories

THIE utilization of aerial photography by municipalities in preventing fire was demonstrated recently in experiments and is recommended by the Underwriters' Laboratories, a non-commercial organization associated with the National Board of Fire Protection in the testing of materials and devices designed to eliminate fire hazards.

Many aerial pictures of cities were taken by expert camera men from a height permitting the photographing of buildings, streets, and vacant land clearly and without distortion. The photographs then were pieced together, forming accurate topographical views of the cities. Maps were prepared from tracings of the composite photographs.

Maps traced from aerial pictures have been found markedly superior to some maps to show the physical condition of cities, neighborhoods, and individual structures with relation to fire risk.

As one point of superiority, the preparation of a city map by surveying is a



long and tedious process, while an airplane map can be produced with comparative speed, and, by means of an aerial patrol, can be supplemented constantly. Also, the usual insurance maps, which designate various fire hazards by colors and symbols, take into account only structures, giving no definite information of those that may lie in vacant places.

The application of aerial photography to fire prevention was endorsed by Major R. W. Schroeder, former holder of the world's altitude record and now in charge of the aircraft division of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Officers Give Commands by Loudspeaker

If 250 lusty-lunged drill sergeants of the Regular Army should get together and join in roaring "Fall In!" the resulting effect, it is said, hardly would equal the



The officer issues orders in an ordnance shop

CLOSED CAR BUILT LIKE SUBMARINE

HERE is the latest thing in motor-car design—the submarine automobile. It is known as "Submarine Car," and it is built so well that it can be used in case of an explosion, when there is no time to get out of the car.

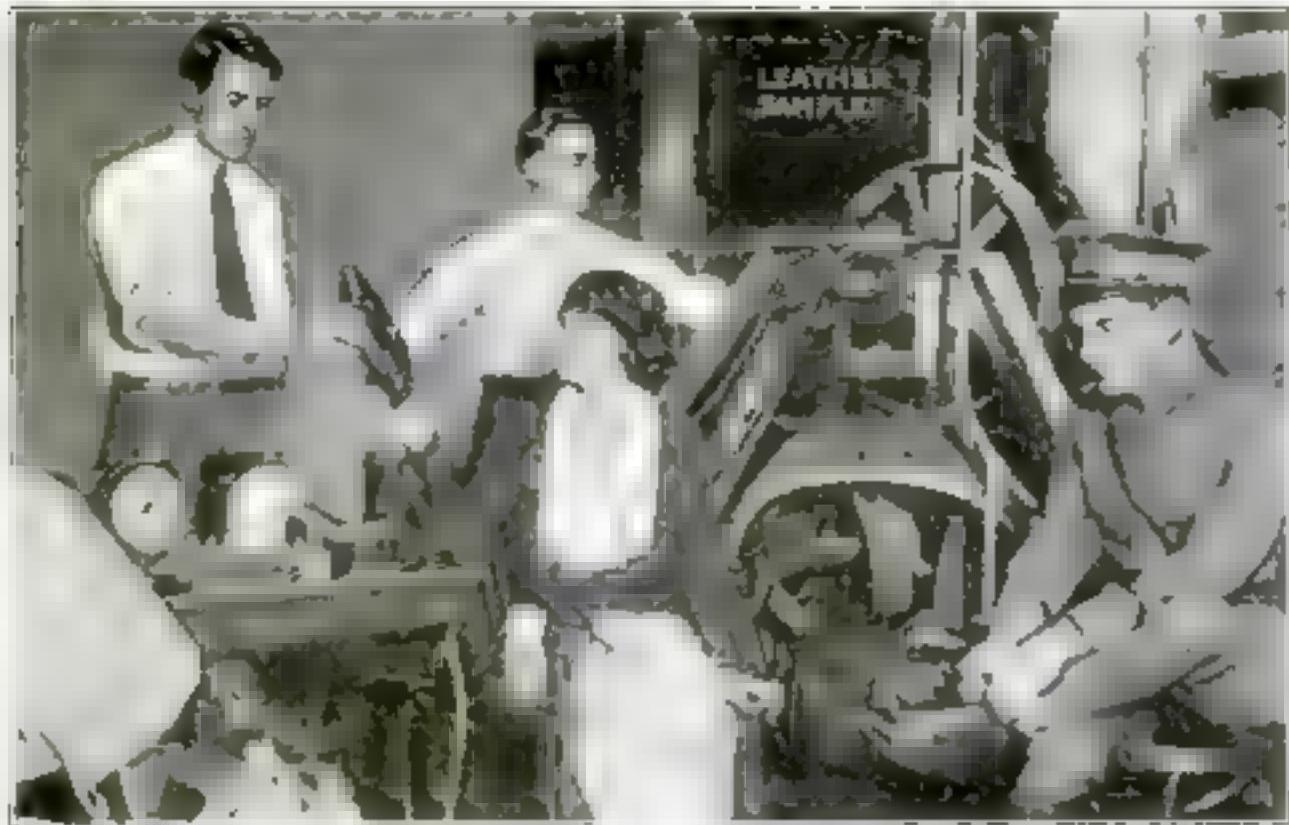
The car is designed to protect its occupants from dust and dirt. It has a closed body with a high-speed fan at the rear where the machine was con-

structed.

With this equipment, it is claimed, a single officer can drill large bodies of troops.



"Submarine car" built to protect its occupants from dust



SHOE LEATHER TESTED BY UNCLE SAM

DO DETERMINE the resistance to wear of leather and other materials used in shoes, the United States Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, D. C., has undertaken a series of tests to eliminate undesirable products and to standardize materials.

In service tests on 14 pairs of shoes one sole of each pair was of plain leather, while the other sole was treated by a special process which increases wear resistance. This process consists of covering the entire surface of the soles with stitches looped and locked near the center of the sole. The wood fiber thread used was thoroughly saturated with wax.

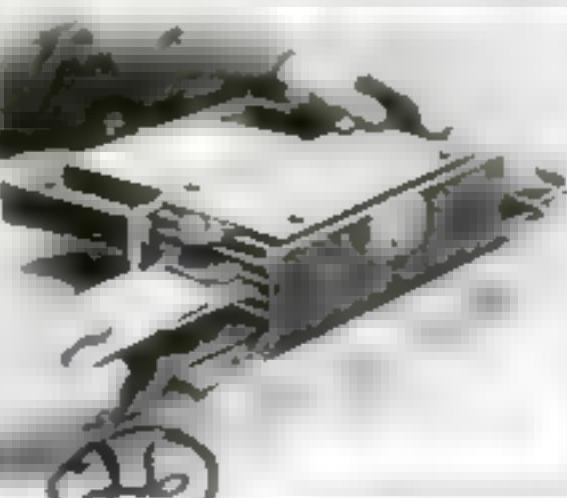
The results of the tests show that leather so treated wears about 20 per cent longer than untreated leather. The increase in wear appears to be proportional to the amount of fiber material added to the leather. In addition, several commercial products used in the making of shoes have been tested on a special machine, shown above, that in a few hours subjects the material to the same wear that it ordinarily would be expected to withstand in months of actual service. The effect of wear on wet shoes, and the value of poultices and waterproofing materials, also are being studied.

Portable Heater Supplies Running Hot Water

HOT water in a few seconds and continuously thereafter is supplied by a small portable heater recently invented in England. Denatured alcohol is burned in the device, the heat being converted to an ingenious arrangement of coils through which the water circulates. This heater can be used also for light cooking.



Water from the faucet is heated quickly



Handy Case for Neckties Irons out Wrinkles

WHAT man, dressing at a sprint 20 minutes behind his social schedule, has not let loose an outburst of anger at finding his favorite necktie hopelessly wrinkled?

This little pressing case is designed to remove wrinkles and to keep ties always neatly pressed. Within the case is a series of stiff fiber plates between which the ties are placed. Pressure is applied to the plates by means of thumbscrews. The ends of the case are hinged so that any tie can be removed without disturbing the whole set of pressing compartments.

Small compartments in the cover of the case are designed to hold collar buttons and stickpins. The entire outfit takes up little room.

A Mouse Trap that Won't Catch Fingers



A boy and wife aids in testing the trap

Pencil and Fountain Pen

COMBINED fountain pen and mechanical pencil, the size of an ordinary fountain pen, is one of the latest pocket writing conveniences. The pen



The combined fountain pen and pencil

Forked Spear Hooks Fishes

APPLYING the principle of the spear to a spearing fork, Solomon T. Henry, of Downsville, La., has created a deadly weapon for fishermen. Both ends of the fork fit the mouth of such fish as mullet, mackerel, and salmon, giving a fisherman a double hook to hold his catch.



The inventor and his novel fishing fork

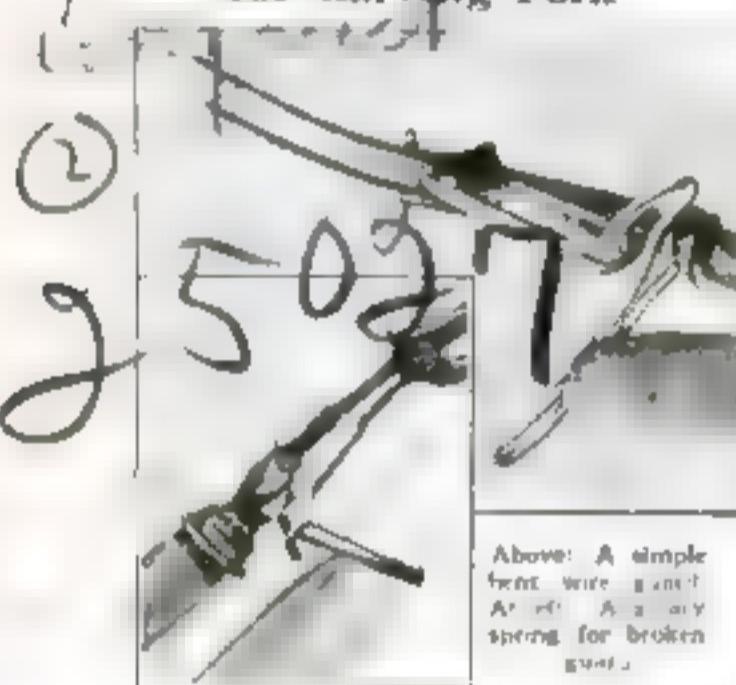
How to Weigh a Letter with Ruler and Coin

DO YOU ever put extra postage on a bulky letter to save a trip to the post office? This simple but effective scales will give you the exact weight of a letter.

Place a 25-cent piece on the 6-inch mark of a ordinary straight ruler. Rest the ruler upon the sharp edge of a pocket knife at the six-inch mark. Now hold the letter to be weighed loosely between the thumb and forefinger, and balance it on the ruler at the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mark. One coin will counterbalance one ounce, the limit for two-cent postage. Two coins will counterbalance two ounces, and so on.

Let you forget, you might make a circle at the end of your ruler and mark the two graduations to be used.

Ingenious Safety Guards for Carving Fork



NEARLY every carving fork is equipped with a hinged guard; yet often, after years of use, the spring breaks or the guard is broken. Since it never is safe to use carving utensils without a guard, the two types of auxiliary guards shown above have been invented. The upper illustration shows a wire guard that can be sprung on to almost any carving fork.

The lower illustration shows a spring that can be slipped on beneath the ordinary guard should the original spring break. Either device will prolong the life of a carving fork.

AMAZING photographs showing the nature and movements of atoms will be published in next month's issue through the courtesy of Sir Ernest Rutherford, the great British physicist.



BARGE GOES 43 MILES ON FLAT CARS

TRANSPORTING the 41 by 60 foot barge from Whitehorse to Lake Labarge, in the Yukon Territory, Canada seemed an impossible task. No water route was available, and the weight of the barge seemed to make rail transportation impossible.

But so sorely was the barge needed for work on a large dam being built in a

stream that empties into the lake, officials of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad agreed to try. They waited for the first snowdrifts to clear the way, then, placing the barge in a perpendicular position on a flat car, as shown above, they made their cautious way over the 43 miles to the lake. A rising wind might have wrecked the train.

Small Electric Hand Saw for the Woodworker

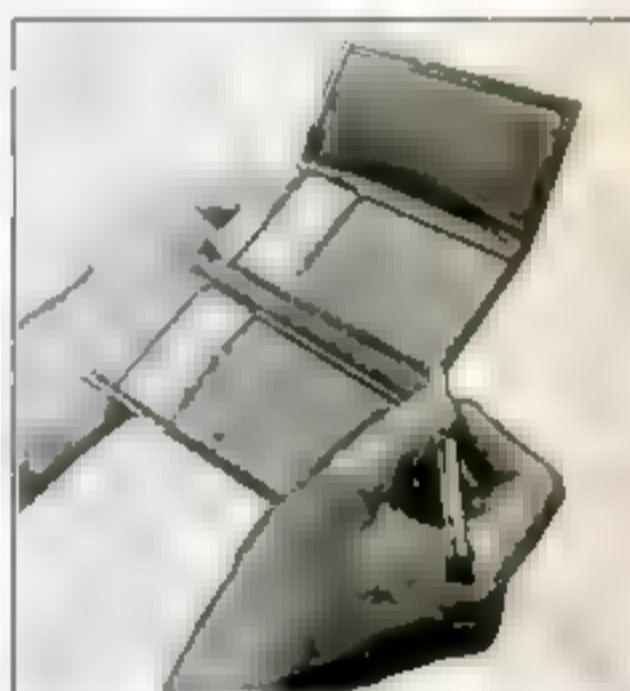
AN ELECTRIC hand saw, compact, light and durable, with adjustable saw teeth, especially designed for woodworkers.

The motor is moved from the work much like a hand plane. It is eccentrically mounted in its frame and capable of adjustment relative to the frame.

It will cut a groove thirteen sixteenths of an inch wide and one inch deep, or it will take a two-inch cut. It can be used for cutting flooring, making grooves for inlays, fitting doors, cutting through slab doors, and many other operations.



Using the saw to remove a door panel

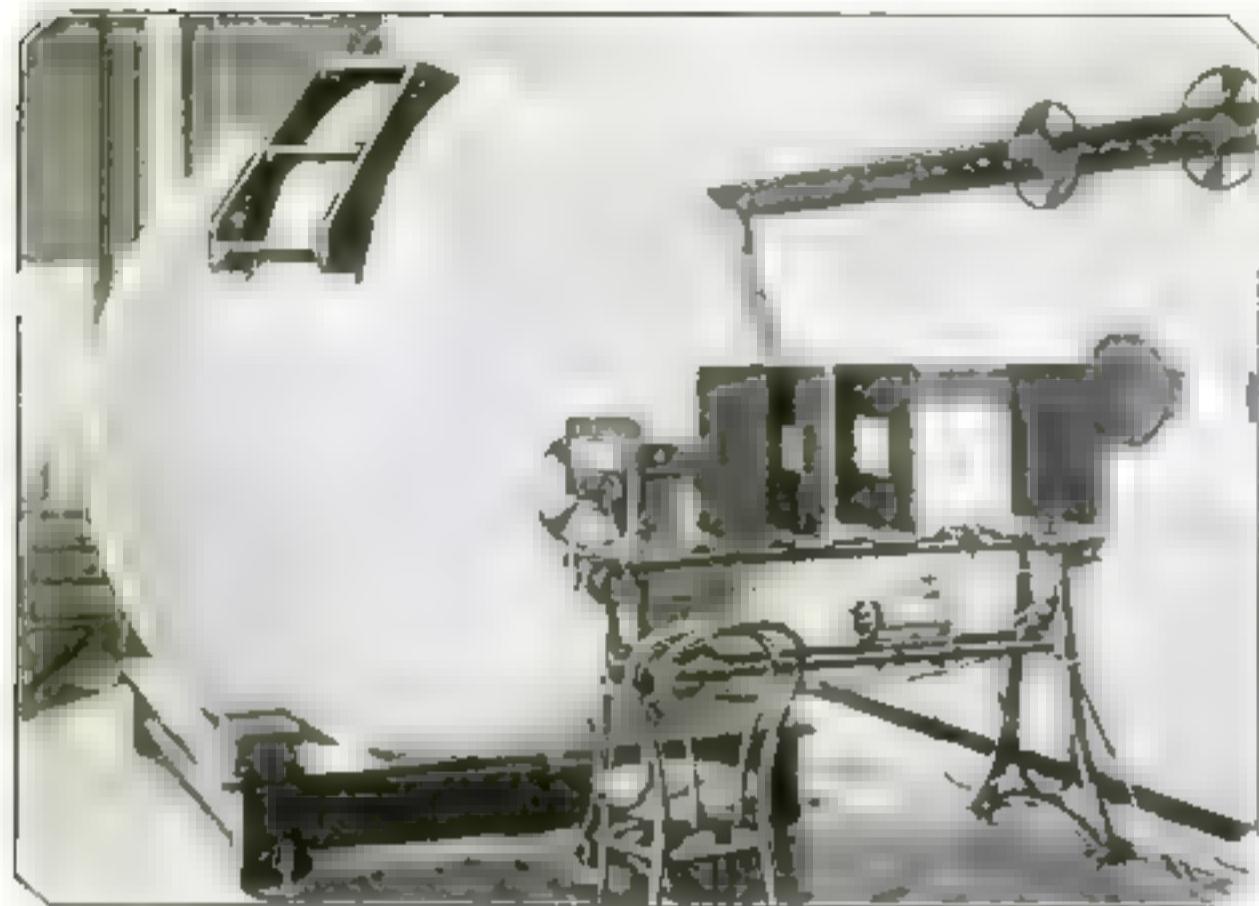


This Bill Fold Contains Handy Score Card

A COMBINATION billfold and score card is a recent invention for sport lovers who like to keep their own box scores or to keep a running record of golf, basketball, tennis and other sports. In addition to the usual billfold compartments, there are two record cards on sets with celluloid faces through which the printing on the card is visible. Pencil writing on this celluloid is distinct, yet it can be erased with a damp cloth or a handkerchief. When not in use as a score card, the celluloid surfaces can be used for memoranda.

On the record cards are printed the names of various teams and the players, as well as the record of each player made the previous season.

Nila, Pal



GIANT BALL TESTS ELECTRIC LIGHTS

A **HUGE** reinforced concrete ball, hollow, more than seven feet in diameter and painted inside and out with a highly reflecting paint, is kept at the Bureau of Standards, in Washington, D. C., to measure the candlepower of electric lamps and their brightness.

The lamp to be tested is placed, through an opening in the top, within the sphere, where the white walls concentrate the intensity of the light upon a measuring device. A special arrangement of milk-

glass windows and tubes permits the observer to study the light while it is in the sphere.

This curious sphere was used in testing the "jewels" for the famous Tower of Jewels at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

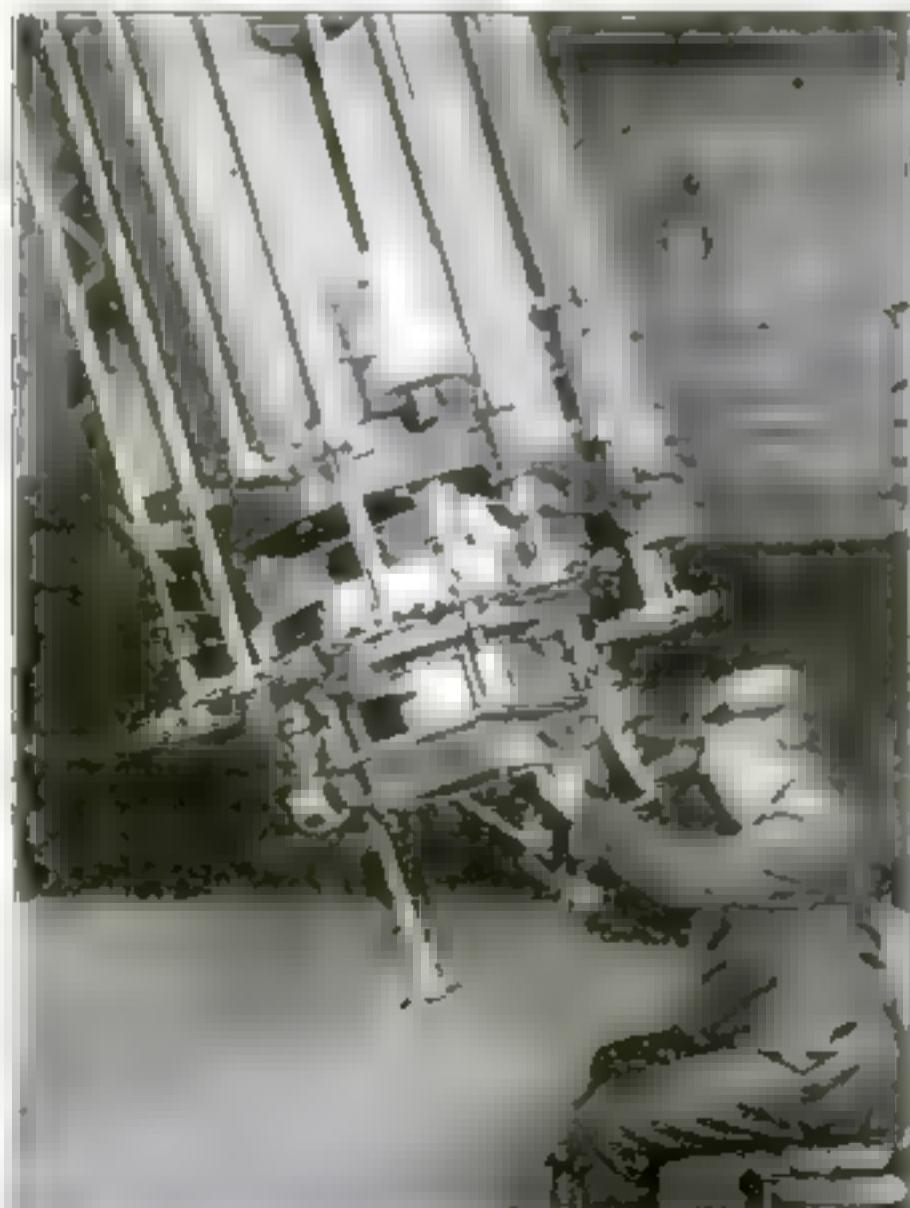
TO DETERMINE whether a fabric is all wool, or part wool, boil a bit in a concentrated solution of caustic soda or caustic potash. The wool portion will disappear gradually.

DISCOVERS STAR DENSER THAN ROCKS

WITH the giant telescope shown at the right, Dr. Frank C. Jordan, of the Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburgh, Pa., claims to have discovered the densest star known to matronomy. It is called a variable star, for it consists really of two bodies revolving about each other.

The two bodies are egg-shaped, with their long axes directed toward each other. They revolve each other twice to complete revolution, at intervals of 100 minutes. These bodies are believed to be denser than the surface rocks of the earth.

The star is so faint that at its brightest the light would have to be strengthened 130 times to make it barely visible to the naked eye. At its faintest, it would have to be strengthened 270 times. Neither its distance nor its actual amount of light is known.



Doctor Jordan and telescope used in discovering new star

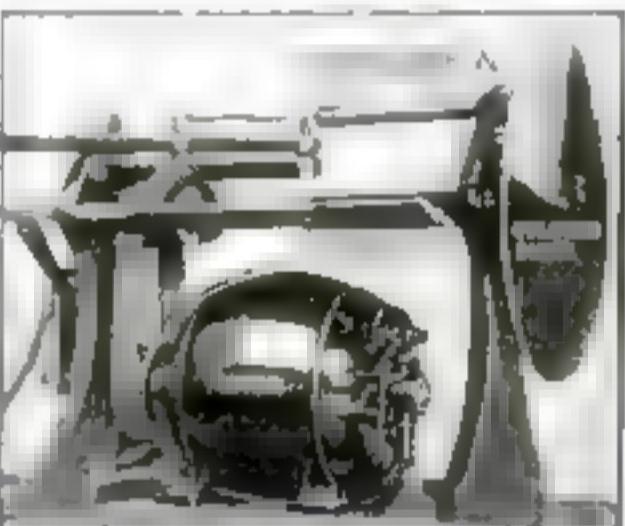
New Disk Machine Blends Colors Scientifically

A **MACHINE** designed to blend colors scientifically has been invented by Prof. Edwin B. Twitmeyer, of the Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania. The problem is one that has defied the ingenuity of scientists for many years.

Advertising experts, textile workers, eye specialists, and numerous dentists are among those who will find it profitable to study into the principles of their arts that the device is able to make possible.

The basis of the machine is two colored disks, fitted together so that parts of each show as the disks revolve rapidly on a shaft. Such devices, in crude form, long have been used to demonstrate the striking effects of colored lights when combined. These effects are quite different from those of colored pigments. For example, as every school child knows, green is obtained by combining blue and yellow. Yet blue and yellow disks, when spinning together, give a grayish white.

The ingenious feature of Professor Twitmeyer's machine is that the position



The blending machine showing color disks and lever controlling the amounts of color exposed

of the disks may be changed while the shaft is in motion, varying the visible amount of each color. The exact ratio of the two colors is shown by a graduated scale at the top. Spotlights may be trained on the disks and used to add still more colors to the combinations.

Colored Silks Are Used to Imitate Marble

THE ingenuity of scientists in creating substitute, or imitation building materials is strikingly demonstrated by the recent invention of a "marble" that can be manufactured on the job.

By this process, derived from Italy, a net of colored skeins of silk is laid on a piece of oilcloth. Over the silk and cloth is spread a layer of special cement. After the cement has stood for a few minutes, the silk is withdrawn.

The slab then is leveled carefully and covered with a strip of cheesecloth and a layer of dry plaster.

When the cloth and plaster are removed, there appears a slab of putty-like cement in which is a colored pattern left by the silk. This pattern is said to duplicate almost exactly that of natural marble.

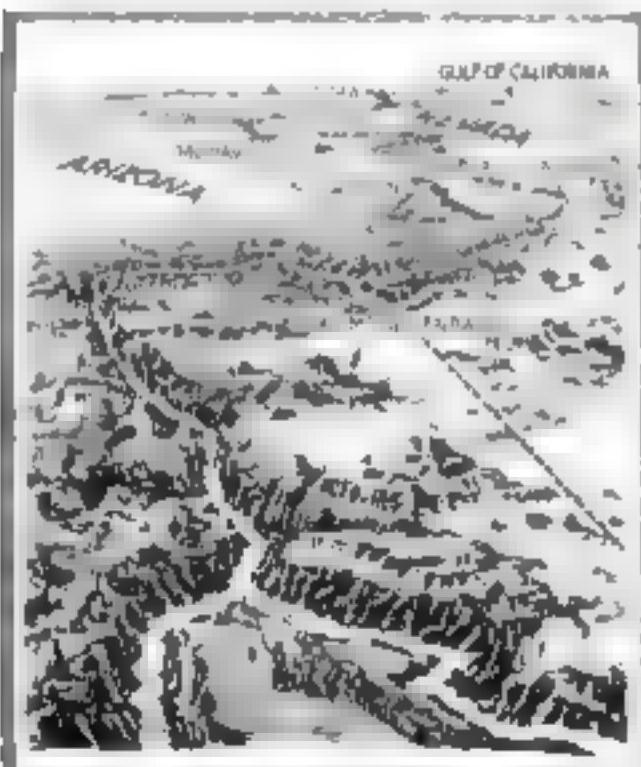
Geologists Brave Floods to Map the Colorado

FACING death almost constantly while their boats were swept along by flood rapids in the Marble and Grand canyons in northern Arizona, 11 members of the United States Geological Survey recently completed what has been called the most dangerous enterprise undertaken by government agents in peacetime—the mapping of the treacherous waters of the Colorado River and exploration of the canyon gorges.

Three months were required by the expedition to traverse 100 miles a day journey for a fast automobile.

Four boats, specially constructed and fitted with air chambers, carried the members of the party, who were strapped into the cockpit and wore life preservers during the entire time they were afloat. A radio receiving set furnished their only means of communication with the world. At one time, during heavy floods in the Colorado, the outside world believed the entire party had perished in the deluge.

When the explorers at last reached civilization, stripped to the waist and tanned as dark as Indians, they told a dramatic story of their narrow escape from death.



A bird's-eye map of the treacherous Colorado River canyons explored by the government geologists.



How the explorers, strapped in boats fitted with air chambers, rode the Colorado rapids.

One night the river rose 20 feet and multiplied its volume 10 times. They spent the night struggling to protect the boats. One boat was hauled up the face of the canyon wall by block and tackle, while others were moved to points where they could be dragged up ahead of the flood.

The mapping of the Colorado has been

in progress since 1909. As a result of the recent expedition, complete records are now available of more than 1200 miles of the Colorado and Green rivers and their principal tributaries. The expedition was in charge of Col. C. H. Birdseye, chief topographic engineer of the Geological Survey.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SCIENCE?

1. Why do we grow old?
2. What is the difference between soft coal and hard coal?
3. What is the fastest thing in the universe?
4. Why is London time different from New York time?
5. Why must ice cream be stirred while freezing?
6. Why is it that a hurt received while you are excited is seldom felt until afterward?

THAT science touches the everyday lives of our readers at a thousand points is evidenced by every mail. Some 500 questions, as varied as science itself, come daily to our Information Editor. From these have been selected the dozen typical queries printed here. Test your knowledge, see how many of these you can answer correctly.

It is a science game to which you can play even though you know little about science. You will gain much knowledge. So what are you waiting for? Turn right. We are in business. Turn page 135, and check up your answers.

There will be a million questions to answer.

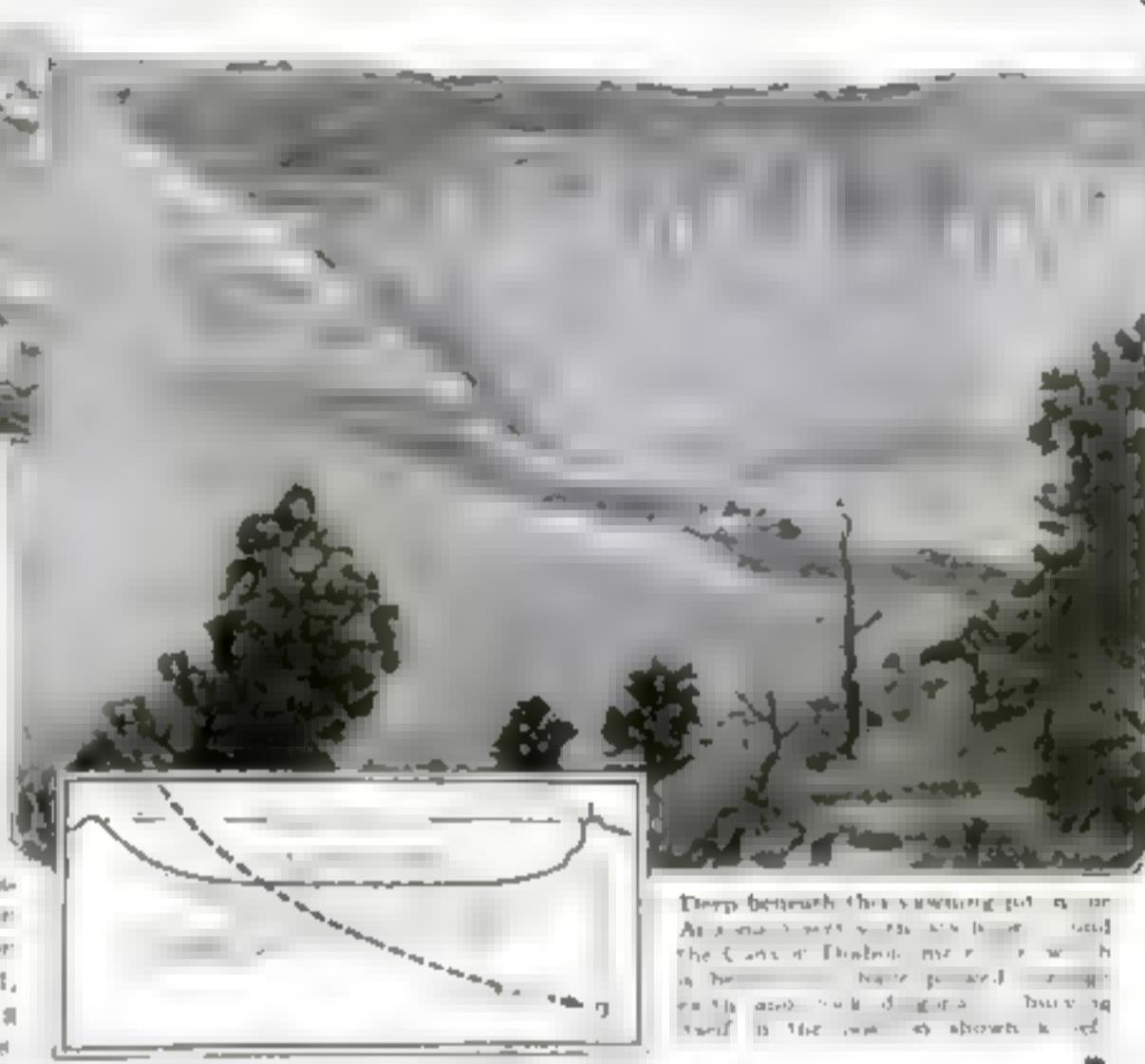
7. What is a rainbow?
8. Is perpetual motion possible?
9. Why do vacuum bottles keep things hot or cold?
10. Can diamonds be made artificially?
11. Why does wool shrink when it is wet?
12. Why does the hair grow thickest on top of your head and very little over the body?

A Treasure that Fell from the Sky

Scientists Believe a Fortune in Minerals Is in Meteorite Buried in Arizona Desert



Craters on the moon from an armful of photographs. Some scientists believe they were formed by the impact of meteorites, a theory based on their resemblance to earthly meteorite craters such as the great Arizona crater shown at the right. Some of the craters on the moon are 60 miles in diameter.



Deep beneath the sinking pit in Arizona's vast sandstone desert is the Canyon Diablo meteorite, which is believed to be a giant celestial fragment of matter. Below is the base of the shaft being sunk to the buried treasure.

IN THE Arizona Desert, midway between the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest, Brown Hawk Wing, a wise man of the Navajos tells a story that is generations old. Like many legends of once savage folk, it parallels with uncanny accuracy the scientific explanation of a weird phenomenon of nature.

Age and ages ago, the Indians say, three of their gods, seeking eternal rest, rode to the earth on flaming blue thunderbolts that cleaved for them a deep and wide-mouthed grave.

Therein those gods still lie, runs the legend, in their endless sleep, covered with rocks and sand and a pure white dust that is fine as snow. And terrible is the fate that will clutch the desecrators of their slumber!

That is the Navajo version of the fact of what science calls the Canyon Diablo meteorite, a huge lump of celestial matter that is believed to be embedded in the solid rock 1400 feet below the desert sands beneath the 570-foot crater that it blasted out when it plunged flaming from the sky.

For 40 years the Navajos have been shaking their heads and prophesying evil as they have seen the white man's machinery set up at the crater's edge and his drills bite into the tomb where sleep their gods. For mining engineers believe that the buried meteorite is a giant treasure chest of iron, nickel, platinum, iridium, and other valuable minerals. The size of the celestial visitor has been variously estimated as between 300 and 1000 feet in diameter and its weight as between a few thousand tons and many million. Twenty years' digging has failed to locate the treasure.

The Navajos wag their heads sagely,

saying that their gods know how to protect themselves, even in death.

Recently, though, the seekers were given a favorable sign. The well point of an oil drill, burrowing into the rock, was shattered against a substance harder than itself. What the meteorite? The engineers are assuming that it was and have sent for additional mining machinery to sink a shaft. What the drill struck more than 1400 feet below the surface?

The sinking of the proposed shaft will enable the engineers definitely to ascertain if the mysterious substance was a part of the long-sought treasure. But its sinking is likely to prove a difficult task.

At one time the pit was thought to be of



A typical Canyon Diablo meteorite fragment weighing 357 pounds. Many thousands of smaller specimens, like those at the base of the stand, have been found about the huge crater.



Brown Hawk Wing, wise man of the Navajos, who relates the Indian legend connected with the crater. He relates that three Indian gods, seeking eternal rest, rode to earth on flaming thunderbolts that cleaved for them a wide-mouthed canyon grave.

volcanic origin, and the meteoritic fragments that lay about it and lent color to the meteor theory merely a coincidence. Modern science, however, has caused this theory to seem quite untenable, since in no part of the surrounding region—or in the great pit itself—is there any mark of volcanic action.

So for some years it has been regarded as the handiwork of a monster meteorite. However, it is believed that the vast object is not embedded in the center of the pit, but to one side of it, this latter circumstance being due to the fact that the lump of matter fell obliquely through space and continued its slanting path after it had struck the earth.

The crater has a form that resembles on a giant scale a lump of mud or soft plaster into which a ball has been thrown. Much of the interior of the bowl is composed of white "rock flour," believed to be pulverized sandstone that was ground beneath the meteorite in its fall. Layers of gray sandstone, and, below the "rock flour," red sandstone that was not disturbed by the falling body, compose the rest of the crater.

Specimens of the meteoritic fragments are of such interest that tons of them have been removed and placed in museums.

Natural conditions, climate, and the presence in the neighborhood of thousands of rattlesnakes and rats, impede the progress of the mining operations. But they are being carried on whenever possible and their results will be awaited with eagerness both by the scientific world, which is seeking corroboration of its theory, and by the general public, which cannot but be thrilled by so dramatic a project as that of digging out a treasure chest fallen, centuries ago, from the sky.

Automobiles of 1924 Show Marked Mechanical Improvements

PRACTICALLY every one of the 110,000,000 persons in the United States either owns an automobile or rides in one belonging to some one else.

The 13,000,000 Americans who own cars today, almost without exception, are planning for the time when they will get new machines. And those who do not own them are looking forward to the time when they will. Consequently, the apparent tendencies in automobile construction, as indicated by the 1924 models of various makes, are a matter of almost universal interest. These tendencies represent an increased value that the mechanical and manufacturing genius of automobile companies is giving in the latest models.

An Even Choice

Often I am asked, "What is the best car on the market?" There is no such thing as the "best car" so far as I know. Certainly, all new features cannot be obtained in any single 1924 model. One car may have one especially good feature, but another car may have an entirely different improvement that fully offsets the advantages claimed by the first. Yet it is safe to say that practically every standard 1924 model is reasonably near in value to the price that is set on it.

One would need to write a book to go fully into the whys and wherefores of all the new features that are claimed for the 1924 automobiles. It is possible here, however, to point out enough of the more important features to give prospective car owners a general bird's-eye view of the situation—to give them a yardstick by which they can measure the value of these new features in the automotive field.

Like a yardstick, the mechanical improvements found on the 1924 automobile are divided logically into three parts:

first, the body of the car, which shows remarkable results of engineering skill; second, the chassis, which includes such items as brakes, transmission, wheels and tires; third, the engine.

New Models Blend Hood and Body

The design of automobile bodies shows decided tendency toward a blending of hood with the body. Evidence of this is notable especially in the Dodge 4-cylinder. The Buick has evolved a change in the hood lines. In addition, it has a larger body, and a radiator of new design.

One of the most spectacular of the 1924 changes in body design is seen in the Overland Champion. The versatile person will find a wide variety of possible

By H. Clifford Brokaw

of Society of Automotive Engineers

removable. When these are taken out, the car can be converted into a cozy bungalow with 50 cubic feet of space. For touring and camping, this design has many commendable points. For example, it is possible to make up a bed on the floor of the car—a bed in which a person actually can stretch his limbs in comfortable repose. In addition a novel mechanical device makes it possible to adjust both front and rear seats backward and forward. This feature insures comfort for

owners to carry more passengers and more baggage. It is possible now for a fairly large family to go on tour with ample baggage without being cramped for room.

In the Ford group, the coupé has an enlarged rear compartment and an entirely new body design that gives it much more attractive lines. Other improvements on this model include a windshield visor, nickel fittings, new rear fenders, deeper cushioned seats, cowl ventilator, side door that opens forward, and a larger oblong rear vision window. On all Ford models the new radiator sets an inch higher than formerly. An apron

on the bottom of the radiator gives a similar apron effect of the fender on each side. This change in addition to improving the lines of the car, increases the driving efficiency.

Fronts Stiffened

In the Star, too, will be found changes in radiator design. The frame is stiffened with the 1924 Star and the Durant are stiffened by the "tubular backbone." This is a metal tube of comparatively large diameter running lengthwise with the frame.

In both the Dodge and the Nash the instruments on the dash have been grouped more closely on a panel. This not only improves the appearance of the instrument board and provides a unit in which all instruments are lighted easily by a single bulb. The same tendency also is noted in some other makes.

The Nash Victoria Six has a new body design. Windshield wings and a motometer have been made part of the standard equipment of the Nash sport model. In the Nash touring car

are found wider and deeper front seats.

The Reo has attained a lower swung body through offsetting the frame more than previously improving the appearance.

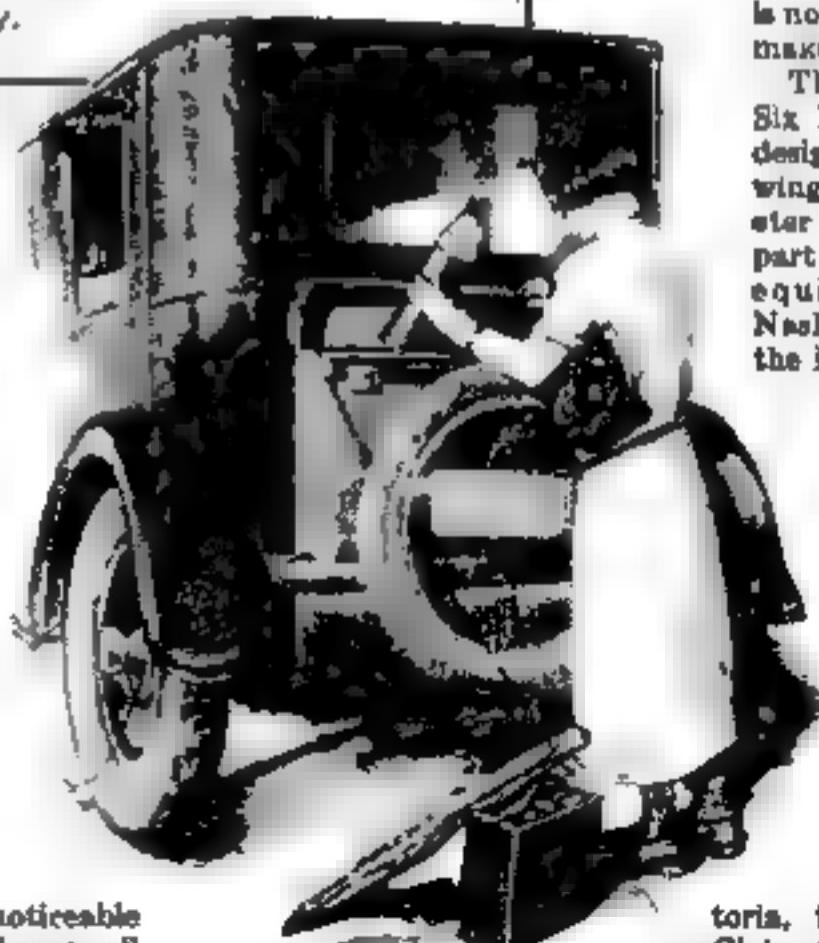
The new Jordan Victoria, the Wills Sainte Claire Gray Goose Special, the Oakland True Blue Six, the Moon Sa-

Enough Autos for Everybody

THERE are enough automobiles in the United States to carry every man, woman, and child at one time. With some 13,000,000 cars registered, including buses and trucks, this would mean only about eight persons to each automobile.

The average price of an automobile today—about \$750—brings the ownership of a car within the income of almost every family. In 1922 more than 2,500,000 cars were manufactured and the 1923 production was close to 4,000,000. January, 1924, saw the automobile industry the largest in the country.

The new car you have ordered probably is being made now. Read what Mr. Brokaw, an experienced automobile engineer, says about what you will find in it. If you have not ordered a new car, but expect to, Mr. Brokaw's survey of 1924 improvements will help you make your choice intelligently.



Convenient rear-end touring trunks are part of the standard equipment of automobiles 1924

Klael speedster and coupé models, the Cadillac, Case, and Auburn—all have striking improvements in body lines.

On the new Maxwell club sedan the two doors, one on each side, have the unusual width of three feet. Each door is mounted on four hinges and opens forward, giving access at once to both the front and rear compartments. In the 1924 Hudson and Essex coaches aluminum bodies are a commendable feature.

Side curtains opening with the doors, sun visors and windshield wipers are new on the Chevrolet, which, like the Jewett, has made use of a new development in body finishing. Instead of the usual application of paint and varnish, a baked enamel finish, such as heretofore has been applied to fenders or mudguards, is now applied to the entire body. So much for body changes.

Chassis Designs

Among chassis improvements, perhaps the most conspicuous is the introduction of four-wheel brakes on several makes, including Buick, Oakland, Cadillac, Rickenbacker, Packard Eight and Marmon. Here is a distinctly useful advance in motor-car construction at a period when the highways are becoming dangerously crowded with motor vehicles. Safety first is the aim of the four-wheel brake, now that motorists are the chief cause of the 75,000 accidents, death that occur each year in this country.

Four-wheel brakes undoubtedly enable the driver to bring his car to a stop quickly; yet the use of brakes on the front wheels has presented very definite problems, including: (1) The action of brakes must not interfere with steering; (2) The braking effort must equalize properly at all times; (3) The brakes must operate with ease and directness.

Solving Mechanical Difficulties

Because of the difficulties in solving these problems, some engineers insist that four-wheel brakes have not yet been developed to a point of absolute safety. On the other hand, designers of the cars using the system this year claim that the mechanical difficulties all have been solved. To assure safety in steering, the front wheels are inclined inward, or undergathered, and the steering knuckle pins are set at such an angle that they point directly at the spot where the tires touch the ground. This is said to eliminate the tendency to change the direction of the wheel—a tendency that would exist if one brake should hold more than another. Equalizing bars or cables similar to those used when only two brakes

are employed, and an equalizer between the front and rear pairs of brakes are designed to equalize the braking power.

In turning corners the outside front wheel revolves faster than the inside one. Therefore, if the brakes were applied equally, the outside wheel naturally would transmit more of the braking power than the other. To overcome this difficulty, the Buick brakes are so designed that the brake on the outside front wheel does not operate if the brakes are applied while turning a corner.

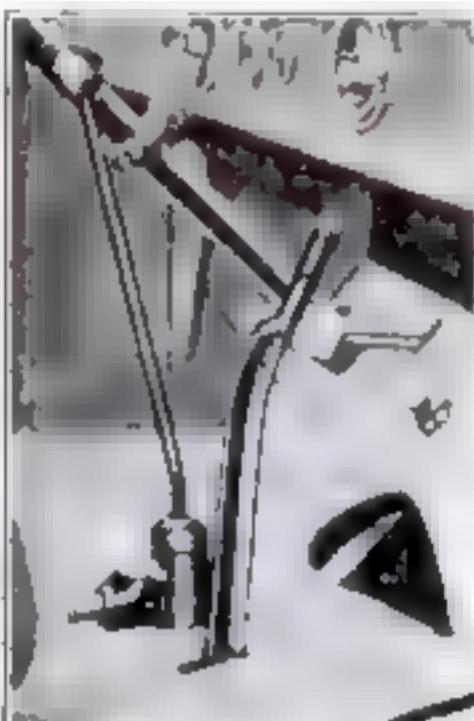
To Avoid Locking

To facilitate the operation of the four-wheel brakes the Packard Company has installed planetary gearing attached to the brake pedal. It is so designed that it gives quick action, takes up lost motion in the linkage and prevents lever age whenever brake shoes contact with the drums. These valves also are designed so that locking the brakes in gear is impossible.

In the Rickenbacker four-wheel brake system the drum is made that whether the car is turning or is on the straight-away, the action of the brakes is unchanged; that the front wheels cannot be locked and that the pressure exerted on the rear wheels always is greater than on the front. Other advantages claimed are that these brakes are automatically lubricated, that they cannot freeze in winter, and that they have the same braking power going backward as forward.

In the use of the balloon air-cushion tire at least two manufacturers have offered a striking 1924 answer to the growing demand for greater comfort and safety in motoring. The Cole car has adopted these tires as standard equipment. They are found, too, on some models of the Moon.

Probably every motorist has observed that when the common pneumatic type of

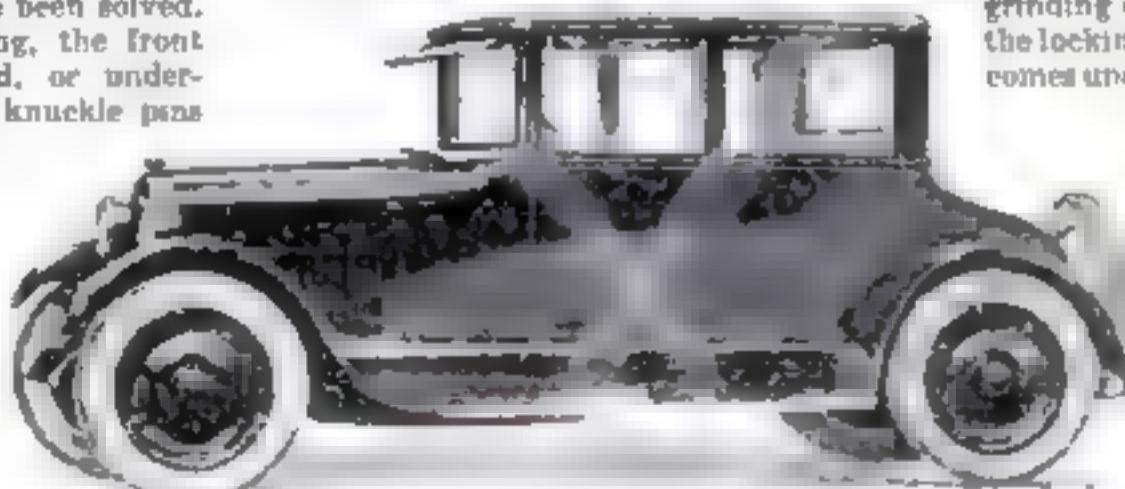


Among other improvements on the Jewett the gear lever has been lengthened and its angle changed to bring it conveniently under the driver's hand.

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Front view of the 1924 Dodge showing lower slung body, steel disk wheels with demountable rims, and step plates, all part of the equipment. Under the rear deck is a roomy compartment.

tire is inflated to from 40 to 90 pounds, as specified by the manufacturer to insure its full life, it absorbs little of the road's inequalities. It is necessary to call upon the springs to take up light and heavy shocks. Balloon tires are expected to eliminate the need of supplementary springs and other shock absorbers. Because they are inflated at low pressure and have large diameters, these tires, it is claimed, can absorb shocks that heretofore have been passed on to the body springs, and thence on to the occupants of the car.

Because of increased surface contact with the road, balloon tires are said to result in increased braking power and less liability to skid. Other advantages claimed are lower upkeep and repair cost, due to restricted vibrations, and decreased liability to blowouts on account of reduced air pressure.

The New Traffic Transmission

The outstanding 1924 development in transmission gears—that unit of the automobile which until now has remained unchanged since its inception—is found in the Chandler traffic transmission.

In this gear, control of speeds is obtained through a lever in the ordinary way, but all gears are always in mesh. This feature eliminates the grinding of gears when an inexpert shift is made, and is designed to make driving in heavy traffic easier. It also permits shifting to a lower gear instantaneously without loss of momentum to the car when climbing hills or crossing railroad tracks. Further,

it facilitates shifting to obtain braking power when descending a hill. As in other transmission systems, all gears are made fast to the jack shaft.



New gears of the 1924 Dodge, showing protection for gasoline tank and stop light on standard parts of the car instead of extras.

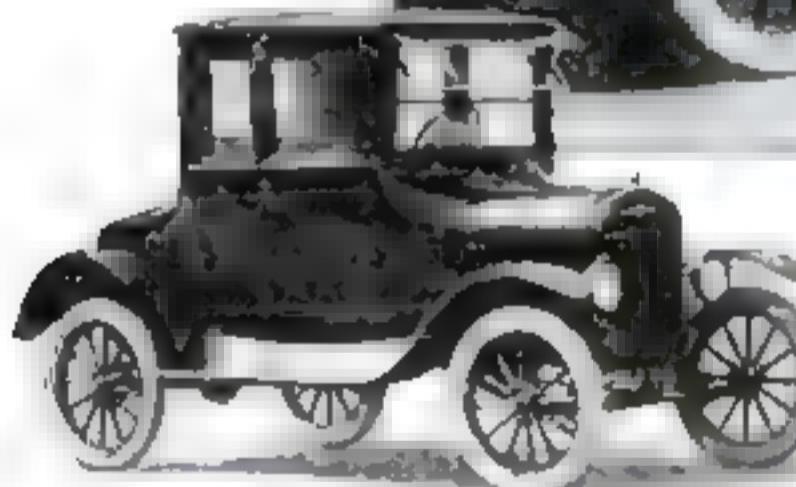
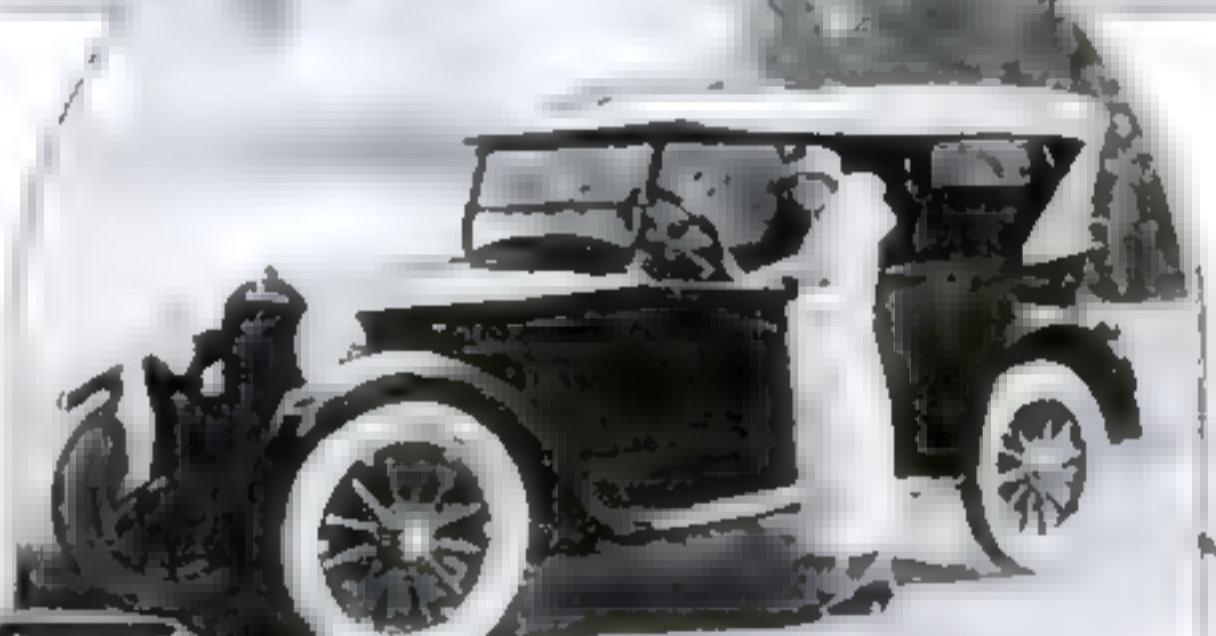
locked to the shaft. The construction is such that this locking does not become effective until a cam on the road is in full mesh with the gear—a feature that eliminates possibility of grinding or of chipping off the edges of the locking parts. The fact that the key comes under a compression, rather than a shearing strain, save it from wear or breakage.

Advantages claimed for the new transmission are these: Elimination of gear clash, "dub" shifts; the possibility of instant changing of gears up or down, and of engaging any desired gear under any condition; ease in maneuvering, less skidding; saving of time and nerves, and repair bills.



The new Maxwell has a long wheel base and is built as a fastback. Roof is down three feet when it is mounted on four legs and opens forward.

The lines of the Peerless coupe below have been inspired by a crossing car. Length of the side of the Peerless appartment set is 100 inches longer than the 1923 model. The Peerless is 100 inches long and 30 inches wide.



In the 1924 Apperson is found a transmission system in which the shift from one speed to another is made automatically when the clutch pedal is pressed. Instead of the usual gear shift lever a selector handle is placed just under the steering wheel. To shift to a certain gear the selector handle is moved to the proper position, the clutch is then pressed, and automatic mechanism shifts the gear. When the clutch is engaged again the new gearing is in mesh. Advantages claimed are that the selector lever is in a more convenient position than the usual gear shifting lever and that the automatic feature eliminates grinding or clashing of gears. This gear shift should not be confused with the electric shift already in use, although its action is very similar.

Among chassis improvements are the Hupmobile's longer wheelbase and frame, and a marked decrease in the length and weight of the springs. The new clutch is of an entirely changed design, using two spring steel plates, permitting a more rapid and silent shift. The weight of the driver member in the clutch assembly has been reduced nearly 80 per cent, making for ease of shifting. The metal has been strengthened to compensate.

The height of the shift lever, now 25 inches, gives greater leverage and convenience. All gear faces have been enlarged and all gears increased in diameter.

The diameter of brake drums has been increased from 12 to 14 inches on the Jewett and the emergency brake has been completely redesigned. All wheels have

been strengthened. The front seat has been built to give more foot room for the driver, and the gearshift lever has been lengthened for simplicity of operation.

The Dodge has had longer rear springs, the front axle has a drop, and the wheelbase has been lengthened. The gear shift and emergency brake levers have been moved forward to give more leg room; the spark and throttle have been made shorter, the wheels are dished, and the splash pan is concave instead of convex. The fuel tank has increased protection.

On the Studebaker, all the surfaces of the crankshaft are machine tooled for the purpose of reducing vibrations. The Oldsmobile has adopted a fabric type of universal joint, which also is found on

A view of the new Dodge chassis showing the long wheelbase and the extremely effective front end. The engine is located in the rear of the car. The body is designed for the maximum comfort of the passengers.

The gearshift lever is now 25 inches high, as shown in the illustration. The gearshift and clutch assembly is 44 inches. New floor mats have been fitted with the leather.

some other well known automobiles. A chassis hung several inches lower than on any previous model is the most distinct change embodied in the 1924 Reo. An improved rear axle is a further feature of all these latest models. This new axle effectively combines some advantages of the old full-floating axle and of the later semi-floating types.

Even greater sturdiness is accomplished by the addition to the chassis of a torque rod at the rear.

A new device for extracting dirt from the air drawn into the cylinders is found on the 1924 Rickenbacker. It is a well known fact that much of the carbon deposited in the cylinders is road dust that has been carried in through the carburetor. To clean the air the Rickenbacker motors are equipped with a contrivance that causes the air to blow against a mushroom-shaped head. The heavy particles of dirt, through their inertia, pass by, while the clean air for the carburetor is taken from the under side of the mushroom, or cap.

Fashions in Wheels

An increasing tendency to use disk wheels is noted in the 1924 cars. Many models have these solid wheels either as standard or optional equipment. The Studebaker, Oakland, and Chevrolet are among the newcomers in this class. The Maxwell has changed to straight tire valves on disk wheels. The Studebaker also offers combination tail and stop lights and front and rear bumpers as standard equipment.

Another tendency in chassis construction is toward a longer wheel base. Evi-

dence of this is found in the Dodge, Wills Sainte-Claire, and others. The result is said to increase greater beauty of line and increased ease in riding.

The new Chevrons include the Alemtite lubrication system as standard equipment. This means that the old style grease cups are eliminated. A high pressure gun forces out the old grease, cleans the bearings, and forces new grease flow in. This provides ease in lubricating the chassis and quiet running of the car. Pressure systems of a similar nature are used on other cars, including the Jewett.

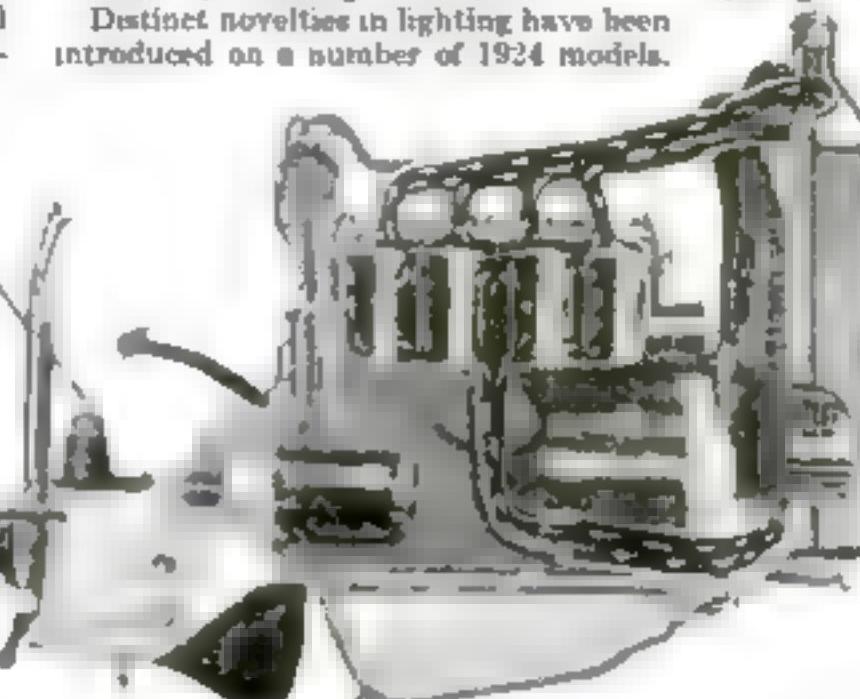
Distinct novelties in lighting have been introduced on a number of 1924 models.

the roads no better than other types, they are considered more artistic. The Dodge and Nash models have adopted them.

One of the most remarkable improvements in engine design is found in the Packard Eight, in which the eight cylinders are placed in a single line instead of in the conventional V formation. The purposes are simplicity and accessibility of the engine as well as better body lines. The possibility of transverse and torsional vibration that might be expected in an engine of this length is eliminated by providing a crankshaft of comparatively large diameter supported in nine bearings.

The Hupmobile has a new motor, larger and more powerful than before, although its weight is only five pounds greater. A significant innovation is the new crankshaft, which now weighs 57½ pounds, and which has been counterbalanced statically and dynamically with great precision. Moreover, the throw has been made straight, supplanting the angle.

For a Cool Radiator



The new Hupmobile engine showing the improved cooling system. Water jackets surround each cylinder for the entire length of the piston stroke as well as all valve seats and combustion chambers. A larger hose connection and manifold outlet deliver the heated water more rapidly to the radiator thus assuring more rapid cooling.

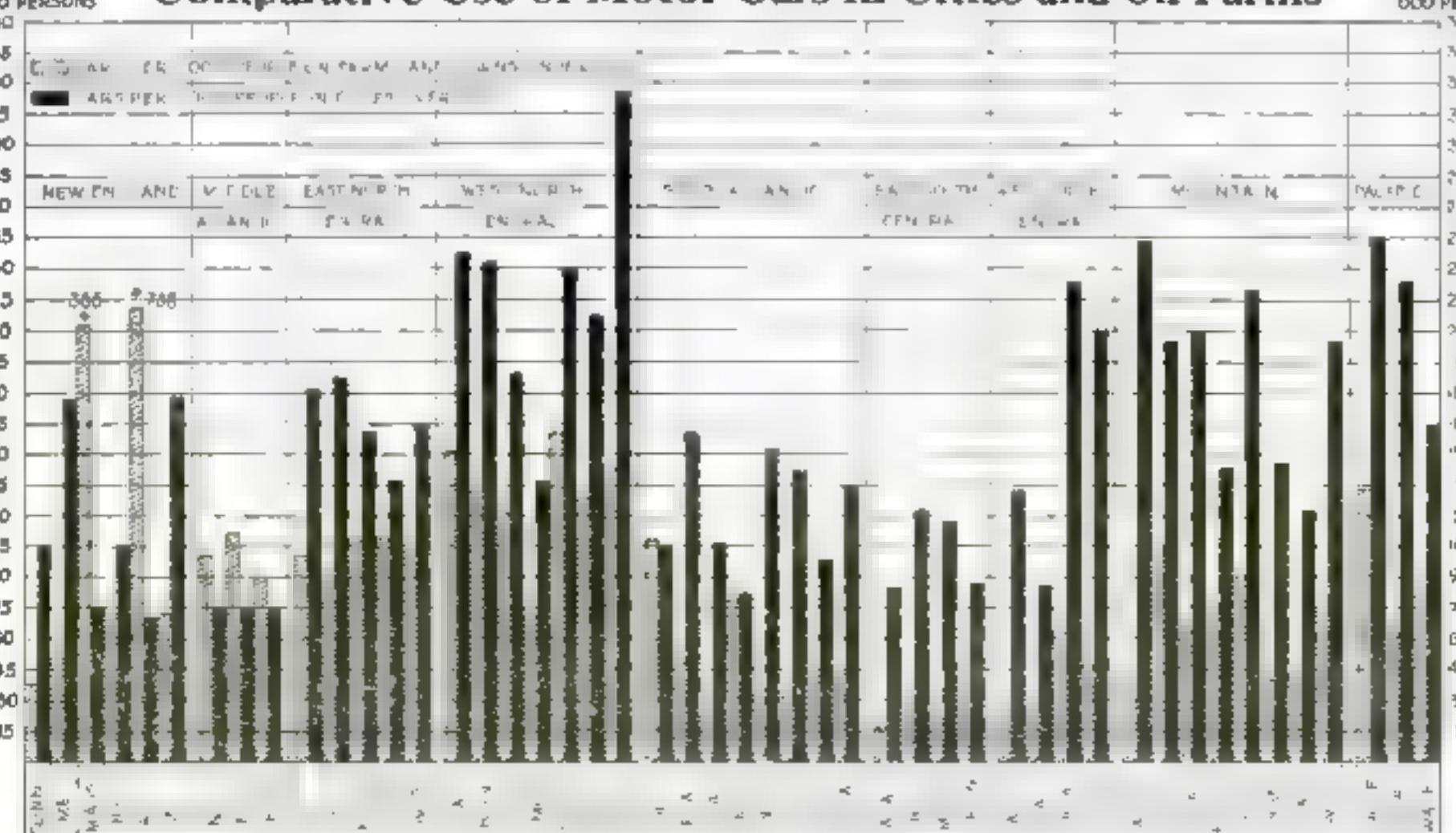
On some Chevrolet models the headlights are reversible so that light may be thrown on the engine. Also the road back of the machine on either side of the highway may be illuminated. Drum lights have become even more popular. While they light

jacket surrounds the cylinders for the full length of the piston stroke. Enlarged cylinder outlets now deliver the heated water more rapidly to the larger radiator, cooling it more quickly. Another new engine development is found in the

CARS PER
1000 PERSONS

Comparative Use of Motor Cars in Cities and on Farms

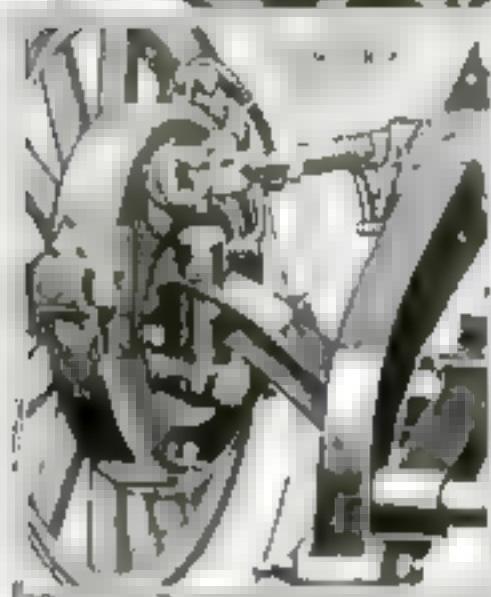
CARS PER
1000 PERSONS



*The figures for Rhode Island and Massachusetts are not comparable with those of other states, since the local basis for census calculations is different. In this chart population figures are based on the 1920 census. Dark lines indicate number of cars in cities; shaded lines, number on farms.

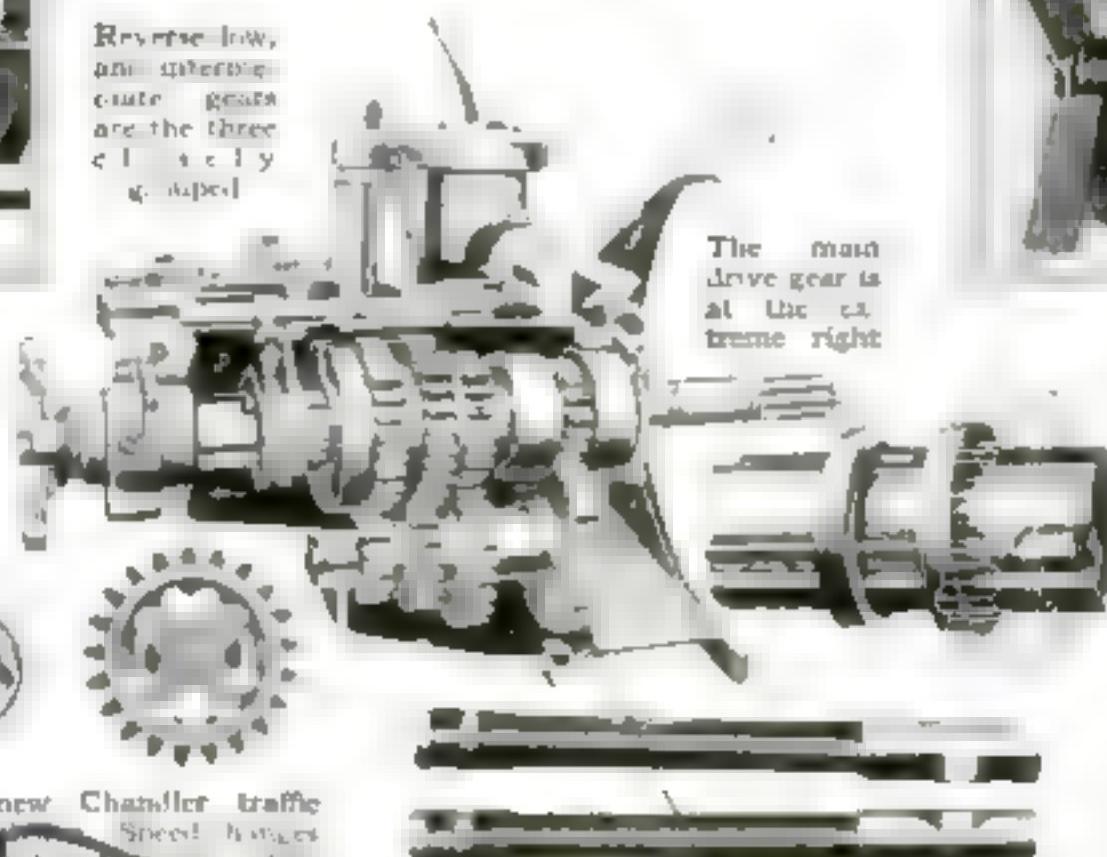


Cut-away view of the 1924 seven passenger Studebaker closed car, showing the new model's roominess



Above is shown the application of the Buick four-wheel brake to the front wheel. The universal joint permits turning the front wheel without affecting the rest of the brake. The Buick brakes are so designed that in turning a corner the brake on the outside front wheel does not operate when the brakes are applied.

There are also four exterior brakes for the rear wheels.

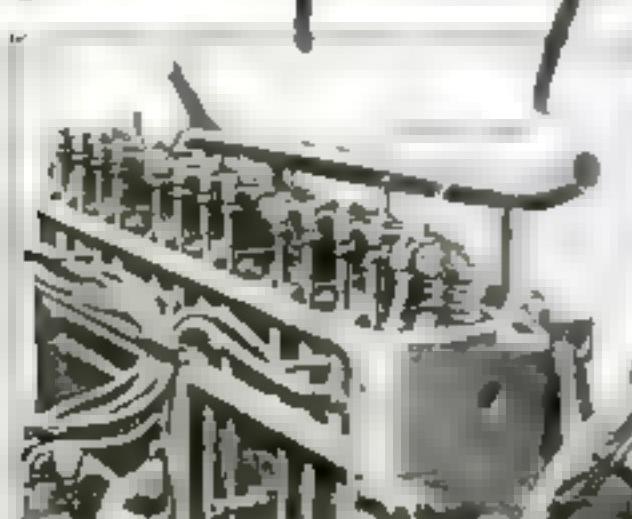


The main drive gear is at the extreme right

The new Chalmers traffic lights have been redesigned to eliminate the need for keys at lock gear. The lights have now a central switch which shows the light showing keys in central slot and engaging a gear shift.

Directly above are the leather driving keys for operating both hand and footbrake gears. Note that the key goes into the hand gear first. The upper photograph shows the assembly of gear, shaft and key.

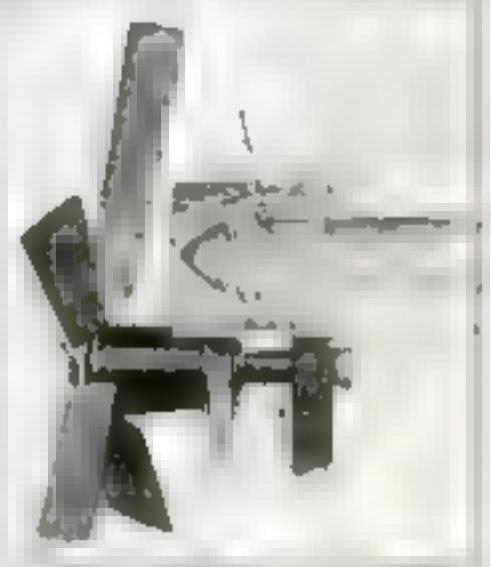
Close proximity of the dash is a feature of the new Buick. Shown two at left are the coil springs in the Studebaker front left coil spring. A coil spring at the bottom of the instrument panel enables one hand to adjust all instruments.



The new Buick engine showing automatic lubrication to the valve rocker arms. This feature assures a smoother running engine. Other engine improvements include double valve springs, new carburetor and detachable motor arms.



Above is the remarkable new Packard eight-cylinders-in-line engine, showing the simplicity of design and accessibility of parts. While this engine is longer than usual, it does not distort the car's body lines.

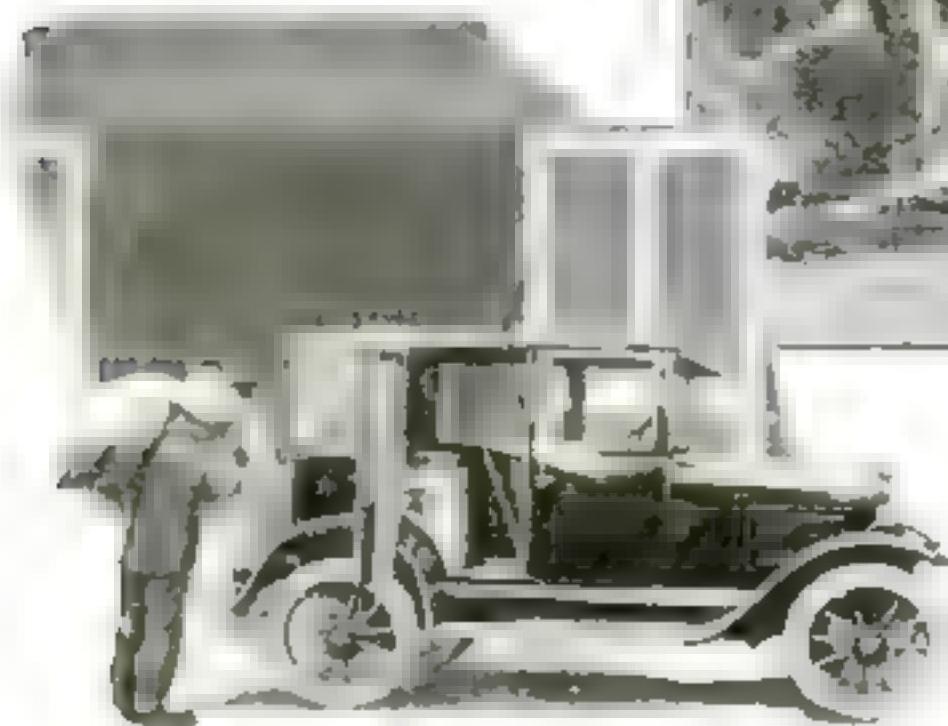


The air cleaner shown above is found on 1924 Rideshield models. It is designed to decrease carbon deposits in the cylinders by removing dust and dirt from the air supplied to the carburetor. Incoming air is blown against a sharp angle head that deflects heavy particles of dirt, while clean air is taken in.

Oldsmobile in its Model 30 Six. Here the cylinder block and crankcase are cast integrally. The motor, with detachable L-type cylinder head, develops more than 42 horsepower. The principal improvement announced by Chandler for its Pike's Peak motor consists of a change in the cooling system, which now is entirely a pressure feed.

In the Buick engine a removable cylinder head has been introduced among other motor improvements.

Some Overland models have a larger motor. The Maxwell has adopted the Kingston oil vacuum system, in which the gasoline is drawn into the vacuum



tank through a vacuum induced at the oil pump instead of at the inlet manifold. The advantage claimed for this system is that when the engine runs out of gasoline the vacuum ceases and the engine stops because no gasoline is fed to the carburetor. This prevents damage to the engine through lack of oil.

The Oakland has a new engine of the L type. In addition, it has changed from a cone clutch to the disk type. For the 1924 Cleveland Six, it is stated that in designing the "extra power motor," emphasis has been placed upon getting maximum power within the usual driving speed range of from 10 to 36 miles an hour.

Two Gears for One

In the Jewett two small non-metallic timing gears replace one large camshaft gear and reduce the possibility of warping of a large gear. Increasing the clearance between valve cams and followers gives quieter valve action. Shorter valve stems are used and bracket guides prevent the misalignment of valves. Oil is drawn from the lowest point of the oil pan so that as long as any oil is in the pan, the engine will be lubricated.



With removable front and rear seats and spacious compartment, the New Overland Champion is a veritable home on wheels for the motor camper. A full-sized bed can be made up on the floor of the car as shown above. This remarkable car also is designed to perform an almost endless variety of service for the farmer from carrying milk tools, seed and supplies on weekdays to speeding the family to church on Sundays and to the movies on weeknights.

TO THE MOTORIST
The starting motor has been redesigned. The starting motor has been redesigned to give better service. The new furnishing and interior of the car models are more comfortable. New improvements include more luxuri-

ous and comfortable upholstery, clock, smoking set and vanity case combined (in closed cars), larger trunks and rear vision mirrors. The Studebaker has a tonneau cover with long extension cord, also a courtesy light.

Many devices for comfort and convenience that heretofore have been considered luxuries have been added to standard equipment by other manufacturers. Especially noteworthy are trunks and trunk racks. Some of the trunks are built with separate compartments for clothes, dishes, food, and the like. The development along this line has reached the stage where it is possible to carry almost any amount of equipment on the road without sacrificing passenger room.

The Nash is conspicuous in this respect, especially in its Victoria model, which has a commodious built-in trunk.

Hard to Prophecy

I have tried to indicate here something of the definite progress that is evident in the 1924 automotive world.

It has been quite impossible to name all of the new features or all of the different cars that have introduced improvements. And it would be even more difficult to prophecy the many other improvements that are sure to appear during the coming year.

Know Your Car

Your Oil Gage

SINCE 75 per cent of all depreciation can be traced directly to improper lubrication, every driver must be well able to understand the operation of the gage indicating flow of oil in the engine.

The type gage most generally used is shown here. The lower end is immersed in the oil pan near the oil pump. Pressure from the pump is communicated to the gage through a tube. The tube passes through a flexible tube or a cushion of air to an indicator.

When the oil rises the tube bends. This tends to straighten a bent tube in the gage. The amount of straightening is magnified by means of levers so that an appreciable movement of the dial occurs.

Plugged pipe, faulty pump, lack of oil, or oil thinned with gasoline will cause the gage to fail to register.



The Home Workshop

Arthur Wakeling, Editor

One-Tube Radio Set Operates Loudspeaker

By Joseph Calcaterra
Of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY'S
Radio Staff

BROADCAST programs from stations 700 miles away are received regularly on a high grade loudspeaker through the simple, inexpensive, one-tube radio set illustrated. They come in clearly enough to be heard in any part of a good-sized room.

The secret of the extraordinary results obtained with this remarkable little set lies mainly in an unusual modification of the familiar single-circuit regenerative hook-up. The primary coil is wound in such a way that it becomes an auto-transformer with separately and independently adjustable aerial and ground circuits. This makes possible the high efficiency and loud signals of the single circuit set and at the same time gives the selective qualities of the double or triple circuit hook-up.

Using the set within two miles of the two most powerful broadcasting stations in New York City, I have had no difficulty in tuning either station in and out at will, without any interference, of course, from near-by stations. The signals on the head phones can be heard across the room and the volume is sufficient to operate a loudspeaker.

What is far more surprising, however, is the fact that distance seems to make little difference. With an outside aerial 100 ft. long the set also brings in on the loudspeaker stations WDAP and WJAZ in Chicago.

Add to these characteristics the important features of low cost, easy construction, and simple control, and it will be seen that this set I have evolved from the ordinary single-circuit receiver is one that is certain to give satisfaction in radio reception.

How the selective qualities of the set are obtained is shown in the wiring diagram. The aerial switch can be adjusted to any point on the coil, so also can the secondary switch. One switch being attached to the aerial and the other switch to the ground post, makes it possible to adjust the aerial either on one side or the other of the ground connection and greatly adds to the selectivity. The variable condenser across the grid circuit aids in close tuning.

The number of parts used has been reduced to the minimum. The complete cost of making the set, exclusive of tube, batteries, and head phones, amounted to

less than \$8. This is based on the use of a homemade variacoupler. If a commercial variacoupler of the \$3 type is used the cost can be held down to less than \$10. The panel is 7 by 10 in., a size which

In the layout of the parts, shown in the illustrations, A and B are the aerial and ground posts respectively, C is a D is an ordinary inductance coil 4 in. with 5 contact points and 2 switch-pipes each. E is a variacoupler having from 50 to 60 turns on the stator arm from 5 to 50 turns on the rotor winding.

F is a 21-plate variable condenser of the Vernier type. G is the rheostat for con-

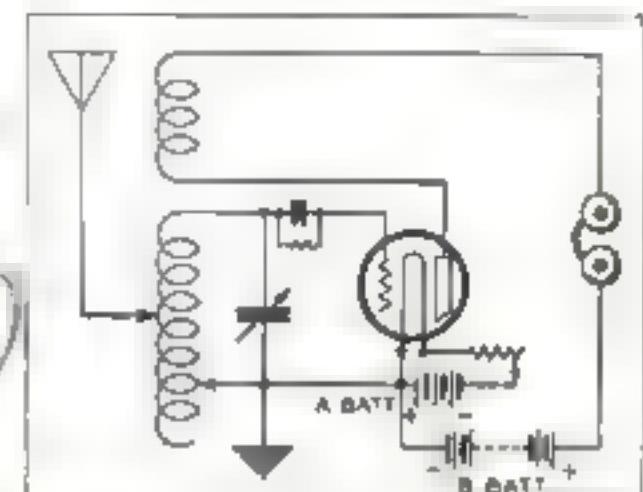


Diagram of the hook-up, which is a modification of the single circuit

The cost of the parts will vary slightly in different localities. The variacoupler should not cost more than one dollar if made at home and a satisfactory commercial coupler can be bought for \$3 or less. A dial will cost about 30 cents.

A good socket can be had for from 50 to 75 cents. A suitable rheostat will cost 20 cents and a grid leak and condenser about 60 or 70 cents. A variable condenser with vernier can be obtained for \$8. The switches, switch contacts, and binding posts will add another dollar to the cost. From \$1 to \$1.26 will cover the cost of the panel.

Making the connections is a simple matter. First connect the top end of the stator winding with one terminal of the grid condenser and leak and with the stator plate terminal No. 2 of variable condenser F. The other terminal of the grid condenser and leak is connected with the G terminal of the socket.

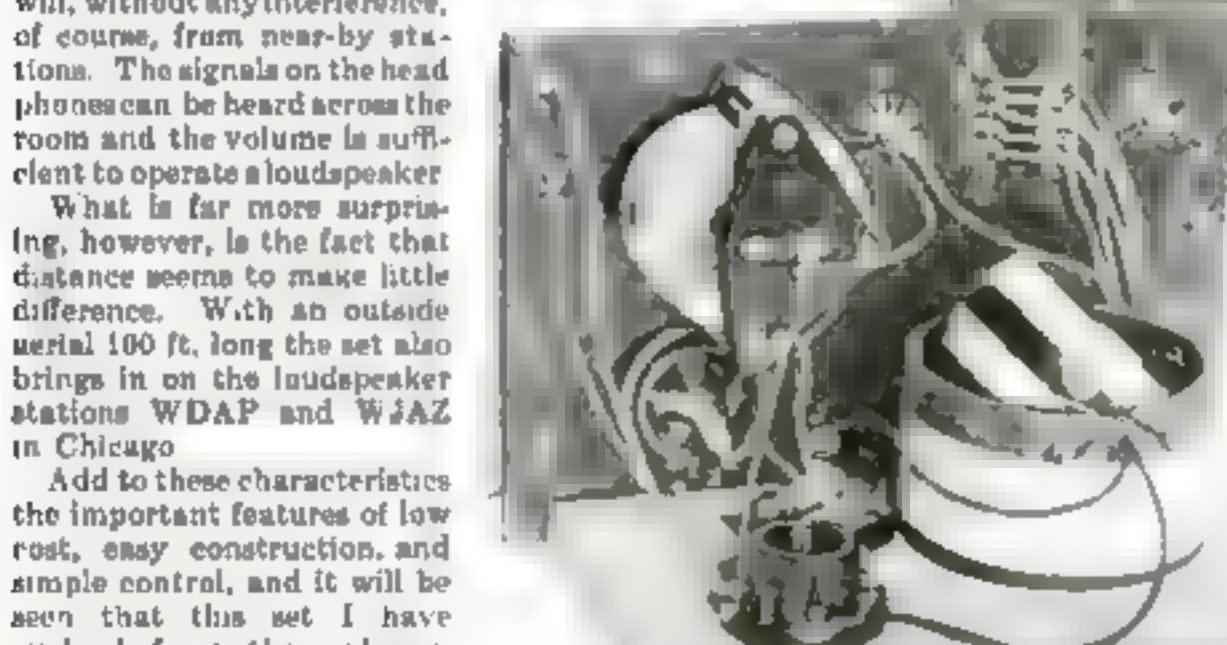
The No. 1 switch contacts of both switches should be connected with the first tap from the top end of the stator winding; the No. 2 switch contacts should be connected with the second tap of the winding, and so on down to the last switch contacts and taps.

The serial post is next connected with the arm of switch C. A wire is run to connect the ground post, the switch arm of switch D, the rotary plate terminal No. 1 of condenser F, one of the F terminals of the socket, and the binding-post terminal L.

Binding post No. 1 of rheostat G is con-

(Turn to page 109)

The front panel of the set showing the controls with the panel assembly obtained.



trol of filament current of the tube, the type used depending on the type of tube. H is the tube socket, which also depends on the tube used. I is a combination grid leak and condenser. The grid leak should have a value of from 1 to 2 megohms and the condenser a capacity of 0.0025 mfd.

J, K, L, and M are the terminals and heads of the screws of the binding posts used as phone and battery connectors. Binding posts of the double connector type are convenient to use; if these are not obtainable, ordinary binding posts may be used.

Three Ways of Improving Your Workshop

How to Make a Wall Tool Cabinet, a Bench Hook, and a Boring Gage

AS THE home worker adds to his collection of tools, the problem of keeping them in order and at the same time instantly available for use becomes more pressing. To leave them scattered about the bench is hard on the tools and harder on the temper; yet if they are put away in a box or even in drawers, they are not so accessible. The happy solution is a wall tool cabinet of ample size, and this the home worker can build for himself with little difficulty and small expense.

The cabinet illustrated is especially roomy. It will hold a set of at least 50 tools so that any one can be selected without hunting for it. It will therefore take care of the equipment of hand tools found in the average home workshop.

The main compartment is 8 by 24 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.; the door compartments are 6 by 12 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Chestnut or oak is excellent wood for the cabinet, but the builder can use other woods if he prefers.

The stock for the tops, bottoms, and sides is $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick; that for the shelves and drawer fronts, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; that for the back of the cabinet and the front of the doors, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (solid or 8-ply); that for the sides of the drawers, $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and for the backs and bottoms of the drawers and for the sliding tray, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

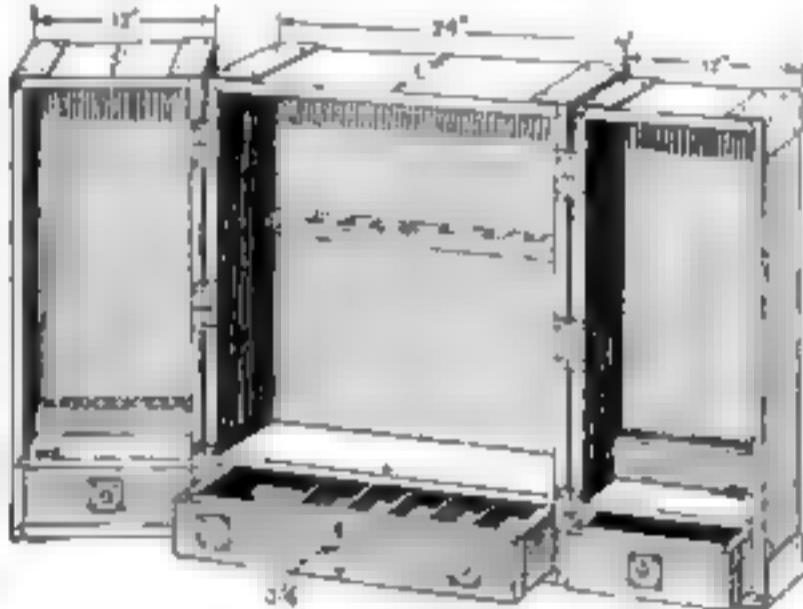
The type of joint illustrated is strong and workmanlike; but simpler joints can be used, such as a plain rabbeted joint or even a butt joint. The corners are greatly strengthened

and clips for tools as desired. Commercial tool clips can be used, metal clips made, or wooden racks provided in the way shown.

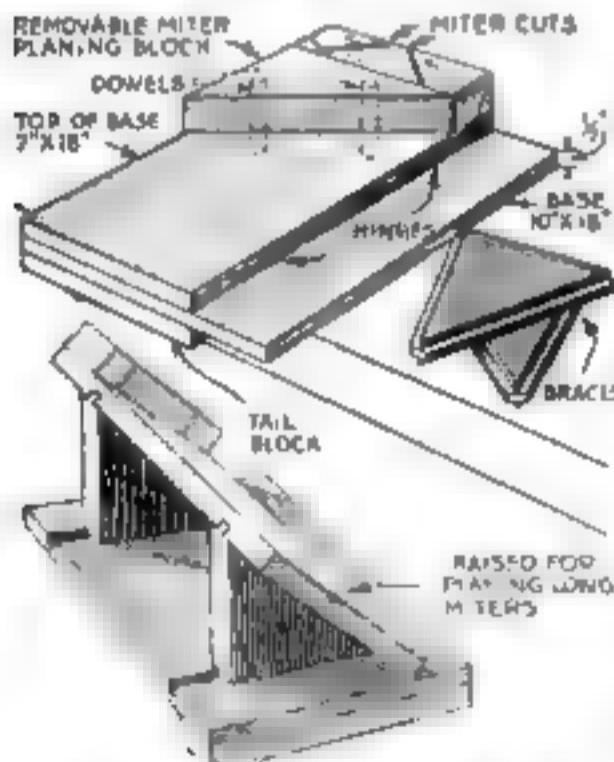
This cabinet was designed especially for POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY by George F. Kaercher who has been superintendent of several of the largest woodworking plants in the United States. The working details and complete bill of materials, which are contained in Blueprint No. 30 in the Home Workshop series, will be sent to any reader for 25 cents.

On the same sheet are details of two other extremely useful bench fixtures for the home worker.

One is a unique combination bench hook, miter block and plain, miter, and the long-miter shooting board. This ingenious fixture could well replace the ordinary bench hook on every home



The cabinet open to show the construction. In the large drawer is a removable sliding tray for small tools or screws



The combination bench hook, which serves as a miter block, and a shooting board

by the use of angles bent from brass, 8 of them being made from pieces $1/16$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 in., and 4 of them $1/16$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 in.

Other hardware necessary is six 3-in. narrow brass butt hinges, 4 flush ring pulls, a hook and eye or elbow catch, a cupboard lock and escutcheon, and hooks

workshop bench. The base, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 by 18 in., has fastened to it a top piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 by 18 in., by means of 2 hinges let in flush. This top piece carries the usual bench hook head block $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 in. with 2 miter cuts, which should be most carefully made to insure the accuracy and squareness of the miters.

Useful for Planing Rules

A removable miter block, triangular in shape, which is cut from a piece $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 by 10 in. in such a way that the grain runs parallel to the long edge, can be fastened to the bench hook when necessary by means of dowels. The dowels are glued in the miter block and fit snugly into holes in the top piece of the bench hook proper. This attachment is for planing the ends of miter cuts such as in making picture frames or preparing moldings to be mitered around cabinet work, as in the sketch in the upper right-hand corner.

There is still another use for the fixture. That is when long miters have to be planed, as sometimes in cabinet work involving long mitered joints. The whole upper part of the bench hook is swung up on the hinges and supported at 45 de-



Each tool in a set of 50 or more is instantly available when kept in this compact and useful wall cabinet

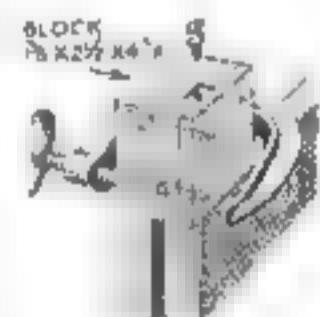
grees by means of two triangular blocks. These blocks have tongues that slip into grooves, as shown. The edges of the stock can then be trued up most accurately by "shooting" them with a fine-set plane.

The other fixture illustrated is a gage for boring holes for dowels or preparatory to cutting mortises. The ordinary wooden gage of this type is difficult to make because the hole through it must be bored with absolute accuracy. There is nothing difficult in making the gage shown, however, for the hole is formed not by boring, but by means of two thin wooden

pieces and two spacer blocks that can be planed true and square before assembling. Furthermore, it is a simple matter to change the blocks for use in boring holes of various sizes.

The dimensions suggested as being most generally useful are as follows: Main block $\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; division strips $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ by $2\frac{3}{16}$ in.; back and front caps $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The four screws are No. 18 or other heavy screws 2 in. long with the points cut off.

If you wish the sheet of details for the cabinet and the two bench fixtures, send 25 cents to the Blueprint Service Department, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 225 West 39th Street, New York.



The boring gage

THE third year of the Home Workshop Blueprint Service will begin next month with woodworking projects of exceptional interest. Details of a Priscilla sewing cabinet will appear next month.

Contest Winners Name Most Useful Tools

THE first prize of \$25 in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY'S recently concluded contest on the subject, "The Most Useful of My Tools," is awarded to Major R. S. Bamberger, of 1016 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

For many years an army officer, Major Bamberger has made working with tools his hobby. Frequent changes of station, however, have compelled him to limit his equipment to a few of the most useful tools, and in emergencies he often has had to adapt the tools at hand to rather novel uses. Most versatile of all he finds his pliers, as he explains in his prize-winning contribution, which follows:

I AM just an every-day amateur with a little mechanical ability and a great love for tools. While I love them all, I have absolutely no hesitation about picking out what, to me, is the most useful one—my slip-joint pliers. It would be much easier to tell you what I have not done with them than what I have used them for.

Of course, they have their legitimate uses, but I'm simply going to mention a few of the odd ways in which they have come in mighty handy. Your hammer isn't at hand—use your pliers. One end of the grip is a fine screwdriver and by extending the other end at right angles, enormous leverage in driving or taking out screws is obtained. As a pipe wrench on small stock I get splendid results. I have used it as a monkey wrench and as a tap wrench.

It is a good pin vice; laying the handles between the jaws of a bench vise, the jaws of the pliers will hold any piece of irregular stock. It is a splendid nail puller; I use it to bite off longitudinal pieces of small wood stock; wire is cut easily by using it on the shank of a screwdriver, any screw may be driven, or, if rusted in, screwed out. The handle takes out close driven tacks.

I have used it as a come-along; it opens screw tops like magic; it bends metal readily; when I can't find a cork-screw (for vinegar bottles only), I insert a screw in the cork and then pull the screw out with the pliers—the cork comes with it; it takes the place of the inland can-opener; in cans that open with a key, whenever the metal strip breaks (and it usually does), the pliers finish the job; it seizes insulated wire; the handle acts as a lever in inserting screweyes and in lifting refractory windows; I have opened butt hinges on a locked closet door when the key has been lost.

This letter could have been shortened by saying that I use it for everything; as a matter of fact, I am as careful to see that my pair of pliers is in my grip when I am starting on a trip as I am to take my toothbrush along.

Now you can see why, without hesitation, I call the slip-joint pliers my most useful tool.

The winner of the second prize of \$15 is W. S. Branaman, of 821 North Lawrence Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

His first experience with tools was in helping his father build a sod shanty on a claim in Kansas 60 miles from a railroad town. His attention until the time of mechanics drew him into carpentry work. Now he is general delivery clerk in the Wichita post office. He is a writer, shot at home a three-quarter mile from his cabin, and does a lot of carpentry work for a living. In addition, he makes a great many personal

nail I can set a saw. If I break or bend a nail in driving it, the hammer is the only tool to take it out successfully.

I can stretch a barbed-wire fence with the hammer. Just catch the claws over the wire at a barb and get a leverage around a post, you can then make it very tight. You can also cut a wire or a nail with the claws of the hammer.

If I am plowing and bend a share, I use the hammer and a piece of flat iron and straighten it out. I can take a piece of red hot steel and hammer it out to make a nail.

If I have a bucket, tub, or pan with a dent in it, I pound it out with my hammer. In putting up any frame structure you must have a hammer all the time. To put up a brace or take one down, you must have the hammer to do it.

In going out late at night if I feel I need some protection, I just stick the handle of the hammer inside my belt, the claws catching over the top of the belt. It makes a handy and good defender.

JAMES GARY, of Maricopa, Ariz., is the winner of the third prize, \$5. He is another reader of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY who makes a hobby of his home workshop, specializing on toys and small models. He also does all his own auto repairing.

The letter of Mr. Gary is as follows:

Mr. R. S. Bamberger has given me a slip-joint pliers to help turn a refrigerator. W. S. Branaman (at the left) with whom the prize is sharing, is using a fence strand with his hammer. The third picture shows James Gary, used a pipe wrench to turn a hub cap.

Mr. Branaman's contribution to the contest is as follows:

I WOULD say the clawhammer is the most useful of any tool I have. It is the only tool you can use successfully to drive all kinds of nails, from a half-inch brad to a forty-penny spike. In using finish nails and in doing any fine work, no tool will take its place. In pulling all kinds of nails, the same rule applies. Nothing will take its place.

In taking up an old floor or laying a new one, in taking off an old roof or laying a new one, the hammer is all you need to do the job.

If I am laying brick or stone, I use the hammer to break them. If I am making ice-cream, I use the hammer to break the ice.

In taking down any kind of a frame structure, I use the hammer to loosen all joints and pull all nails.

If I want to half sole a pair of shoes, I use the hammer. With the hammer and a

YOUR prize offer for a letter on which tool I like best prompts me to say that all tools come in handy at times, but I use my pipe wrench most of all.

If a hub cap on the car gets smashed up so badly that it is impossible to take it off with an ordinary hub wrench, I use my pipe wrench. It makes it come off in a hurry.

I have used the wrench to take off fruit-jar tops that would not come off in any other way. It can be used to fix up pipe fittings around the house and the well. I have used it to take off the radiator cap of my automobile when it was too hot to handle with bare hands.

There are a lot of other uses for a pipe wrench, but I won't mention them here or my letter will be too long. Instead, I will tell about the most important use I ever had to put my pipe wrench to—a use that saved me from being stalled in a desert.

One day, after being over to Phoenix, Ariz., which is about 35 miles from my town, I was on my way home and had

(Continued on page 118)

Secrets of Wood Carving

By Joseph Cordon

Instructor of Woodworking,
U. S. Veteran's Hospital No. 81

WHY more home workers do not use simple woodcarving to ornament their handwork is a mystery to me.

If it is because the tools are elaborate and costly, let me tell you about my own set of tools for chip-carving made at no expense whatever from old power hacksaw blades and a file or two. If it is because the work seems too difficult or tedious, let me explain how it can be done with reasonable ease and speed.

Suppose you have a pair of plain walnut bookends (walnut, mahogany, oak, gum, and similar hard woods are better for carving than the softer woods) and you want to carve a rosette or circular ornament in the center of each. Probably the simplest type of rosette is one that is chip-carved—made by removing triangular slivers with a sharp knife, to form sparkling geometrical patterns as shown in Fig. 2.

The knife can be a regular chip-carving knife for manual training work sold at hardware stores, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. skew carving chisel, or a chisel made from a machine hacksaw blade. I prefer the shape shown in the second tool from the bottom in Fig. 6.

With compass, square, rule, triangle, and pencil, lay out on the wood one of the simpler rosettes suggested by Fig. 2 and then carve it by making vertical, rocking cuts into the wood to mark the deep points and slanting or paring cuts to remove the triangular chips.

Little more difficult than chip carving are line carving and ribbon carving. The former is merely a geometrical design marked out with a

veiner or deep $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. gouge. All lines are begun inside the corners and finished toward the corners. Ribbon carving is somewhat similar, but the lines are broader and separated by means of a cut made in one edge and a slanting cut made to run along the other edge—like elongated chip carving.

Next comes the useful type of carving shown in Fig. 3. In this the background

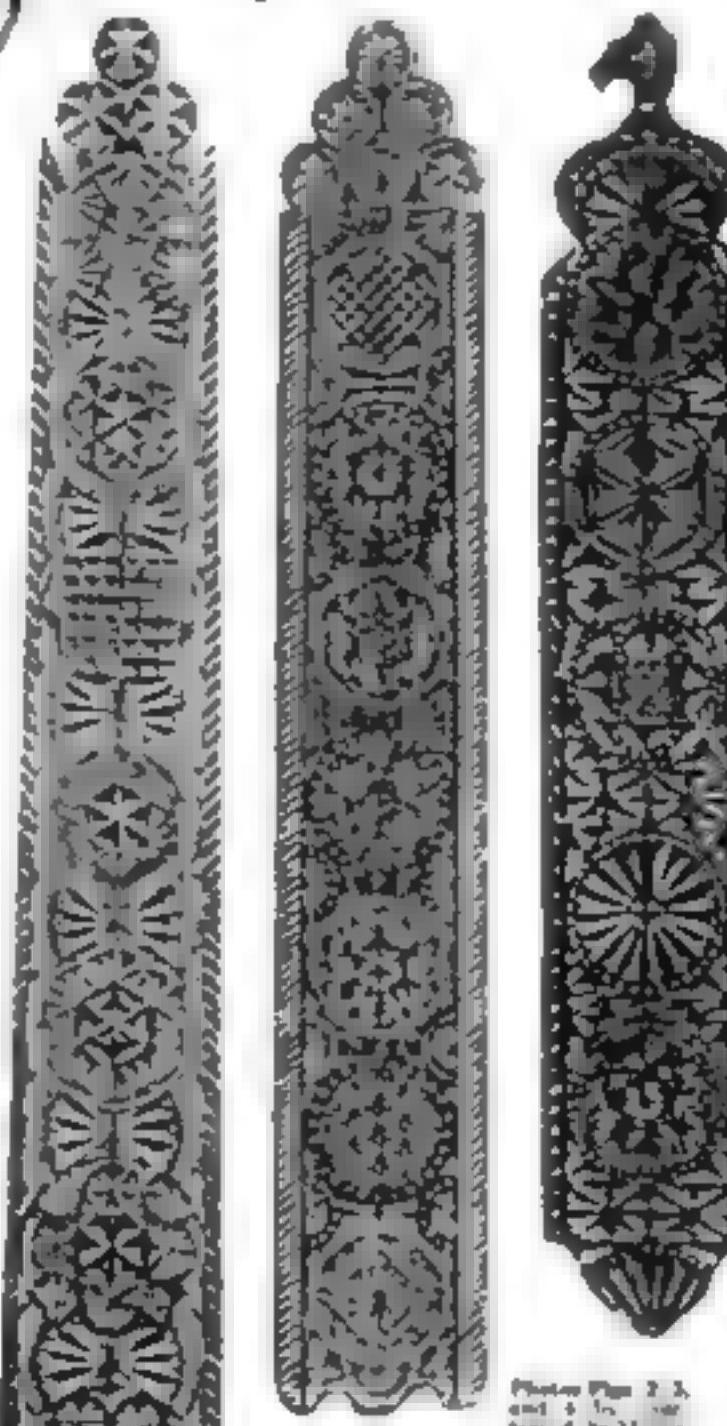


Photo Fig. 2, 3, and 4
Courtesy of
Photo Service
of New York

Fig. 2. The home worker will find a storehouse of chip-carving designs in these remarkable wooden mangue boards. They were made in Dutch houses in the eighteenth century and required no tools but a knife.

is first outlined, just inside the lines, with a deep $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. gouge, using it like the veining tool in line carving. Then the background is cut out or ground with parallel cuts across the grain made by the same tool held on its side, and the vertical edges are trimmed with whatever gouges and skew chisels are at hand. Whenever possible, use a gouge that fits the curve, as fiddling the work with a number of small cuts is the principal error made by beginners. Shallow bent gouges, if available, are used for truing up the background.

The background also can be indented, if desired, with designs made by punch-like carvers' markers, obtainable in many styles, or by a large nail, the point of which is filed flat and then filed deeply in



Fig. 3. Elaborate carving in Italian style executed by boys in a woodworking class at Greenwich House, New York City

crisscross or checkerboard fashion.

From this stage, it is not difficult to elaborate the carving in two more ways. One is to carve or model the face of the design, as shown in Fig. 4. The other is to carve the vertical edges, where the design sinks into the background, with a molding, as in the Gothic tracery in churches.

Keeping your tools sharp is half the battle. They are sharpened in the same way as other woodworking tools, but on both sides. After they are ground, the finishing is done on an oilstone and with carvers' slips—small stones with the edges shaped to suit various gouges and V-tools. The tools are then stropped on leather.

The first four tools below are made from hacksaw blades; the last is a 6-in. double and, slim taper three-square file, each and ground at an angle. Handles could be fitted to these, but I prefer them without.

For those who wish to buy a set of tools, I suggest $\frac{1}{2}$ - and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. straight chisels, $\frac{3}{4}$ - and $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. straight shallow gouges, a $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. bent shallow gouge, $1\frac{1}{16}$ - and $3\frac{3}{16}$ -in. straight deep gouges, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. skew chisel, and a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. parting tool.



Fig. 4. The simple ground carving of Fig. 3 may be developed into the wood relief panel shown at left.



Fig. 5. Two American panels carved prior to 1700, one a panel from an oak chest with tulip design, the other a desk box of oak and oak

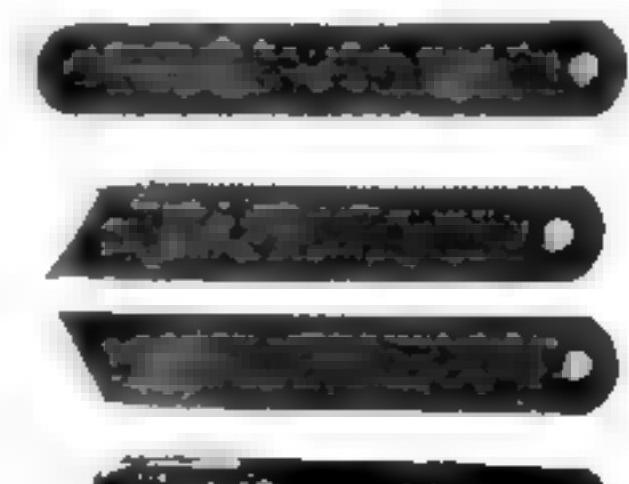


Fig. 6. These five tools are part of a set used by Mr. Cordon for shallow carving such as the one described in the instructive article above.



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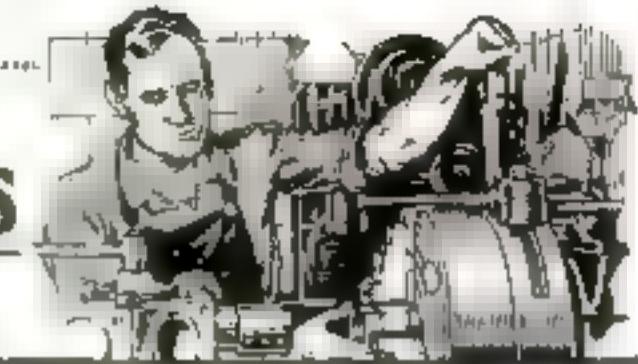
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Better Shop Methods

How Expert Mechanics Save Time and Labor



Tailstock Center Simplifies Taper Turning It Has Accurate Crossfeed and Boring Adjustment and Attachments for Holding and Boring Lathe Tools

TO SIMPLIFY the turning of tapers, especially on lathes that have no thoroughly accurate and reliable taper attachment of the conventional type, I have developed a taper-turning tailstock center along lines that I believe are unique.

Although the accompanying illustrations show the attachment as designed for small work, it is by no means a device limited to the amateur mechanic with a shop lathe. Made in larger sizes, it will be found of especial value in certain shops and auto repair garages where a large — in fact, an unusually large — amount of taper work has to be done.

In addition, the device has boring and turning tools simple in construction like the attachment itself, but flexible in adjustment and valuable tools — none that will, I feel certain, be generally

selected by mechanics on account of the attachment arises from the fact that not all lathes are equipped with taper attachments and some that do have them will not turn out accurate work except after a number of trials.

The attachment is made so the tailstock center can be thrown out of alignment by desired amount within the limits for which it is designed. This can, of course, be done by setting over the tailstock center, but the inconvenience comes in getting it back accurately in line. With this taper-turning center this difficulty is eliminated; simply by turning the feed screw until the indicator reads zero on the scale, the center is again aligned.

How the Slide Is Machined

The slide forms the main part of the attachment. A rectangular block of malleable steel is finished as shown in Fig. 4, with a tapered shank to fit the lathe tailstock. The slide is dovetailed to receive a taper center and the boring head, a gib being used at the top of the dovetail slide to transmit the pressure from the binding screw so as to clamp the head in position after it has been set by the feed screw.

The feed screw extends from the hand wheel entirely through the slide and rests in bearings screwed to each end. By turning the wheel the screw forces the movable center horizontally along the slide to any desired position, as indicated

By B. R. WICKES

Engineer and Machine Designer

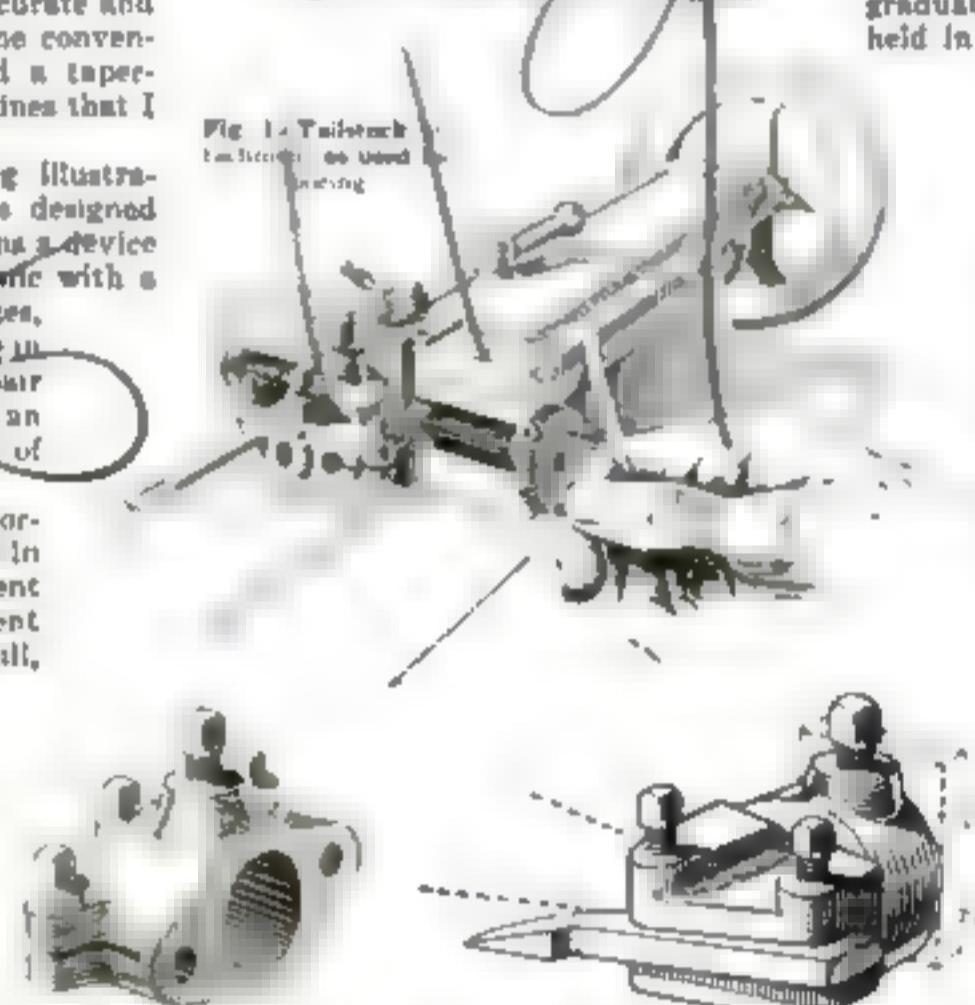


Fig. 1. The tailstock center as used for boring.

Fig. 2. The boring head.

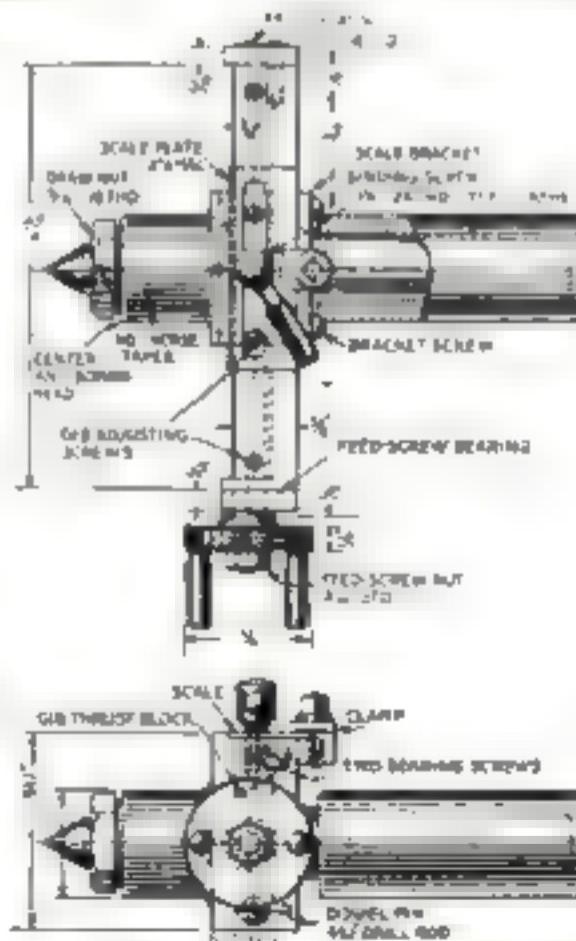


Fig. 3. The turning head.

Fig. 4. Top and side assembly views of the adjustable taper turning center as designed for a small lathe, with important dimensions.

by its location with respect to a scale fastened to the top of the slide. The graduated scale, made of tool steel, is held in place by means of a clamp that is screwed to a bracket in the rear of the slide.

Care must be taken in squaring and alining the parts. The angles of the slot in the slide must be true 30 degrees. The feed screw, the tapped hole in the center head, and the two end bearings must be accurately in line. The gib is used to take up the side play of the center head and is adjusted by means of four gib screws situated on top of the slide. The center head is locked by means of a gib thrust block and binding screw.

The shank that is to fit the taper in the tailstock sleeve must be a tight fit, and must keep the slide square with the center line.

Feed Screw and Scale

The feed screw is cut left-hand and the center head, if made the size indicated, is tapped out halfway with a 5/16-in. 18-thd. left-hand tap. The scale is made from an ordinary 6-in. standard scale

that is not hardened. It will have to be planed or ground to 11/16 in. wide so that it will fit between the bracket and center head. The 1/4-in. slot in the scale is intended to allow clearance for the binder.

A thread is cut in the nose of the center head to receive the draw nut that holds the center in place. This is removed when the auxiliary attachments are used.

These boring and turning attachments are castings finished as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The first has three positions for the boring tool—one in the center and one at either side. A setscrew holds the tool when placed in the center position. When in the other positions, the tool is held by clamping together the slotted projections with the clamping screws provided. A setscrew holds the attachment on the center head projection.

The turning tool holder, Fig. 3, also fits on the nose of the center head. The fixture holds the tool horizontally at an angle with the plane of the slide. Setscrews are provided to clamp the tool in position.

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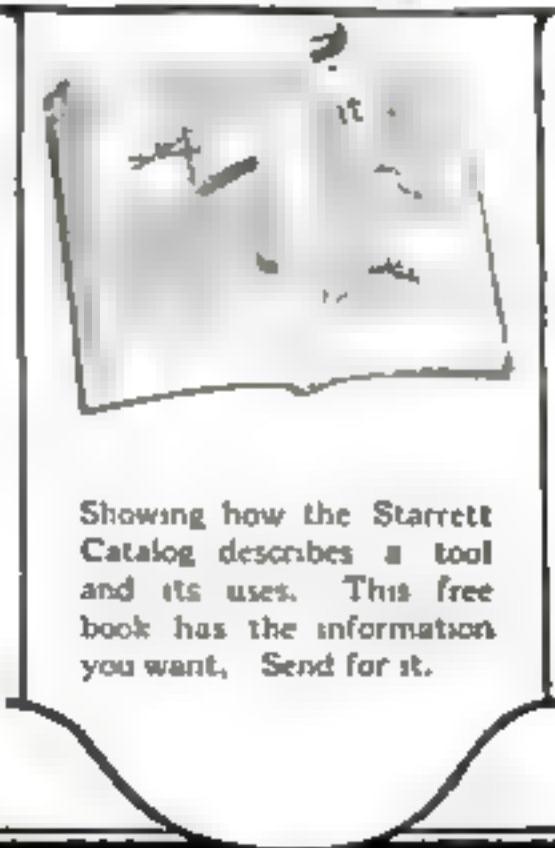
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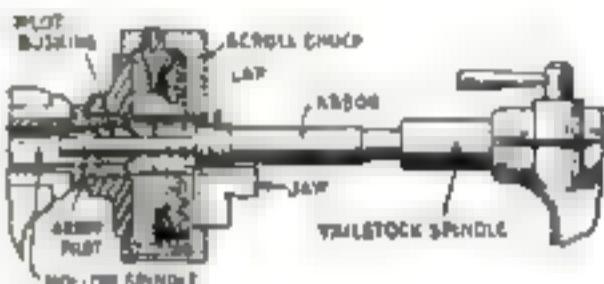
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Keep a Brown & Sharpe Hair Clipper in your pocket. It is a valuable addition to your kit. It is a simple and safe way to keep your hair trim and neat at all times.

Lapping Jaws of a Universal Chuck Is a Simple Process

LAPPING the worn jaws of a universal chuck so that it will run true with the lathe spindle can be done quickly by means of a lap, or iron and a pilot bushing in conjunction with a lathe.

One end of the arbor is turned to fit a pilot bushing which in turn fits into the hollow arbor of the lathe. This bushing is bored after it is in place so that it will be



The lapping compound is placed on an arbor supported by a pilot bushing and the tailstock

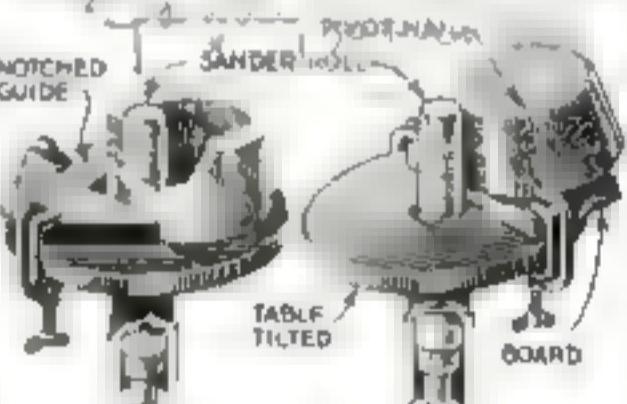
accurately centered. The other end of the arbor fits into the tailstock spindle.

A portion of the arbor, left larger than the rest, is used as the lap. This is covered with oil and emery and brought into contact with the jaws and fed in and out by means of the tailstock spindle. Since both jaws and lap wear away, it will be necessary to bring the jaws into contact with the lap by tightening them.

Soft steel should be used for the arbor and care must be taken not to let any abrasive get into the pilot bushing.

Shaping Conical Wood Patterns on a Vertical Spindle Sander

HOLLOW and conical wood patterns can be made without excessive time or work by utilizing a vertical spindle sander. The work is fastened to a notched guide. The work is fastened to a notched guide. Then, in rapid work, a scratch or clamped to a board with a pivot nail, the pattern is turned until it just bears against the surface.



Finishing the inside of a pattern (at the left) and shaping a conical surface (at the right).

of the wood. The cylinder is turned around the sander roll until the entire circumference of the pattern has been finished.

For outside conical or cylindrical work a board is first clamped to the table, which may be horizontal or tilted. In the board is driven a pivot nail projecting parallel to the sander and at the proper distance from it. A hole is then drilled in the pattern to receive the nail. As the pattern is turned about its pivot, the outer surface is accurately trimmed. Both methods are useful in making patterns for cone pulleys.



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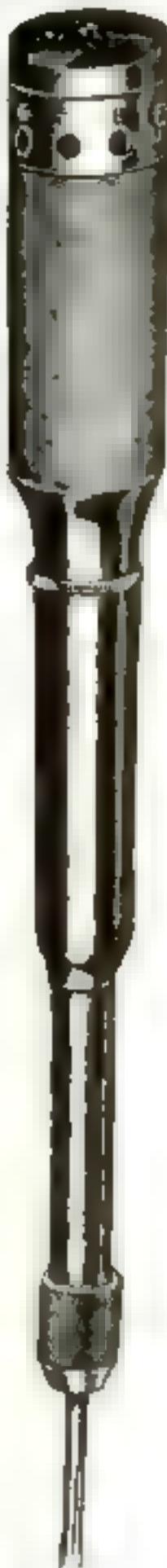
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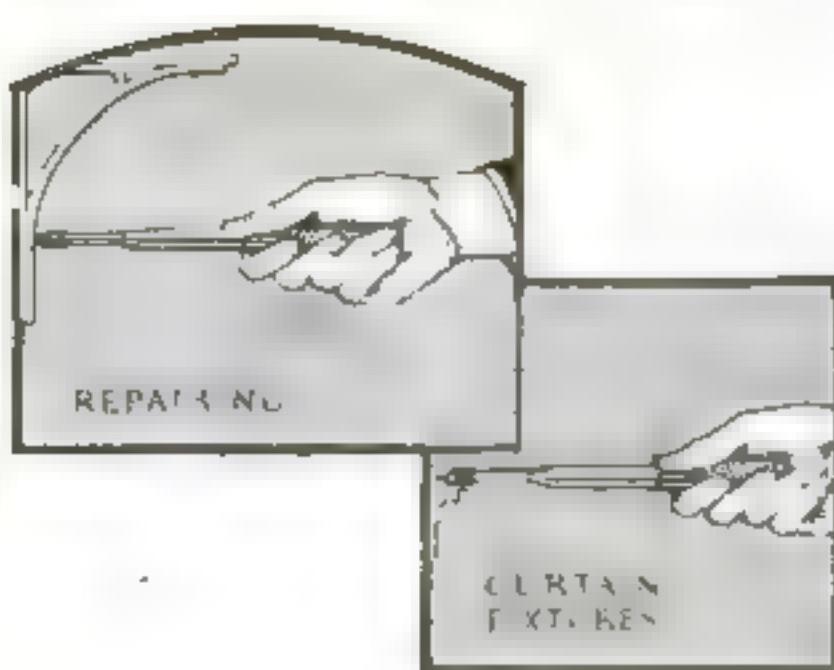


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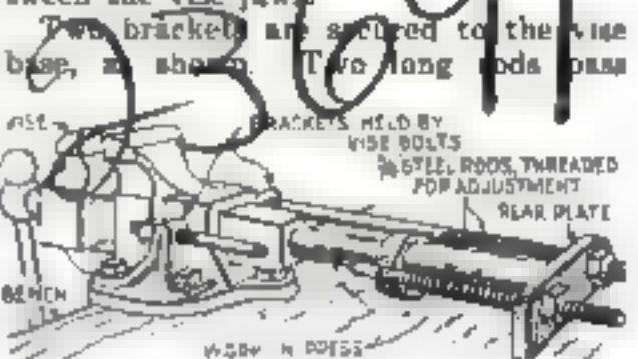
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Using the Bar of a Vise as a Press for Bushings

A BUSHING press attachment for an ordinary vise is a useful fixture for work too large to be pressed directly between the vise jaws.



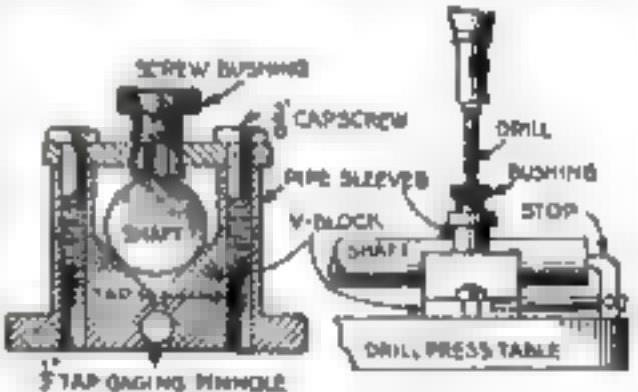
A fixture for the rear of the vise that extends its usefulness in small press work. One rod is shown broken out for clearness.

through these brackets and through a rear plate.

The two rods are so placed that the center of the rear plate is in line with the vise bar. Work is placed between the plate and the end of the vise bar and pressure is brought to bear upon it by closing the vise.—G. L.

Drill Jig Used with V-Block

DRILLING centrally located holes in round stock is made easier if a drill jig is added to the usual open V-block. A plate is drilled, bored, and threaded, as shown, to receive a knurled drill bushing. The plate is held down on the hook by



A drill jig with a removable bushing is added to a V-block for drilling shafts and round stock.

two cap screws, which pass through pipe-sleeve spacers.

The bushing is tool or machinery steel, case hardened. When one is worn too much, it can be machined and reamed to the next larger size. One end of the V-block is tapped for a gage stop rod for locating the longitudinal position of the hole to be drilled.—J. R.

Shop Features for February

TO DRESS the wheel of a surface grinder at an angle by hand is a tedious job and one that no machinist relishes. A simple fixture for doing the work accurately without waste of time will be described next month in the Better Shop Methods Department.

Another valuable article will tell how to make a set of surface plates.

A non-slip attachment for automatic screwdrivers, a convenient gas shut-off for the shop blower, a slip pulley and gear for preventing tool breakage on automatic machines, and other labor-saving devices will be described by experts.

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Here is a table that shows just what each type of receiving tube draws from your "B" battery. The current is measured in milli-amperes, or thousandths of an ampere.

Current (in milli-amperes) Taken from the "B" Battery by Various Tubes

"B" Volts	WD-11 WD-12	UV-199 C-299	UV-201 C-301	UV-201-A C-301-A
22½	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
45	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
67½	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.5
90	4.5	4.0	3.9	6.0

Above figures are at zero grid bias

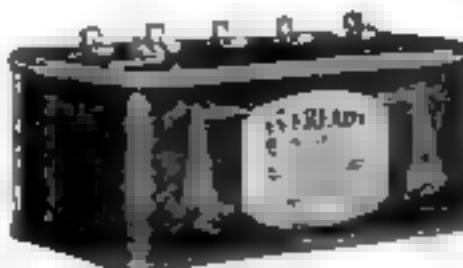
The table shows that the "B" battery current drain increases much more rapidly than the increase in voltage. For example, if the voltage doubles from 45 to 90, the current drain increases three-fold in one case and four-fold in another case. This all means that the life of the "B" battery may be materially lengthened by not using a higher voltage than is necessary to obtain the desired results.

The most popular type of receiver today has at least three tubes, operating a loud-speaker. As ordinarily employed, it places a fairly heavy drain on the "B" battery.

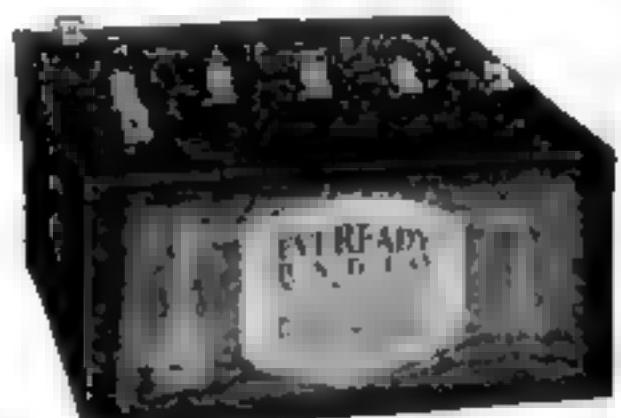
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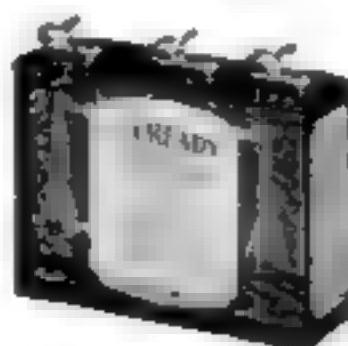


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3	7 x 12 x 1/8 in.	7	7 x 24 x 1/8 in.
4	7 x 14 x 1/8 in.	8	11 x 18 x 1/8 in.
	9	7 x 26 x 1/8 in.	

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An interesting booklet for the radio set builder is "Getting the right hook-up." This booklet is sent free upon request.

To radio dealers: Send for special dealer price list showing standard assortments.

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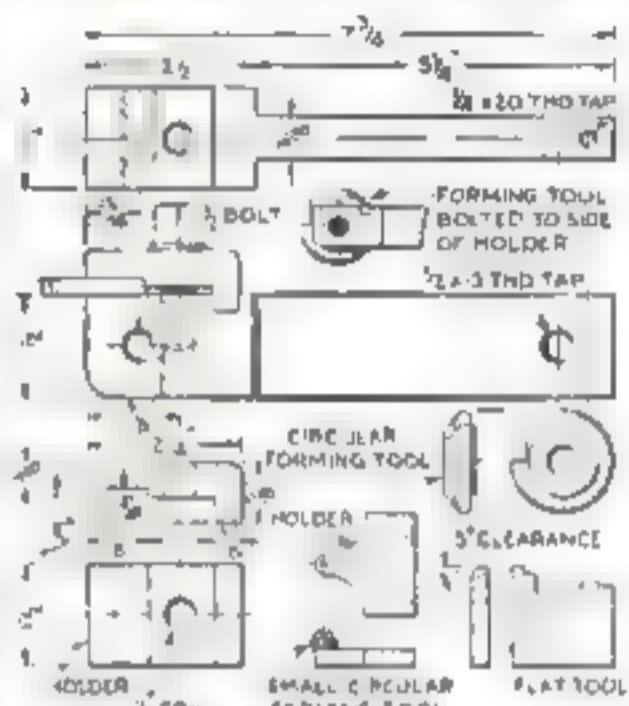
A simple and concise method of practical bookkeeping, with short cuts in figures and complete instructions for the correct keeping of books of accounts. A working model adapted to the novice and business man, by F. M. Payne; 160 pages, size 3 x 6 inches, \$1.00 postpaid.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
225 WEST 39TH ST., NEW YORK

Flat Forming-Tool Holder Will Be Useful in the Shop

THE forming-tool holder illustrated will be found useful in almost any toolroom where forms and models must be made with great accuracy and be duplicated from time to time. The construction of the holder is obvious from the drawing. No word may be added in regard to the tools made for use with it.

The forming tools are made of flat tool steel and are shaped either to fit a model or made up to suit the drawing. The various radii should be stamped on the tools before they are hardened, as well as the name and number of the model or



Details of the tool holder and several types of forming tools used with it

drawing they are intended to be used with.

After the tool or set of tools has been used, it should be turned into the model or toolroom crib and stored for future use. The tools will last indefinitely when they are called for only occasionally, as is frequently the case, but an accurate record should be kept so that it is always possible to tell what tools are on hand. Circular forming tools can be sharpened without changing their form.

Bench Fixture Saves Time in Laying Out Angle Irons



WHEN laying out small angle irons, difficulty is often found in holding them in place so the flat surface will be up.

A simple bench fixture can be rigged up to do this by fitting two pieces of 4 by 8 by 5/16-in. angle iron into a 2 by 1 1/2-in. channel, 9 in. long. The slotted holes in the legs allow adjustments to be made to accommodate angle irons of varying thickness. — O. W. MILENE, Philadelphia, Pa.



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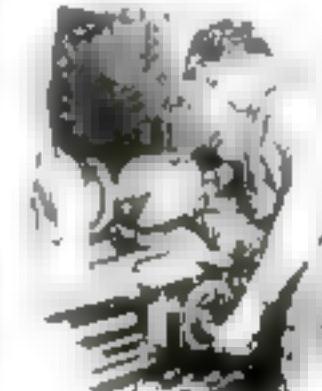
Getting the Most Out of Your Lathe Tools

By Joe V. Romig
Machinery Tool Builder and Designer

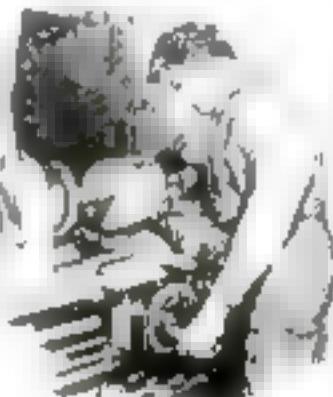
EVERY machinist will be interested in this article on the controversial subject of the solid forged lathe tool versus the toolbit. Whether you agree with Mr. Romig or not, write briefly the conclusions you have reached on this subject from your own shop experience and address your letter to the Editor of the Better Shop Methods Department, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 225 West 39th St., New York. If your letter is of sufficient general interest to warrant its publication, you will receive our usual rate of payment for it.—*The Editors.*

HOW often have you seen machine operators using brackets and holders simply because they are less expensive than solid forged tools? This is a penny saving and dollar losing proposition in many cases, particularly if the tools are to be used in work.

The duty of a roughing tool is to make the first cut on a rough casting or forging, and as the surface is usually covered with scale and dirt, the cutting edge quickly becomes dull. Consequently a large amount of heat is generated and this must be carried away from the cutting edges of the tool or they become too hot and lose not only their temper and hardness but their cutting edge. A tool of large cross section will carry away and dissipate much of the heat and therefore stands up better than toolbits held in tool holders or built-up tools made of welding bits to soft steel shanks.



Rough turning



Breath turnover

Although the solid tool is the logical tool for roughing operations, some mechanics seem to learn better by experience than logic, and on one occasion the writer saw the solid tool triumph over the toolbit.

A big battery of motor-driven lathes turning shrapnel cases had been toolled up with tool holders and round toolbits held at an angle, as illustrated on the next page. The metal to be taken off in roughing was tough and full of scale. The fact was that the cases had been heat treated after forging to increase their strength and bring the elastic limit of the steel up to the required specifications.

After laboring along for several weeks with poor results, the plant suddenly began to show increased production on several of the lathes. Upon investigation it was found that the operators had discarded their toolbits and substituted solid tools, which they had borrowed from empty machines assigned to a different operation. The big, husky roughing tools carried away the heat and stood the gaff of the heavy cuts. After that, all the lathes were equipped with solid tools and production jumped to the maximum.

(Continued on page 94)

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Look in the tool box, or under the seat of practically any motor car and you will probably find there—Vlchek Tools. Our name won't appear on them, for this is not permitted, but nevertheless they are Vlchek Tools and the kind of Tools which we would be proud to stamp with our name.

In 15 short years we have become the largest tool kit manufacturers in America and that means, in the world. The reason? Great capacity, certainly, and advanced equipment through which we are enabled to secure the lowest possible cost. But there's still another reason.

The advanced Vlchek Process is so accurate, so dependable, so thoroughly efficient in a mechanical and engi-



neering sense, we are enabled to produce Tools that, for every practical purpose, are without a superior whether Ball Peen Hammers, Cold Chisels, Screwdrivers, Wrenches, Valve Lifters, Bearing Scrapers, or anything else.

A Vlchek Tool, whatever it may be, has the utmost of strength in it; the maximum of sweet tempered liveliness and balance. Its design is perfect and it provides for a hand comfort that makes it easy to use for hours at a stretch.

It's a tool that the shrewd mechanic, as soon as he takes it in his hand, will recognize as one which will stand up to his work. A tool, in short, upon which we are glad to place our guarantee and this means immediate replacement if one goes wrong.

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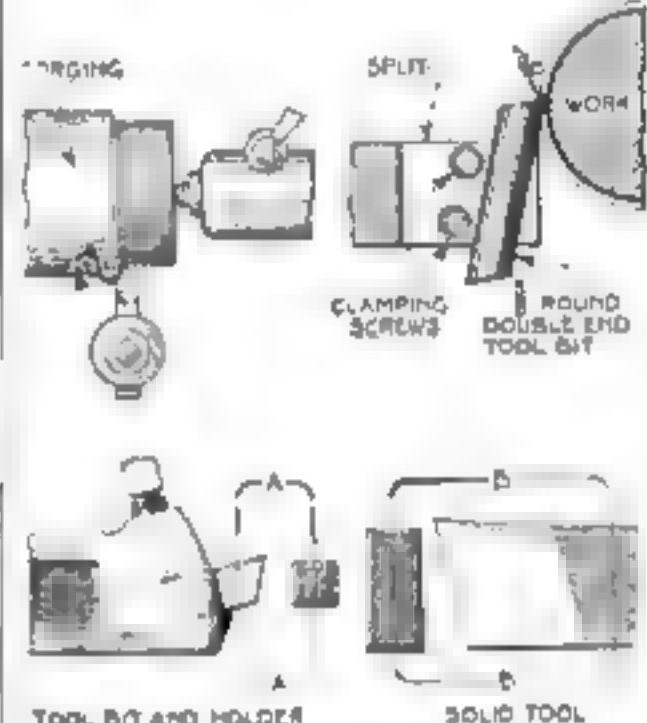
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111 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Your Lathe Tools

(Continued from page 92)

Part of the work was later subcontracted to an out-of-town firm and the rest of the forgings were sent to them from our own forging plant. This firm also had its troubles, and, not being able to get any production on the tough turning, complained that the metal was too hard and tough to turn and burned up the tools.

After a random selection of shell cases had been returned to us with the statement that they were too hard to turn, the president of the company himself paid us a visit. He found we were running on a surface speed of around 80 ft. a minute, while in his own shop a speed of 60 ft. a minute was demanded of the operators. We used a heavy feed of .09 in., while the



TOOL BIT AND HOLDER SOLID TOOL
The solid tool for rough turning and types of toolbits and holders for finishing cuts

feed in his shop was only 1/64 in. We were using our heavy tools of 1 by 1 1/4 in. cross section; his men, 3/4-in. square toolbits in regulation type tool holders (see A and B above). We turned our cases to size with one rough and one finishing cut, while they had great difficulty in even starting a roughing cut, let alone finishing it. After he returned to his own factory and put in solid tools with a slower speed and correspondingly heavier feed, the work was handled successfully.

In all big steel mills one will see the solid tools used in roughing operations in preference to the toolbit and holder and, in my opinion, it should be the policy of every shop doing rough turning and planing to supply these tools, even if they cost quite a bit more.

The small bit and its holder have a valuable place of their own in the finishing of all kinds of work. Tools of many shapes are required in finishing and the small toolbit, being ground easily, meets the bill exactly, especially when used in a universal tool holder. For quick, efficient and low cost tool service, the toolbit is ideal for finishing after the big, solid tool has done the rough work.

On fine tool work, where accuracy and finish are absolutely essential, the solid tool must be used. For these tools, a high grade of carbon steel is preferred to all

(Continued on page 95)

Your Lathe Tools

(Continued from page 94)

high speed and self-hardening grades. This is because the carbon steel takes a finer edge than it is possible to get with the more open structure of the high speed steel.

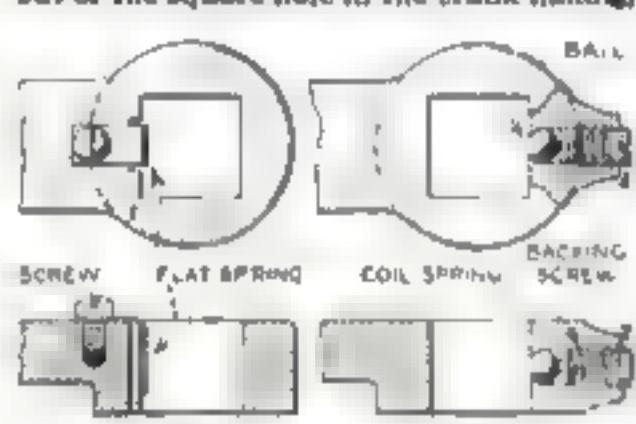
Form tools made of carbon steel will hold their shape and edge through the process of hardening, if not overheated. Practically all high speed steels will scale from the high heat of the furnace and always should be ground to shape to remove the scale.

Common sense practice for a machine operator is to gather a collection of good roughing tools of the solid type and fall back on the toolbits for finishing work.

Fastening Crank Handles

MACHINISTS and toolmakers frequently are annoyed by the ease with which crank handles snap off at square end of the feed screws on milling machines and other machine tools, and down to the floor. Two simple methods of preventing this are illustrated.

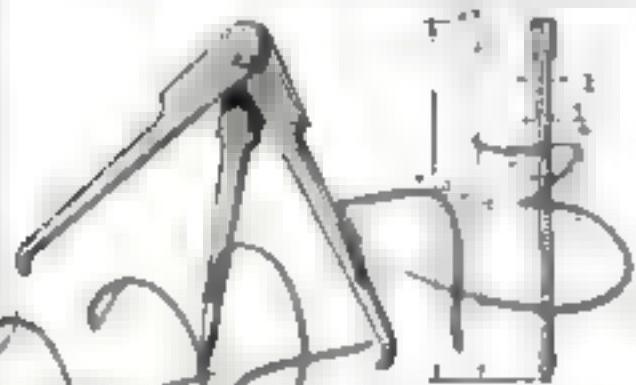
Figure 1 shows how a groove is chipped out of the square hole in the crank handle.



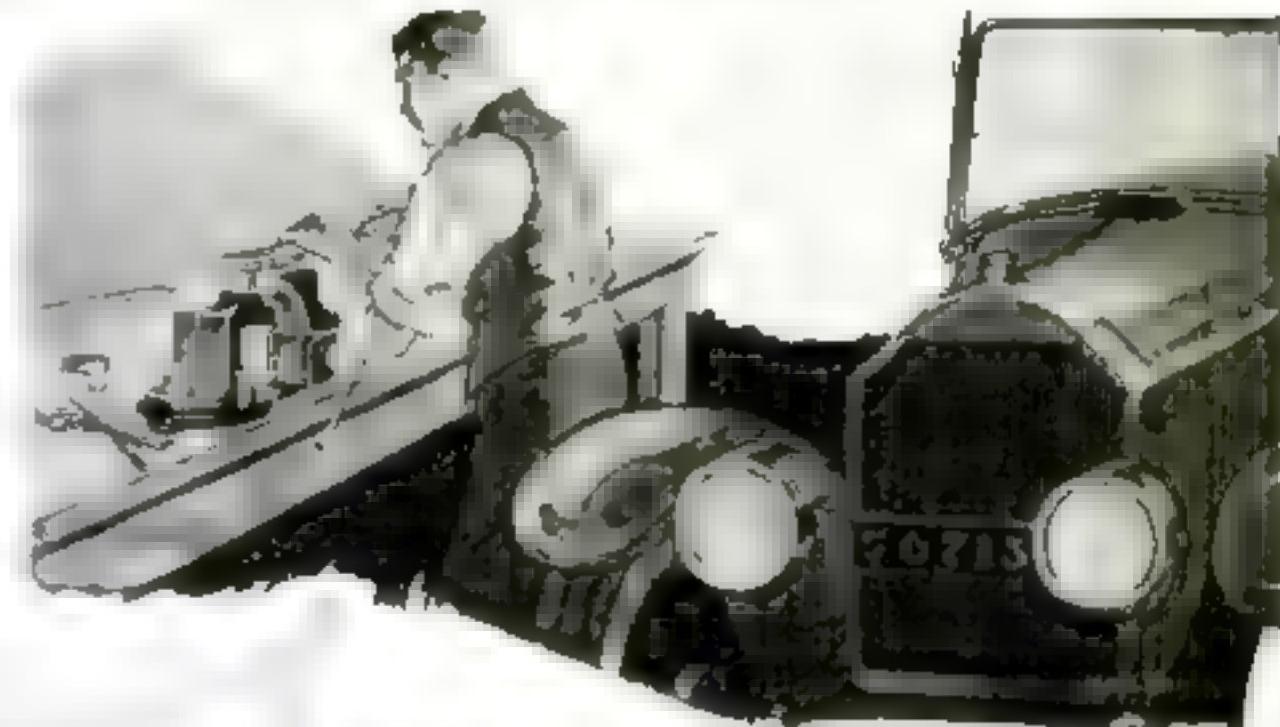
A flat spring (at left) and a coil spring and ball (at right) applied to machine crank handles

and a flat spring is inserted to hold the handle in place.

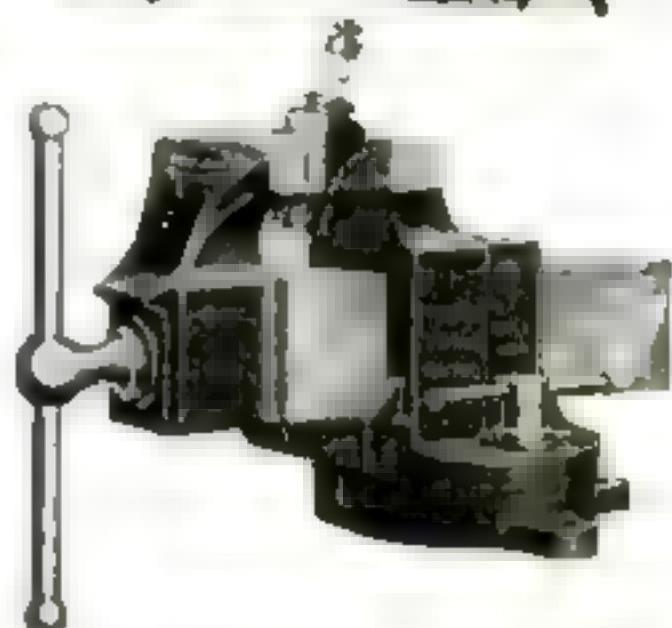
Figure 2 shows what is perhaps a better method. A ball is pressed against the square shaft by a spring, the tension of which is controlled by a backing screw.—C. M. WILCOX, Torrington, Conn.

Combination Caliper for Inside and Outside Measurements

The combination outside, inside, and hermaphrodite caliper has proved popular in the shop. When used as an inside caliper, the hermaphrodite leg is turned back and in some instances forms a convenient handle, especially when reaching into very deep, small holes or getting into awkward places. The dimensions shown on the illustration can, of course, be varied to suit individual needs.—WALTER WELLS, Zanesville, Ohio.

**"The Third Hand with the Mighty Grip"**

This handy vise, with swivel base, can be adjusted at any angle for any kind of work—"Bull Dog" jaws—for all-around use.

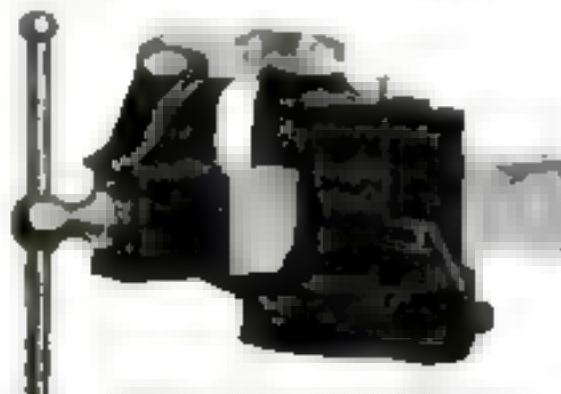
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VISE**

HOW about those little jobs you were going to do on your car? Have you been delaying because you need a vise—the most necessary tool on any work bench?

The two Prentiss Vises shown here are especially designed for the motor car owner who has his own workbench.

The cost of a Prentiss Vise is very slight compared with the saving you will effect on small jobs—and it will last you a lifetime.

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You can develop machines that do their work automatically. But none do their best automatically.

That "best" may be reached by recording the best you begin with—progressing then to higher records by improved mechanics and operating methods.

Your out-of-ordinary production is built up and kept up by records. And your master tool for building them high is a

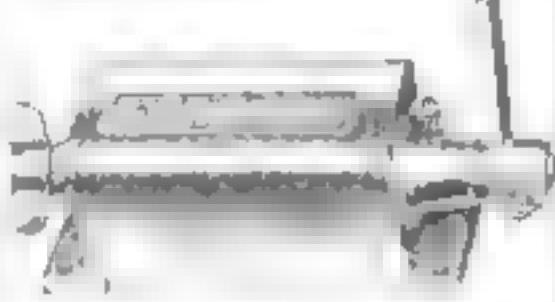
Veeder COUNTER

The small Revolution Counter below registers one for a revolution of a shaft, recording a machine operation, or product. Though small, this counter is very durable

its mechanism will stand a very high rate of speed, making it especially suitable for light, fast-running machines and most adaptable to experimental work. If run backward the counter subtracts.

Price \$2.00. (Cut 4.5 size.) Small Rotary Ratchet Counter, to register reciprocating movements of small machines, also \$2.00.

The Revolution Set-Back Counter below records the output of the larger machines where a shaft-revolution indicates an operation.



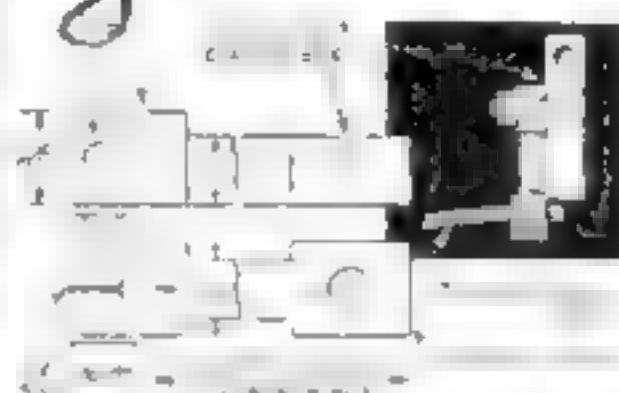
Set back to zero from any figure by turning knob once around. Supplied with from four to ten figure-wheels, as required. Price with four figure-wheels as illustrated, \$10.00—subject to discount. Cut less than one-half size. Set-Back Rotary Ratchet Counter, to record reciprocating movements as on punch presser, \$11.50 (list).

Everything you could ask in a counting device is shown in the 80-page Veeder booklet. It's more than worth writing for.

The Veeder Mfg. Co.,
44 Sergeant St., Hartford, Conn.

Special Tool Holder Aids Taper Work on Dies

IN MACHINING blanking dies many odd shapes are encountered, and these call for specially shaped tools. To forge these tools from square or flat stock costs too much, and the ordinary tool held in the shaper head is not adjustable. These difficulties can be overcome, however, by the use of the special holder



Working drawing of the tool holder and how it is used with drill rod tools

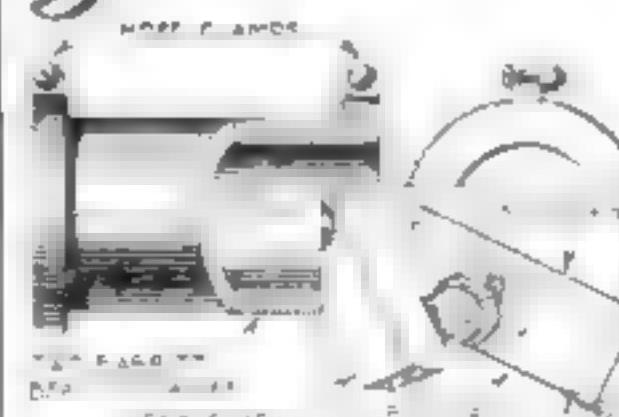
shown. It is designed for tools forged from $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. drill rod and allows them to be turned to form the various shapes required.

Drill rod tools are handy for this work, not only because they are a grade of steel of known reliability, but also because they take up a good deal less room than an equal number of rectangular tools.

Crankshaft Bearings Are Trued with Simple Lapping Fixture

WHILE it is generally known that the connecting rod bearings on the crankshaft and the main crankshaft bearings wear oval after a period of use, and this eccentricity does not provide a perfect seat for the babbitted bearings, repairmen rarely attempt to true up these parts.

A method our repairman uses with satisfactory results is shown in the accompanying illustration. A lapping fixture is



The lapping members formed of Babbitt bearings are revolved with belt lace and hacksaw frame

made of two cast Babbitt bearings removed from the rod and cap of a connecting rod or from the bearing and cap of the cylinder block, and the inner surfaces are charged with emery. These sections are clamped about the crankshaft with two ordinary hose clamps. A length of belt lacing is then fixed in a saw frame and looped around the improvised external lap and used to rotate it, as shown. The method is simple and the time required for lapping is comparatively short.



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This has always been the MIRACO way since and the thousands of sets now in use are a testimonial note to MIRACO Standard for dependability. Many new improvements have been made recently, resulting in sleeker, lighter, longer, and more reliable units, so the most expensive parts, those you will be unlikely to damage, withstand handling better than ever. In dry cells or storage, for very little, and a new aluminum shield that prevents shorting body safety effects are included.

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Easier to build Radio Sets "YANKEE" Ratchet Screw-drivers

THAT new set that you are planning will be easier to make if you let "Yankee" Ratchet Screw-drivers help you do the job. The "Yankee" Ratchet eliminates the tiresome grip-and-let-go. One good grip and the screw is driven home.

No. 10 (Illustrated) comes with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inch blades.

No. 11 is same as No. 10 except that Ratchet Blister drivers come instead of parallel with them. No. 15 (Illustrated) with knurled thumb turn, comes with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 inch blades.

A knurled thumb-turn on No. 15 lets you start wobbly little screws easily with thumb and forefinger. A great convenience!

Good reception depends on accuracy. That's why it pays to work with these "Yankee" Screw-drivers that drive straight, true and tight.

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools. Make your selection of those that you will need in your auto work. Some of the many "Yankee" Tools are:

Ratchet Hand Drills Automatic Push Drills
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Ratchet Bench Drills 1/4 to 30 mm. blades
Ratchet Tap Wrenches

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Describes all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor. Contains numerous illustrations of these remarkable tools. Write for your copy today.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"YANKEE"
TOOLS
Make Better Mechanics

© 1934 North Bros. Mfg. Co.

Hinged Angle Iron

(Continued from page 97)

justable plate and the base are made of machine steel pack hardened to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. All plain surfaces that must be ground should be .02 in. oversize. The hinge bolt holes should have an allowance of .03 in., while the surfaces of the hinge knuckles where the parts come together should have an allowance of .02 in.

The four clamping arms are also made of machine steel. To get the hinge bolt holes parallel to the plate surfaces, it is well to rough bore them first, then clamp the piece to an angle iron that is itself bolted to the lathe carriage, and finally finish the boring with a boring bar held between the lathe centers. A milling machine will do this equally well.

The tool steel hinge bolt should be slightly lapped after grinding to remove the grinding wheel roughness, and the hinge bolt hole should also be lapped until the bolt becomes a wringing fit in its hole. To avoid side play, the hinge knuckles should be lapped to an exact fit.

If screw holes for straps are to be placed in the plates, they should be made before hardening.

Improvising a Reamer

IN OVERHAULING an automobile engine recently for use on a motor-boat, I found that the bearings for the crankshaft and connecting rod, which were die cast, required a great deal of resurfacing. To save time I improvised a reamer from a broken crankshaft of the same size as that of the engine being overhauled. A piece of straight shaft would have done as well.

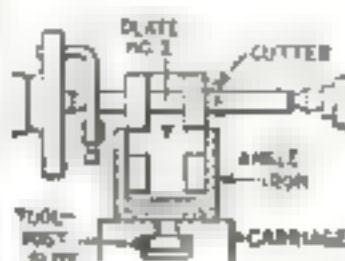
Along one side of the shaft I chiseled a groove similar to a spline groove and somewhat wider than the new bearing. Then, with a blunt tool like a nut set, I hammered one edge of the groove lightly to raise the edge a trifle. After this had been filed smooth, it made a fair reamer.

The shaft was clamped in a vise, the connecting rod was put on, tightened up and turned around once. It was then taken off and the shavings were cleaned out of the groove. When the reamer had cut to the bottom of the babbitt, the connecting rod was tried on and it fitted very well.

The engine bearings were trued up in the same way by using a reamer made from shafting held in place at one end by an old bearing cap, and turned with a pipe wrench. It is a good plan not to tighten the bearing cap too much, and not to turn the reamer more than once before cleaning the groove, as the chips otherwise tend to roughen the bearing.

The next step was to run the crankshaft in a big lathe for a time. When the caps were taken off, I found we had a good job.

—GEORGE H. MURPHY, Wells River, Vt.



How the hinge bolt holes are bored

I have averaged \$7000 per Year for 3 Years

Have Made Over \$50 Profit in One Day

This is the statement of Frank DePries, one of our live-wire representatives. Keeton of Mississippi made \$252 on his first sale. Vickens of Alabama made \$118 in one week. Comant quit a \$6,000 job to come with us.



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Or 1000 Main Street, Los Angeles

Or 1000 University Street, Seattle

Or 1000 Franklin Street, Portland

Or 1000 Main Street, Salt Lake City

Or 1000 Main Street, Denver

Or 1000 Main Street, Kansas City

Or 1000 Main Street, St. Louis

Or 1000 Main Street, Milwaukee

Or 1000 Main Street, Cincinnati

Or 1000 Main Street, Toledo

Or 1000 Main Street, Cleveland

Or 1000 Main Street, Pittsburgh

Or 1000 Main Street, Newark

Or 1000 Main Street, Worcester

Or 1000 Main Street, Providence

Or 1000 Main Street, Boston

Or 1000 Main Street, New Haven

Or 1000 Main Street, Hartford

Or 1000 Main Street, Springfield

Or 1000 Main Street, Worcester

Or 1000 Main Street, Lowell

Or 1000 Main Street, Fall River

Or 1000 Main Street, New Bedford

Or 1000 Main Street, Providence

Or 1000 Main Street, Pawtucket

Or 1000 Main Street, Woonsocket

Or 1000 Main Street, Cranston

Or 1000 Main Street, Providence

Setting a Taper Attachment with an Indicator

THE cut and try method in turning a taper can be eliminated by using an indicator to set the taper attachment on the lathe at the proper angle. A test bar or other piece having accurate surfaces is first placed on the lathe. The indicator is then mounted so that it can be moved along the piece at the angle determined by the setting of the taper attachment.

The proper readings for the indicator are now computed and the taper attachment is set to agree with them. Thus, if it

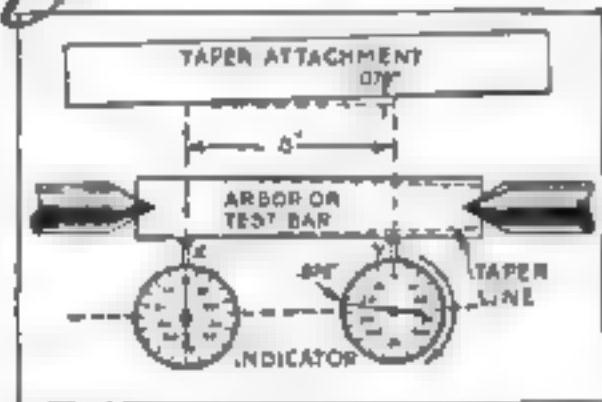


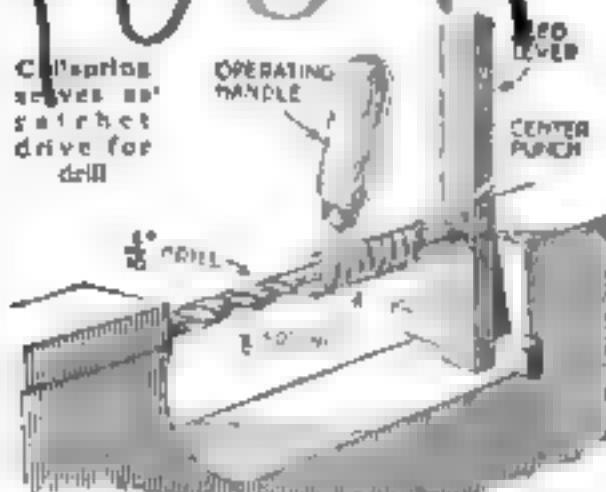
Diagram showing how an indicator and test bar are used for setting a taper attachment for a No. 7 Morse taper

is desired to cut a No. 7 Morse taper, the offset is known to be .025 in. a running foot, or .052 an inch. Since the accuracy of setting is increased by increasing the span, a 3-in. length will give a better setting than 1 in. Therefore the taper should be .078 for 8 in.

The indicator is set against the test bar at a zero reading opposite the first of two points X and Y that are 8 in. apart. The indicator is then moved to the second point and the taper attachment is fastened so that the reading will be .078 when the indicator is against the surface of the test piece. When a difference of .078 is found in the readings taken between the two points, the taper is correct. The test piece can then be removed and the work turned without trial.

Drilling in Difficult Recesses

TO DRILL holes in narrow recesses where the ordinary drill bit cannot be used, the method illustrated may prove useful. The drill is turned by means of a



spring of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. steel wire wound tightly around a rod a trifle smaller than the drill shank and then reamed out to make a wringing fit. Under pressure the spring turns the drill, but it releases its grip on the back stroke.—J. F. D.

NERVE EXHAUSTION

How Nerve Abuse Wrecks Health

by PAUL von BOECKMANN

LECTIONER and Author of numerous books and treatises on Mental and Physical Energy, Respiration, Psychology and Nerve Control.

There is but one malady more terrible than Nerve Exhaustion, and that is its kin, Inactivity. Only those who have passed through a siege of Nerve Exhaustion can understand the true meaning of this statement. It is Hell, no other word can express it. At first the victim is afraid he will die, and as he sinks deeper he is afraid he will not die so great is his mental torture. He becomes panic-stricken and绝望. A sickening sensation of weakness and helplessness overcomes him. He becomes obsessed with the thought of self-destruction.

Nerve Exhaustion is brought about through nerve strain. There is no other cause. Men strain their nerves through mental concentration and business worries, often, too, through excesses and vices. Women strain their nerves mainly through their emotions especially those involved in their domestic affairs. Indeed, we are in the midst of nerve strain everywhere due to the mile-a-minute life we are leading. And no man or woman is so strong as to be immune to this strain.

Nerve Exhaustion is not a malady that comes suddenly, yet its symptoms are unmistakable. It does not manifest itself as many think, in trembling and trembling hands. The majority of sufferers from nerves seem strong and healthy, and may have not a tremor in their body, yet inwardly their nerves are in a turmoil and are undermining the entire bodily organism.

The symptoms of Nerve Exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows. First Stage: Lack of energy and endurance; that "tired feeling." Second Stage: Nervousness, restlessness, sleeplessness, irritability, decline in sex force, loss of hair, nervous and peevish, sour stomach, gas in bowels, constipation, irregular heart, poor memory, lack of mental endurance; dizziness; headache; backache; neuritis, rheumatism, and other pains. Third Stage: Serious mental disturbances, fear, undue worry, melancholia; dangerous organic disturbances, suicidal tendencies, and in extreme cases, insanity.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental turmoils, you may be sure that your nerves are at fault—that you have exhausted your Nerve Force.

Perhaps you have chased from doctor to doctor seeking relief for a mysterious "something the matter with you." Each doctor tells

you that there is nothing the matter with you; that every organ is perfect. But you know there is something the matter. You feel it, and you act it. You are tired, dizzy, cannot sleep, cannot digest your food, and you have pains here and there. You are told you are "run down," and need a rest. Your doctor may prescribe a drug—a nerve stimulant or sedative. Leave nerve tonic alone. It is like making a tired horse run by towing him behind an automobile.

And don't be deceived into believing that some magic system of physical exercise can restore the nerves. It may develop your muscles but it does so at the expense of the nerves, as thousands of athletes have learned through bitter experience.

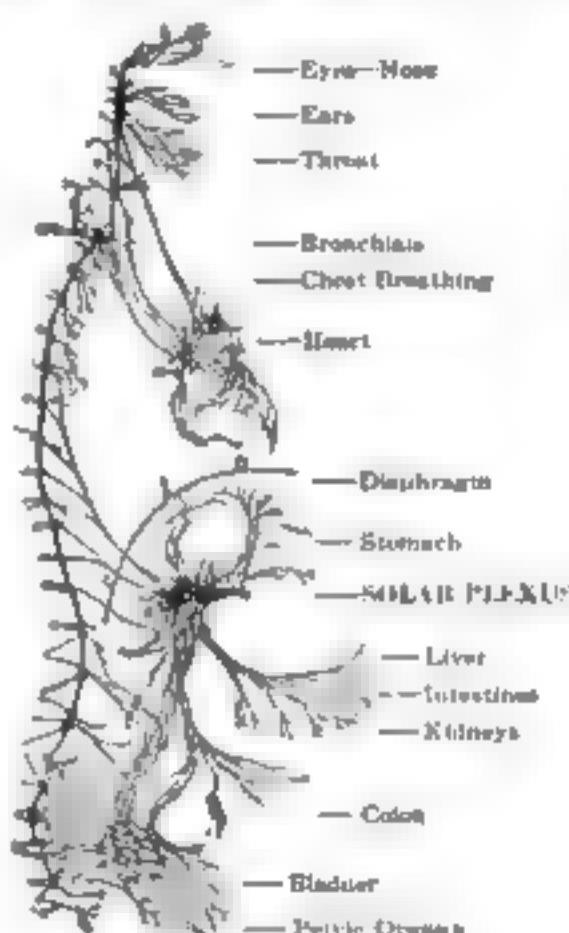
The cure of weak and deranged nerves must have for its basis an understanding of how the nerves are affected by various abuses and strains. It demands an understanding of certain simple laws of mental and physical hygiene, mental control, relaxation and how to develop immunity to the many strains of everyday life. Through the application of this knowledge the most advanced case of Nerve Exhaustion can be corrected.

I have made a life study of the mental and physical characteristics of nervous people, having treated more cases of "Nerves" during the past 25 years than any other man in the world (over 100,000 cases).

The results of this vast experience is embodied in a 64 page book, entitled "Nerve Force," a book that is essentially intended to teach how to care for the nerves and how to apply simple methods for their restoration. It includes important information on the application of deep breathing as a remedial agent. The cost of the book is only 25 cents, cash or stamps. Address me—Paul von Boeckmann, Studio 162, 110 West 40 St., New York City.

This book will enable you to diagnose your troubles understandingly. The facts presented will prove a revelation to you, and the advice will be of incalculable value whether you have trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the main precious possession you have. I trust your experience as this makes life worth living, to be done—and means to be disengaged, unbearable. The higher phases of life—love, moral fiber, spiritual aspiration, and treatment. The finer and finer delicate is your nervous system and the more important is it that you care for your nerves.

"Nerve Force" is not an advertisement of any treatment I have to offer. This is proved by the fact that large corporations have bought and are buying this book from me by the hundreds and thousands for circulation among their employees. Efficiency Physicians recommend the book to their patients. Health Ministers recommend it from the pulpit—Nerve Control, Happiness. Never before has so great a mass of valuable information been presented in so few words. It will enable you to understand your Nerves, your Mind, your Emotions, and your Body. Over a million copies have been sold during the past fifteen years.



The Sympathetic Nervous System

Showing how Nerve Force Organ is governed by the Nerve Force and how it is fed. The brain, commonly known as the Abdominal brain, is the Great Central Station for the distribution of Nerve Force.

Millers Falls Radio Hand Drill

No. 85

Price
\$2.30

*An excellent tool
for radio fans
and general work
around the house*

HALF the fun of being a radio fan is in making your own set. And there's a lot of fun in fixing things yourself around the house.

Here's a new Millers Falls tool that's made just right to give you the greatest satisfaction in such work, and you can buy it at a price that will add to its satisfaction. It's called the radio hand drill—No. 85. Takes round shank drills up to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", big enough to handle all radio jobs.

See it at your hardware dealer's—if he doesn't carry it write us and we'll tell you how you can get one.

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COMPANY**

Millers Falls, Mass.

Manufacturers of Carpenters' Tools, Hack Saws and Automobile Tools

**MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS**

SINCE
1855

Non-Tipping Bob Built for Safety

OLD as is the sport of coasting, few bob-sleds are built with proper regard to safety. Often the sleds are bolted directly to blocks, so that they cannot rock when going over the snow ruts and bumps, and even when rockers are provided, there is no round stock like a fifth wheel to give adequate bearing to the front sleds in turning corners. Indeed, the bearing is usually less on the turns than at any other time and since that is just when the maximum support is needed, many upsetting happens on curves.

These shortcomings are avoided in the bob-sled design illustrated. Both sleds are mounted on rockers and the upper rocker of the front sled is bolted to a round oak block that bears directly against the under side of the main plank. The bob therefore rides all the bumps easily.

By Henry S. Laraby

Pulley eyebolts are shown on the cross bar. For true steering a bolt is substituted for the wheel shaft. Note that the lower end of the wheel shaft in this design is bent and bent to serve as the upper rocker of the front sled.

The runners are 1 or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (according to the thickness of the sled sides) half oval steel screwed on. They are better, to my mind, than spring runners, which are bound to come off in time, or flat ones, which sometimes slide slip in turning.

The cross bar is unusually heavy.

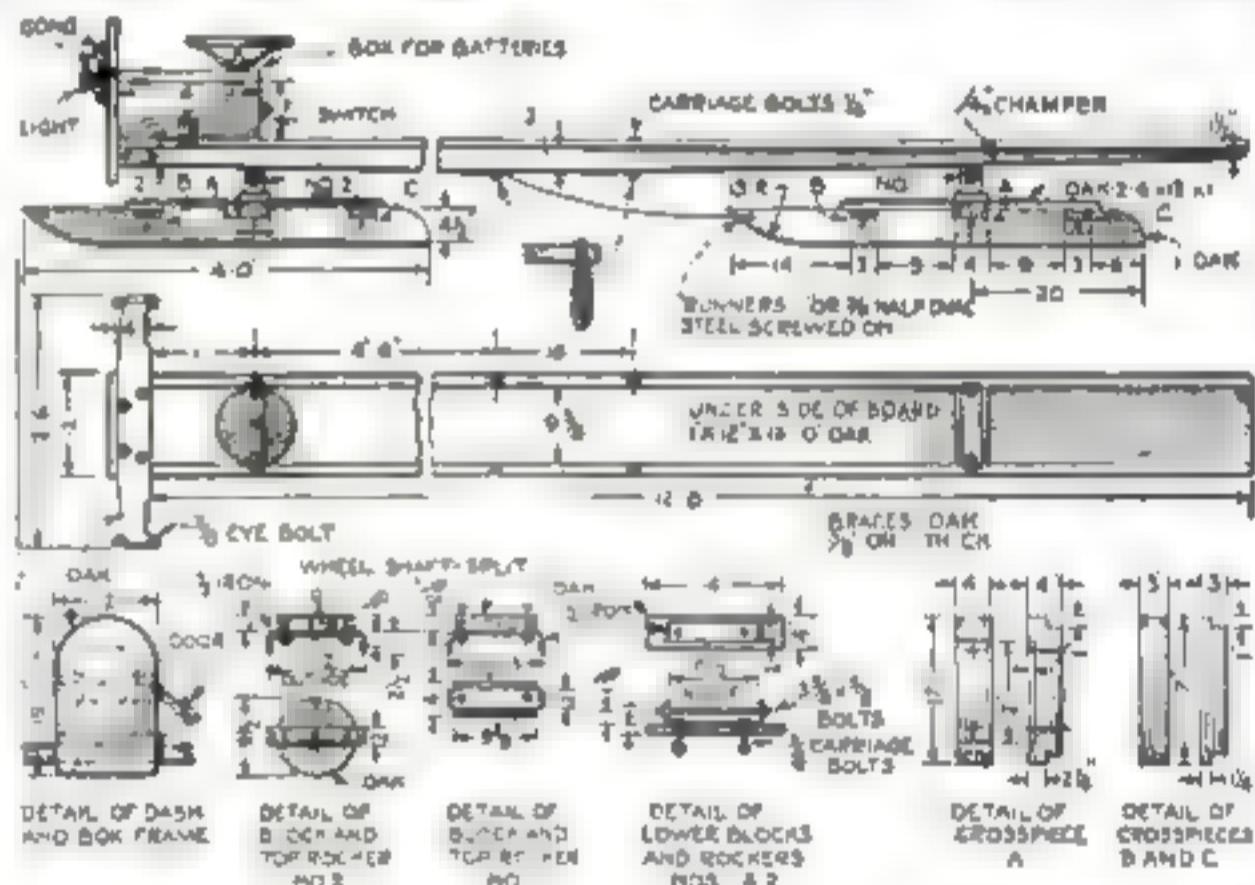
This is so that it will act as a bumper in a collision and very likely save the legs of the rider from getting hurt.

The hood holds the batteries for the two auto lights and also has room for lunches for the coasting party.

I might add a word of caution in regard to operating



Getting on board for a long coast



Side view of the bob, the under side of the main plank, and details of the dash, blocks, and rockers, and cross pieces. The sled can be steered either with no auto wheel, as shown, or in the usual way with ropes.

and takes the curves without danger of upsetting. This flexibility is also a factor in making the bob unusually speedy.

The main plank is 1 or $\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 in. by 18 ft. The dimensions purposely are kept down in size because the writer's experience in building larger bobs, one nearly 20 ft. long, has been that they are too heavy to pull uphill.

The bob is all oak except the dash and the hood. This makes the construction heavy, but the bob is no one-man pull anyway. Built in this fashion, the sled will stand up under hard usage for years.

The main dimensions and method of construction are made clear in the details. While my preference is for an auto wheel for steering, the bob may be steered with ropes and pulleys in the usual way. The

the bob. Either pick a steersman who knows his job or stick to low hills until experience is gained in handling the sled.

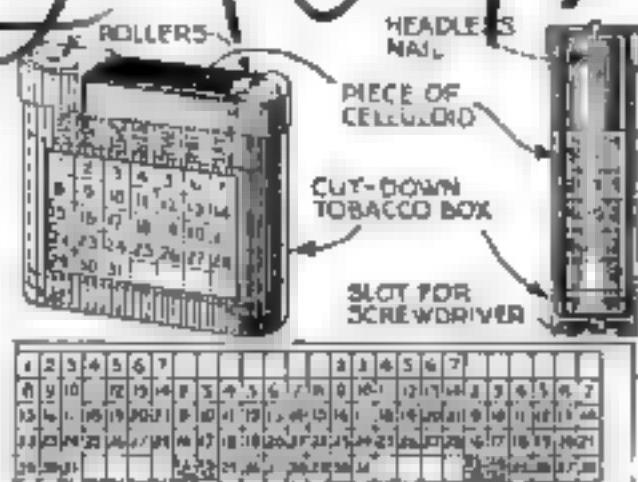
If a rope is used, be sure it will stand the gaff. I well recall once trying out a bob built along identical lines, only larger. About 18 of us were going down the hill when a rope broke and we hit a post. We went sliding forward over the dash, over a fence, and down over a 20-ft. drop into a creek. Every one hit his head on the top rail of the fence and teeth were lost all around.

On another occasion we iced the hill with a hose and as a result went through the front porch of a house. So coasting, while one of the most thrilling of winter sports, is not to be approached with any display of foolhardiness.

Tin Tobacco Box Used for Novel Perpetual Calendar

A PERPETUAL calendar, good not only for 1924, but for any year, can be made at practically no cost.

After cutting down an empty tobacco box of the oval pocket kind to 2½ inches high, make a 1½ by 2 in. opening on one side. Next make two wooden rollers, 1½



How the calendar is made and assembled

shown, with headless nails driven in the ends to engage holes punched in the top and bottom of the box.

Prepare a strip of paper a little narrower than the height of the box and long enough to pass around the two rollers, allowing a lap for pasting. Divide and number as indicated, assemble the whole, and gild or paint the case.

Place the figure 1 under the day of the week on which the month begins.

Complete List of Blueprints

ANY one of the blueprints listed below can be obtained from POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for 25 cents. The Editor will be glad to provide, upon request, information relative to tools, material, or equipment.

Blueprint Service Dept.

Popular Science Monthly
226 West 39th St., New York.

GENTLEMEN.

Send me the blueprint, or blueprints, I have checked below, for which I inclose cents in stamps or coin.

No.	Title	Price	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Sewing Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Smoking Cabinet	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Bent Trough End Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Kitchen Cab Net	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Two-Stage Radio Receiving Set	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Shaving Cabinet	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Arbor with Gate and Seats	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Porch Swing	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Bench and Til' Top Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Electric Washing Machine	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Tea Wagon	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Toy Train Horse and House	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Home Workshop Bench	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
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15	Cedar and Mahogany Chest	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
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17	Grandfather's Clock	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Flat Top Desk	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Colonial Writing Desk	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Girl's Cabinet and Desk	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Pergola Garage	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Gategag Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Sailing Outfit for Canoe	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Baby's Crib and Play Pen	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Kitchen Cabinet Work Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Pullman Play Table	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Toy Tea Cart Garage etc	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	Tool Cabinet Beach Hook etc	25c	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name

(Please print)

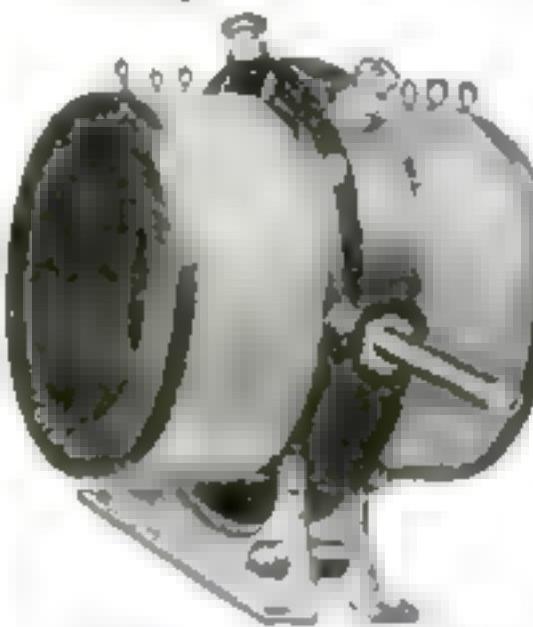
Street

City and State

Coto
"Built First to Last"

Make it a Coto Compact Radio Christmas

YOU have plenty of time to build a Coto Compact set before the holiday. Get together with your local dealer. He will advise you and help you get real results. And give presents of Coto Radio Apparatus this Christmas. Always most acceptable to radio enthusiasts of all ages. In a class alone for combined compactness and reliability.



Coto Compact Moulded Variocoupler

Compact for neat, portable sets. Size only 3½ x 3 x 3½ inches. Efficiently covers range of 200 to 600 meters. Eight taps for use with primary condenser. Pigtail connections to rotor. Base or panel \$5.50 mount. Type 9000.

Reliable Dealers Always Recommend Coto Quality

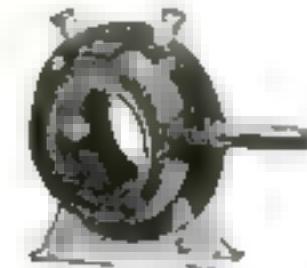
Dealers value the trade of those who insist on Coto Quality. If your dealer fails you, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

COTO-COIL CO. 87 Willard Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Pacific Coast Branch:
329 Union League Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

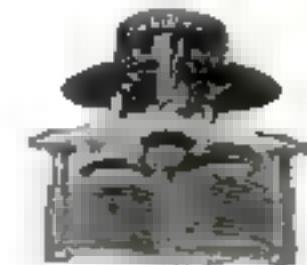
Northwestern Branch:
Gen. F. Darling, 705 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Southwestern Branch:
C. P. Atkinson, Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



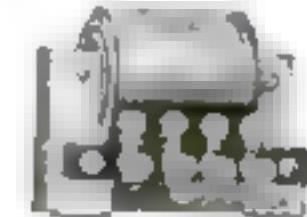
New Coto Compact Moulded Variometer

Size only 3½ x 1½ x 3½. In moulded bakelite. Rotor is honeycomb wound. Pigtail connections to rotor. Range 200 to 600 meters. Base or panel \$5 mount. Type 8000.



New Coto Compact Air Condenser with Vernier

Only 3 7/8 inches square. Rotor plates soldered to shaft. Stator plates soldered to supports. Type 8005 \$5.50
Mid. \$5 Mid. \$6



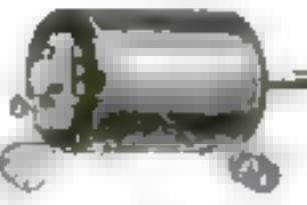
Coto Special Audio Frequency Transformer

Turn ratio of 3 to 1. Coto quality throughout but made to sell at a popular price. \$2.50 Type 4500



The Original Honeycomb Wound Inductance Unit

Popular low priced favorites of the amateur and experimenter. Permit the economical building of an all wave set. Solid mounted or demounted.



Coto Tapped Radio Frequency Transformer

Efficiently covers the whole broadcasting range because it is tapped. Single switch control for one or several stages. \$7.50 Type 5000 A



Radio Officer N. C. Kuebler, graduate of the Radio Institute of America, awarded a gold medal by the city of Los Angeles, and \$500 by the Radio Corporation of America for heroic services at the sinking of the S. S. Honolulu.

Wanted—Trained RADIO Men

The story of radio rescue when the Honolulu sank is but one of hundreds in the lives of far-traveling radio operators. It has always been a life of fascination—and today offers a big future.

Over 6,000 operators have already graduated from our school. And many more trained men are needed. Study at home in your spare time.

You may know nothing of radio today. But in a few months study, you can earn your U. S. Government operator's license.

The Radio Corporation of America, which places more operators than any other organization in the world, prefers our graduates, for their thorough training. Many among them have become the biggest men in radio today.

Advanced Radio Course

Great popular demand by the advanced student, experienced amateur and wireless operator has led to the opening of an ADVANCED HOME STUDY RADIO COURSE, specializing in C. W., I. C. W., telephone and radio measurements. Investigate!

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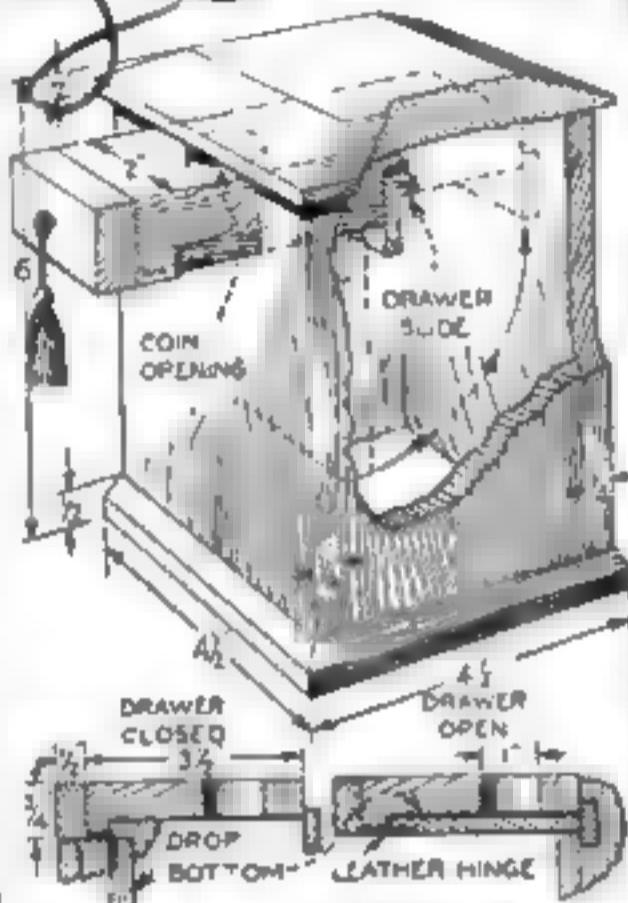
Name _____

Address _____

Child's Wooden Savings Bank Has Trick Drawer

By Kenneth R. LaVoy

CILDREN take delight in depositing money in this unique wooden bank because of the ingenious construction of the drawer, which always seems to be out in but not removed. The bank, if carefully made and well finished, is an ornament on a shelf or bureau. A silk tassel hangs from the top of the bank.



A coin placed in the opening in the drawer falls to the bottom of the box when the drawer is pushed in.

hung from a small cup hook makes a decorative drawer pull.

Nails are used throughout to hold the parts together with the exception of the bottom piece, which is fastened with screws. This permits the removal of the coins, when the bank is full, without destroying it. The nails should be set in and the holes plugged with putty. Two coats of enamel give a satisfactory finish.

On the February Schedule

FOR the woodworker there will be details of an especially attractive Priscilla sewing cabinet as well as a straight-legged cabinet of modern design. Other articles will tell how to make inlaid serving trays from cigar-box wood, a neat cabinet for stains and chemicals, and a plant stand with ornamental trellis.

Roland B. Cutler, specialist in the construction of toys that boys like to build, will tell how to make a ski-sled. Dr. E. Bade will give unusual designs for decorative weather vanes.

R. J. Stephens, who wrote the remarkable home-building story that appeared in the January, 1923, Popular Science Monthly, writes on "How to Save Money in Building a Small Home." Joe V. Romig takes for his topic, "Getting the Most Out of Your Tools."

Auto links, suggestions for metal workers, radio stories, the Shape-shape Home and Home Workshop Chemistry columns, and a wealth of other material will complete the department.

Ban Big Money for Yourself HERE

YOUR OWN PERSONAL STATION

Think of the repair work on thirteen million cars! Engines, electrical systems, batteries, tires, etc. There are not nearly enough trained men to do this work. Graduates of this School all over the world are successful, making money in this business, either in good jobs or shops of their own. Age, education, or experience make no difference. You can be successful too, if you will get M. S. A. S. practical training now.

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINED MEN

Study auto, trucks, engines, auto electricity, tractors. Learn on best equipment, all in good condition, up-to-date; expert instructors to teach you a thorough complete course that学到 nothing. Plenty of time in every department to learn it right.

COME TO DETROIT THE AUTO CENTER

Here you have wonderful advantages. Visit the great plants, Ford, Cadillac, Packard, Lincoln, Dodge, Hupp, Hudson, Studebaker, many others. These great companies also endorse this school because they know our course trains you right. Get factory endorsed training at Detroit, the Auto Center. Be Successful!

Write today for 100-page catalog describing school, Detroit, opportunities. Address A. G. Zeller, President. Write today.

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See Auto Building Detroit, Michigan

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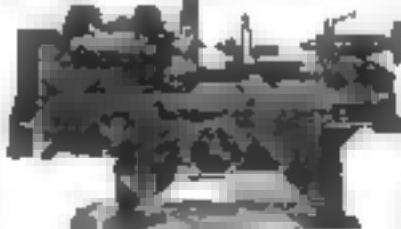
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Department of Art Instruction

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Open—Taught Evening First. Seven practical weeks training our graduates. Write us.

It Will Pay You to Own a MONARCH Junior Lathe

Hundreds of things of metal or wood for the shop, auto and home can be made with a MONARCH Junior lathe. This sturdy small engine is guaranteed to do work with 1000 of an inch accuracy, was especially designed for the amateur, high school and small shop owners. It is easy to learn to operate—even beginners can't miss it. It is equipped with automatic safety devices.



\$245

1/2 lathe—3 1/2 ft. bed with bench legs

SEND for free catalog of MONARCH lathes which are built up to 30" swing.

THE MONARCH MACHINE TOOL CO.
601 Oak Street SIDNEY, Ohio

Built-In Tool Rack Is Useful Addition to Roadster

THE cover of the rear compartment of a roadster is no excuse for installing a tool rack. If we are forced to travel in the top, the tools can be held in the box and are held with leather loops. A leather strap fastens at one



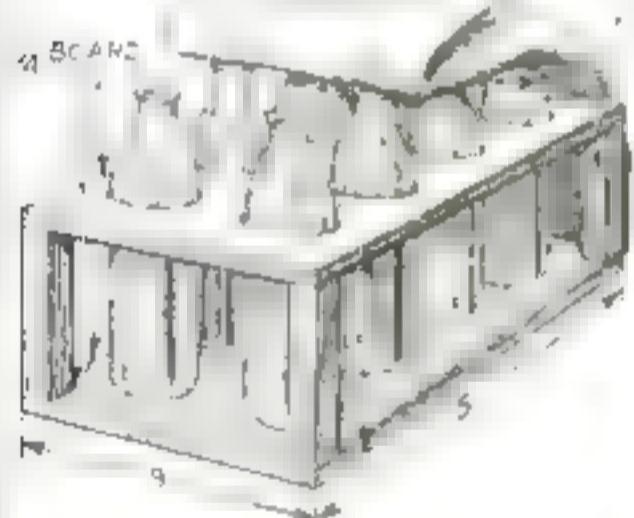
When tightened and buckled, the straps hold each tool firmly in its own place in the cover of the rear compartment.

end of each wooden strip and a buckle for tightening it is placed at the other end.

Small tools that are not readily held can be fixed by cutting a recess into the wood with a gouge or chisel. All rattling and damaging of tools is thus avoided, and tools are always conveniently at hand when needed.

Holder for Baby's Bottles

CARING for baby bottles is a job by itself. A simple stand makes the top of the counter look neater and or-



This labor-saving container for glass sterilines is made of two thin pieces of wood and four small posts.

screwed to four supports. Eight holes are drilled in the top piece 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. larger in diameter than the bottles. The filled bottles are set in the holder, covered with a cloth and placed in an icebox compartment. FRANK N COAKLEY, Buffalo, N.Y.

To CUT a stopper, mark off the spot to be cut and scribe a line around the entire pipe. File a small hole where the cornered file has been scribed and insert the blade of the file in the hole. Turn out the pipe in an ordinary can. This is a cleaner cut than a cleaner cut than if the stops are used.—EDWARD W PHASEK, Cleveland, O.



An Appreciated Gift

Charges Radio and Auto Batteries at Home Over Night - For a Nickel!

For a friend who owns a radio set or automobile, what could be more appropriate than a gift which would eliminate the inconvenience and expense of taking his battery to a service station every time it requires recharging? The

GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGER

The World's Most Popular
Battery Charger

is such a gift, appropriately dressed up in a beautiful Christmas package, too. It charges any radio or auto battery in the simplest, quickest and most efficient manner of possible.

Connects to any lamp socket—operates silently—requires no watching. Fully automatic in operation—absolutely safe.

HOMCHARGER'S TEN POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Simple—Only one moving and heating part, no switches after this, and of hours use for \$1.00. You last a lifetime.
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3. Quick—fast high charging rate of 2 amperes to charge a 12-volt car battery to full charge. Will charge any A or B battery over night, or three times as fast as a 2-ampere machine.
4. Clean—No expensive bulbs to break or acids to add or replace. No batteries. Charges without mess, fuse or bother.
5. Dependable—Tungsten contacts insure continuous operation—prevent sticking and stopping.
6. Fool-Proof—Can be operated by anyone. A light on lamp socket will report battery either was well charged or surge. High-grade automatic eliminates guess work.
7. Safe—No dangerous shock or fire. Tested and approved by Fire Insurance Underwriters everywhere. Gives tapering charge—will not overheat or injure battery.
8. Beautiful—Mahogany and Gold Finish.
9. Unqualifiedly Guaranteed.
10. Popularly Priced—Retail at \$18.50 complete \$23.00 Canadian. No extras to buy. Sold by all dealers.

FREE BROADCASTING LIST Ask your dealer or write direct for Free Homcharger List of Broadcasting Stations, and Circular Describing the Gold Seal Homcharger.

DEALERS!

GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGERS in their attractive Xmas packages are going to be "best sellers" to the holiday trade. Write for our elaborate merchandising plan and then prepare to get your share of this big Homcharger Xmas business.

Insist on the GOLD SEAL

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE. Like all good products, the HOMCHARGER has been widely tested. No other charger is just as good. INSIST on seeing our registered trade-mark the "GOLD SEAL" on merchandise and carton before purchasing.



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Largest Manufacturers of Vibrating Rectifiers in the World

SELL US YOUR SPARE TIME

You can earn \$15 to \$50 a week writing short stories to your own home—So easy—A unique profitable profession easily and quickly learned—no new stamping, book & typewriter, library not necessary—We teach you how and employ you with work—Distant office object. Full-time day and booklet free.

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Tap Wrench Holds Small Washers for Reaming

WHEN it is necessary to enlarge a hole in a small washer the job is easily done, if one is at hand, by checking the washer and running a cutting tool through. Lacking a lathe, however, the job is of the "mean" variety, because



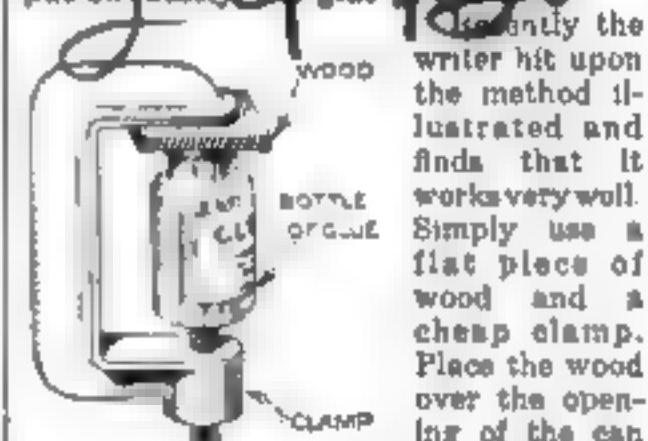
A convenient way to hold washers
firmly without damaging them.

it is difficult to hold the washer while drilling or reaming it.

A simple expedient is to grip the washer in a tap wrench, as shown. This does not disfigure the face of the washer, which often is important, and any slight marks on the edges can readily be removed as a rule. If appearances are especially important, the edges can be protected by strips of softer metal, fiber, or cardboard. —H. G.

To Keep Glue Can or Bottle Tightly Closed with Clamp

TO KEEP the liquid glue can or bottle properly sealed is always a problem. If the cap or cork is closed tightly, it sticks and is difficult to remove. If it is not quite closed, the glue gets hard.



A tight stopper
easily removed

makes an absolutely tight joint, is easily removed, and if too much glue adheres to the wood, it is a simple matter to find a new piece that will do.

The container may be put away in a drawer or box on its side, or it may even be hung by the clamp on a nail. Even if it is upside down, there is no danger of leakage.—N. G. NEAN.

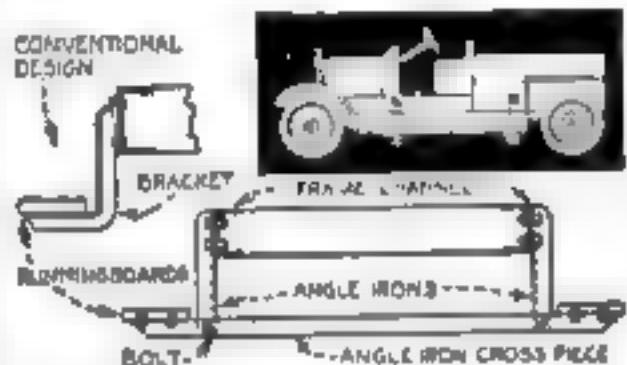
Cracks In Castles

TO PREVENT a crack in a casting from extending, the usual practice is to drill a hole at each end but this frequently fails because the holes were not drilled in the proper place. To determine exactly how long a crack is, cover the surface with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and oil. Allow it to stand for a time, wipe the surface clean, and brush on the whitewashing mixture used when laying off lines. The crack will show up clearly.

Strong Runningboard Brackets Made of Angle Irons

WHEN rebuilding or repairing trucks and touring cars, it is often a problem to hold and support the runningboards effectively. The conventional practice is to support them by brackets made of angle iron, which once weakened, is liable to break. A better and stronger type of support is shown. It is constructed of angle iron, which is cheap and easy to work.

Two short lengths are bolted with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. bolts to opposite sides of the frame chan-



In replacing or strengthening a broken runningboard, this construction insures durability.

nels, as shown. To them at the bottom is bolted a long, straight piece of the same material for carrying one end of the runningboards, which are attached with countersunk $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. carriage bolts. Each cross piece stiffens the whole assembly. Avoid drilling more holes than absolutely necessary in the frame of a machine, as the holes tend to weaken the cross section.

A good grade of linoleum should be used to cover the wooden boards, and brass or aluminum striping to bind the edges. When any heavy equipment is carried on the runningboards, such as camping supplies, the regular runningboards should be reinforced in this way with angle iron supports.—J. V. R.

Thimble Makes Neat Ferrule for Small Tool Handle

IN THE home workshop it often becomes necessary to make a ferrule from a piece of wood or metal or a nail or dowel. Such a handle, however, splits almost invariably where



A homemade handle is saved from splitting by the use of an old thimble.

the tang of the tool is inserted unless it has a reinforcing ferrule.

To provide a ferrule quickly, try to find an old thimble. Drill or punch a hole through the end of the thimble and whittle the ferrule end of the handle until it is a drive fit in the thimble. Hammer it on and insert the tang of the tool.

Not only does the thimble solve a difficult problem cheaply and quickly, but it makes a neat finish.—J. H. S.

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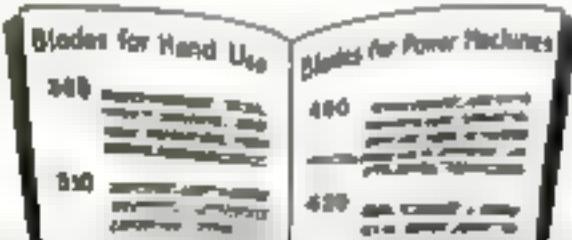


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Cheap Balsam Microscope / Reveals Hidden Wonders

By William J. Edmonds

MANY wonders of the invisible world are revealed by the quickly and cheaply made balsam microscope illustrated. The handle is a piece of broomstick about 10 in. in diameter and 4 in. long. A length of 1/2-in. wire is inserted near one end so as to project about 3 in., as shown, and a saw slot is cut in the end of the handle to carry the lens unit.

To make this unit requires first a piece of glass, 1 1/4 by 2 in., as free from flaws and bubbles as possible. The edges must be smoothed and the surfaces carefully cleaned. On one side a piece of black paper is securely fastened with glue. In the center of

the paper a pinhole is made.

On the other side of the glass, opposite the pinhole, the lens proper is formed of Canada or other crystal-clear balsam. The balsam is placed on another piece of glass and boiled. While it is liquid, all bubbles are broken by means of a pin point. A drop of this clear liquid balsam is then placed on the lens slide directly opposite the pinhole in the black paper. It should be as nearly circular as possible.

The slide is then laid across an open box to protect it from dust and to prevent any injury to the lens while it is hardening. It is advisable to make several lens units and test them; one is almost certain to be distinctly better than the others, and it should be retained.

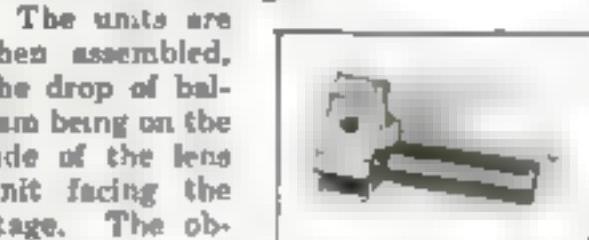
The stage is a glass strip 1 by 2 in., backed up by a piece of thin wood with a 1/2-in. hole bored in it to come opposite the center of the glass, the two being held together by means of two rubber bands. The wood has a lower semicircular ear with a 1/2-in. hole to slip over the 3-in. long wire slide. The surface of the wood that comes in contact with the glass strip is painted a dull black. Drawing ink may be used for coloring it.

The units are then assembled, the drop of balsam being on the side of the lens unit facing the stage. The object to be examined is placed on the stage and focusing is accomplished by sliding it back and forth on the wire rod.

With this microscope a drop of water will seem like a small world, and even the simplest specimens will be found of fascinating complexity.

To do concreting in cold weather, heat must be provided. For temperatures not lower than 22 degrees, 1 1/2 lbs. of salt to 18 gals. of water can be used as a mixing fluid. Otherwise the materials and the mixing water should be heated with fire or steam.

Handle, lens unit,
and sliding stage



Bottom view showing
hole through stage

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Miniature Kitchen Cabinet Is Novel Toy for Little Girls

By Herbert A. Müncher

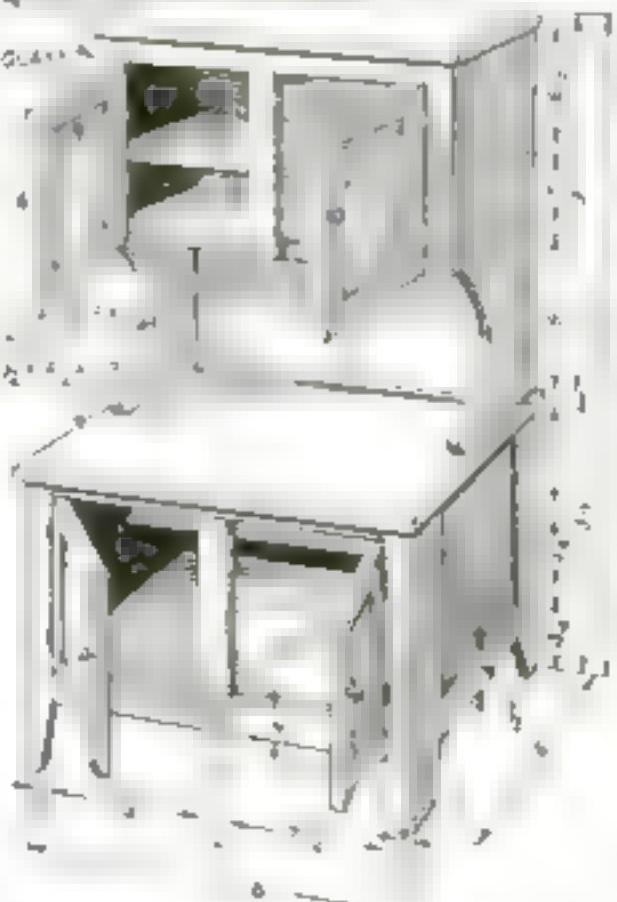
A SMALL kitchen cabinet standing about as high as a table, is a toy that provides perpetual entertainment for small girls. To build one requires only a hammer, saw, square, compass, plane,

crew-screw and a tool box. The materials needed are:

1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft plowed $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for bottom section end frames.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 in. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft plowed $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for door frames.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for top and bottom front frames.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for top section ends.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft for shelves.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for table top.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for top.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for bottom.
1 piece $\frac{3}{4}$ in. quarter-round molding for bracing back and bottom.
1 piece wallboard plywood or plaster board $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft for back, door panels and end panels.
2 pieces $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. selected sheet glass.
4 door catches.
6 1-in. narrow butt hinges.

The cabinet is made in two sections, the upper part being fastened to the lower with screws put in on an angle under the table top.

The writer first cut the legs and the tails for the ends, which are made of $\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.



The chief dimensions of the cabinet, which is made in two sections fastened together with screws, the other parts being nailed

$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. material plowed on one edge $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the plaster board panel. The groove should be made to suit the thickness of the paneling used, which may be wallboard, plywood, or solid stock. These pieces are nailed together and reinforced

(Continued on page 108)

Thackeray liked his pipe and said so

—a great physical aid in conversation

William Makepeace Thackeray must have felt more than friendly towards smoking, for he wrote:

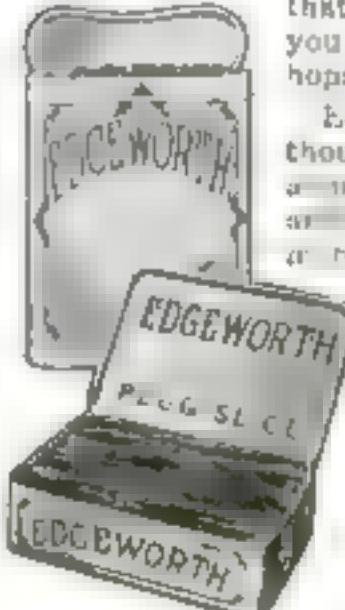
"Honest men, with pipes or cigars in their mouths, have great physical advantages in conversation. . . . The pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher and stuffs up the mouth of the foolish."

Often you see two men sitting comfortably smoking their pipes in silence. They have no need for talk. The quiet puffing at their pipes is sufficient bond between them. Or you will see other men sit for hours in friendly discussion with pipes going all the time. Here the pipe seems to draw them out.

And yet, for all its sociability, the pipe is a great solace to the man who finds himself all alone. As a real companion you have to travel far and wide to find anything to beat the pipe.

You have any number of brands to choose from. No matter how hard you are to please, you can surely find the tobacco that suits your smoking temperament.

If you haven't tried Edgeworth, there is a fairly good chance that it is the tobacco you have always been hoping to find.



Edgeworth has made thousands of friends in every part of the country, and each year it makes more and more new friends.

If you will send your name and address, Larus & Brother Company will be glad to send you free samples both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

A few pipefuls should suggest to you whether or not you care to go further along the Edgeworth trail.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 59 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. If you will also include the name and address of your regular tobacco dealer, your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozed carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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A coil having 15 ohms resistance is embodied in the base.

In changing to UV-199 or C-299 tubes, it is only necessary to connect to a filament battery of proper voltage and insert this combination Resistance-Adapter.

It is unnecessary to substitute a high resistance rheostat or use an extra coil. The required resistor is obtained by using this combination Resistance-Adapter in series with a low resistance rheostat (4 to 10 ohms).

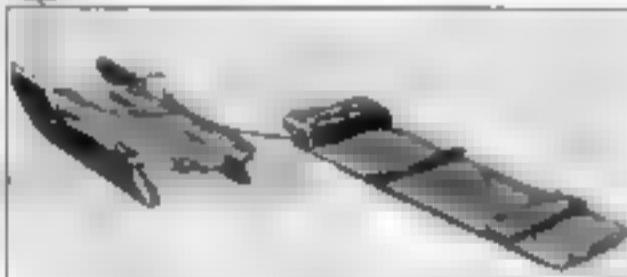
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Quickly Made Wooden Sleds

ALTHOUGH they have flexible steel sleds, my boys at the farm—all of snow, kept trying to pitch down a bank on boards. I split a short length of round stove wood into quarters,



A safe sled for little tots, made of hot wood, and a board toboggan

nailed one of these quarters to the front of a wide board. This makes a first-rate toboggan, as shown in the photograph, and the children have lots of fun with it.

Out of box boards in about half an hour I also made a wooden sled that is safe and practical for a three-year-old.—H. T.

Double-Slotted Adjusting Screw for Awkward Places

WHEN it is necessary to use hardware in inaccessible parts, especially for adjustment purposes, the difficulty of inserting and turning the screws can be reduced by making them as shown.

This type of screw has a spherical head and two slots at right angles to each other. A pilot on the end of the screw guides it into its hole. This is a method I have used to advantage in assembling telescopes. O. S. M.

The spherical screw head has two slots



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~~Transforming an Old Pedestal Dining-Table~~

By Stanley W. Blanchard

STYLES in home furnishings are changing. The living-room is expanding and taking in the dining-room. It is now quite correct for dining- and living-room to be merged into one long room. Houses are being built this way and the partition is being torn out in old houses to achieve the same effect.

The transformation of the two rooms into one calls for some arrangement of the furniture, but this presents no great difficulty, except the problem of what to do with the dining-table. If it is of the pedestal base type. Instead of fitting in with its surroundings, it insists on standing out and proclaiming itself to be a dining-table and absolutely nothing else.

The problem was well solved in one case by removing the top from the base,



Half a pedestal dining table reconstructed into a three-legged writing-table

discarding the latter, and fitting each half of the round top with three square, tapered legs, thus making two half-round tables of pleasing lines. These take up little room with their backs to the wall and yet can be moved out and placed together in a minute for duty as a dining-table.

This plan makes an exceptionally convenient arrangement for the small apartment where space is at a premium, but it may be used in any home, as additional space is always welcome.

If you have a dining table that is not being used, or possibly has the base broken, it can profitably be made into a pair of these tables. One of the halves can also be transformed into an attractive writing desk by the simple addition of a back that projects above the top for 6 or 7 in., and a rack for letter paper and envelopes at each end.

The accompanying illustrations give a good idea of possible construction in making the changes, but as all dining tables are not the same, it will be necessary to use your ingenuity.

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touched and delighted. This offer
was for silent time only—we act
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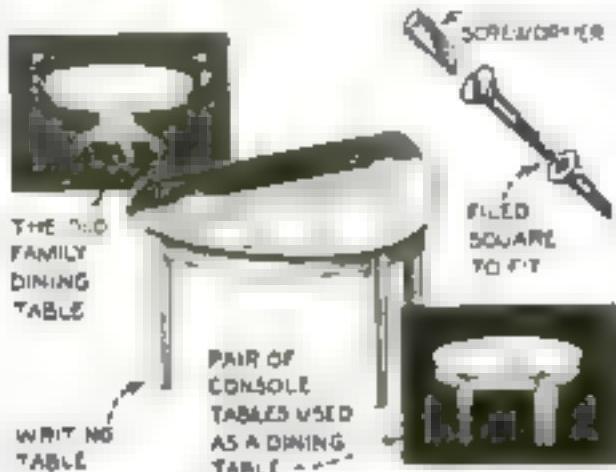
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FRAMINGHAM
DE LUXE PARTS

Transforming an Old Table

(Continued from page 110)

used, if possible, in making the new back and legs as was in the original top, unless the table is to be painted. The finish on the old table top should be removed entirely with varnish remover and well

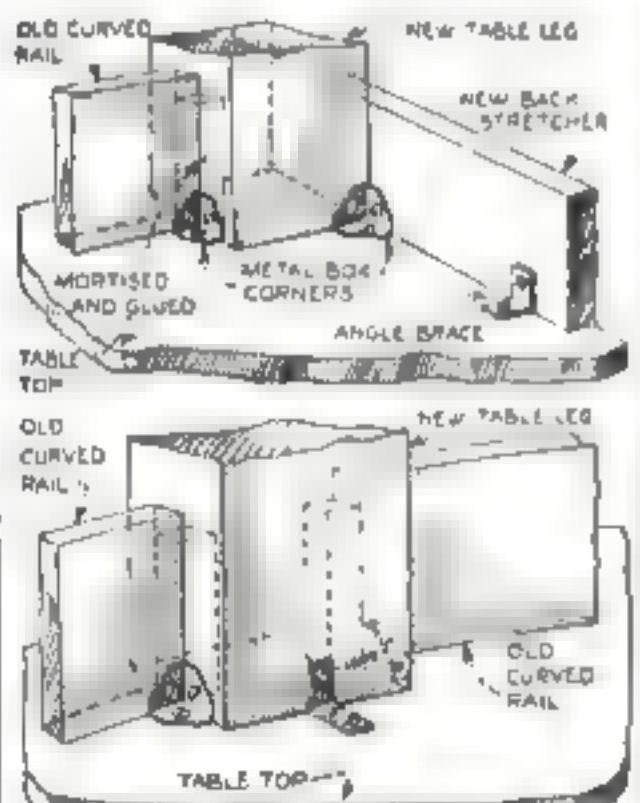


Suggestions in remodeling a pedestal dining table and method of withdrawing the pedestal screws sometimes encountered.

sanded; then the whole table can be refinished at the same time.

In taking the old table apart, it may be found that screws with a square socket in the head were used in fastening the parts together instead of the usual slot. A key to remove them can be made by filing the end of an ordinary screw square to fit in the socket.

One half of a small dining-table can be converted with a little ingenuity into



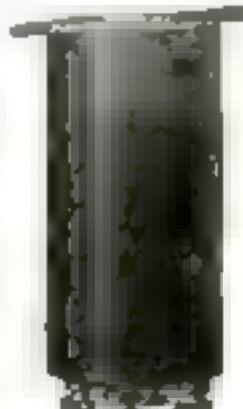
Details of the new rear-leg construction (above) and the method of fastening the center leg (below).

a dressing-table if a back, fitted with mirrors, is added.

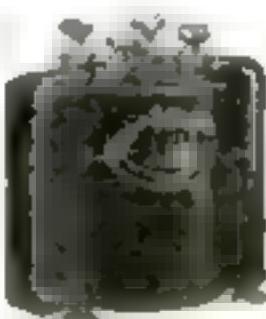
The results obtained in rebuilding old pedestal dining-tables are so pleasing that it might pay to purchase a second-hand table, if necessary, as the finished tables are worth from \$20 to \$25 each.

FURNITURE for the keyhole when unlocking the door to the back is obvious. By giving a hard, an old luminous watch so that it points to the keyhole.—G. D. T.

From New York to Honolulu With Erla Synchronizing Transformers



Unparalleled range and power, over a wavelength of 200 to 2000 meters, is assured by Erla synchronizing reflex transformers. List, \$5 each.



Unduplicated amplification without distortion enables Erla audio transformers in micro-wave receiving units. Rates: 3 1/2 and 6 to 1 \$45.



Solve crystal troubles by installing an Erla hard crystal rectifier. Once installed, no attention is required. Jolt and pit proof. List price, \$1.

Dealers and Jobbers: Erla scientific advancement is reflected in sensational increases in Erla sales and correspondingly enlarged jobber dealer profit. Write for our liberal discounts.

"All U.S. Stations on Loud Speaker, Using Only Three Tubes"

Typical of the thousands who have discarded complicated multi-stage receiving units in favor of simple, efficient Erla reflex design, is the experience of J. G. Hamock, 1917 So. Western Avenue, Chicago, who writes:

"During my first week with your three-tube hook-up, tuning through high power Chicago stations, I got Jefferson City, Dallas, Memphis, Atlanta, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Springfield, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Fort Worth and Tampa.

"The Sunday following I added Fresno, Denver, Astoria, Ore., Los Angeles, Honolulu, Hawaii Naval Maneuvers, and Juneau, Alaska, the Alaska Electric Light and Power Company.

"The United States stations all were clear on the loud speaker. Also I re-tuned every station by checking them with my twelve-year old son, who would get them on the re-tune, whereupon I would, when required, sharpen the re-tune myself."

Such power, selectivity and ease of control, with three tubes, are attainable only through Erla reflex design, incorporating Erla synchronizing radio and audio frequency transformers.

Guaranteeing the perfect synchronization of received and reflexed currents having the same phase characteristics, Erla transformers enable vacuum tubes to do triple duty, as simultaneous amplifiers of received radio frequency, reflexed radio frequency and reflexed audio frequency currents. For complete details, ask your dealer for Erla Bulletin No. 14, giving Erla one, two and three-tube reflex hookups. Or write direct, giving your dealer's name.

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Inlaid Caps for Typewriter Keys Made of Sheet Rubber

TO CUSHION hard typewriter keys and do away with their disagreeable glare, it is possible to make quite easily a set of inlaid rubber caps.

All you need to purchase is a small tube of rubber cement and a piece of soft, thick sheet rubber, costing about 25 cents. A piece of blackboard chalk and a pair of shears also will be needed.

From the sheet rubber cut small disks that will just fit the tops of your typewriter keys.

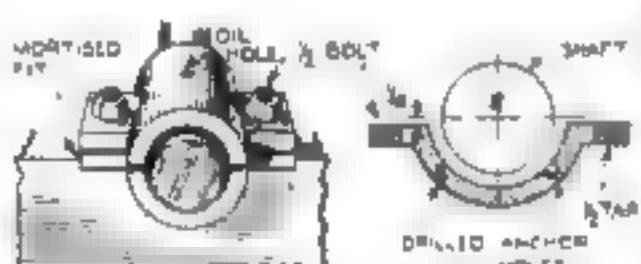
Then, with a hot nail or wire, melt into each its identifying letter or number, and fill the depressions with a paste of rubber cement and a little powdered chalk. Clean off any surplus paste with benzine. Allow the disks to dry in a warm but not hot place.

When perfectly dry, fasten the caps to the keys with rubber cement. They will stick well and stand hard usage, although you can remove them at any time by slipping a knife blade under them. That will leave the regular keys in as perfect condition as when they were first covered.—KENNETH B. MURRAY, Sturgis, Mich.

How to Construct Some Simple Farm Machinery Bearings

MANY a farmer and handy man hesitates to build simple labor-saving devices and light machinery because of the lack of suitable bearings. For such machines the type bearing illustrated is one of the cheapest and best. It is of the right type made of iron, both halves being cast over the same simple pattern. Holes are drilled in the threads for anchor points for the Babbitt metal, and the upper half is drilled for an oil hole.

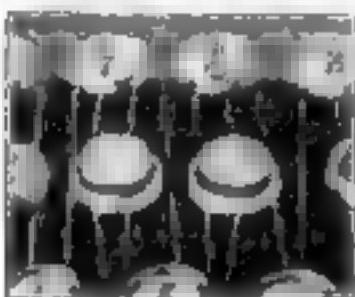
These bearings are mortised into the sills or frame of the machine and therefore



The assembled bearing, both halves of which are split and a cross section showing anchorage for Babbitt metal.

are rigid so far as end play is concerned. Side play is prevented by two 1/2-in. bolts that pass up through the wood and screw soundly into the lower half of the bearing. The holes in the cap are drilled a sliding fit over the bolts, which align the cap perfectly with the lower half. The halves of the bearing are 1/16 in. below and above the center line to make room for the shims made of soft pine.

Three simple patterns of different sizes will handle nearly all sizes of shafts usually found on farm machinery.



Two of the caps in place

A Coal-Saving of at least 20% is Guaranteed to every user of the CROWN Fuel Saver

Guaranteed in this case means just what it says. There's no hokum about it, no "ifs" or "buts." Properly attached the CROWN Fuel Saver to the feed door of your heating plant and we guarantee you an actual saving in fuel of at least 20%—or we will refund your money without question. The price of coal isn't so low that you can afford to ignore this offer—particularly as the CROWN is comparatively inexpensive. Many users of the CROWN obtain fuel savings up to 50%.

Over 10,000 satisfied users of the CROWN are getting more heat, steadier heat and cleaner heat. They are cutting down their coal bills 1/3 to 1/2; eliminating smoke and deadly gases; and reducing the number of trips to fire the furnace.

The CROWN pays for itself

One user says: "I have burned only half the amount of coal." Another says: "I am saving from 40 to 50% of coal and the house is always steady heated." (Names on request.)

What the CROWN is

The CROWN is a small device which

may be easily bolted to the feed door of any type heating plant without injury to the door. The CROWN (see illustration) provides, by means of natural draft, an auxiliary supply of hot air over the surface of the fuel bed. This hot air (oxygen) burns the rich gases that are ordinarily lost thru the chimney in the form of "smoke." The CROWN turns this "smoke" into intense heat and assures almost perfect combustion.

The CROWN FUEL SAVER works automatically. There's nothing to take care of; nothing to get out of order. It is easily installed without putting out your furnace fire.

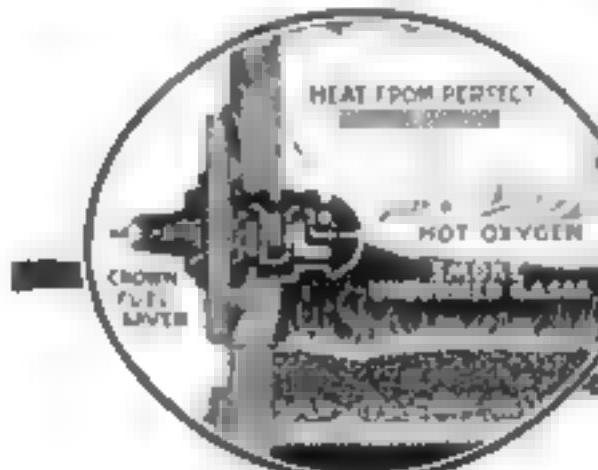
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Don't put off learning about the annual fuel savings and guaranteed coal-cutting power of the CROWN Fuel Saver. Begin your coal saving now and keep every foot of your home comfortably warm in any kind of weather.

Write today for descriptive pamphlet featuring free booklet "How the CROWN cuts coal bills 1/3 to 1/2." As the CROWN comes in 4 sizes, give name and make of heating plant and approximate size of grate.

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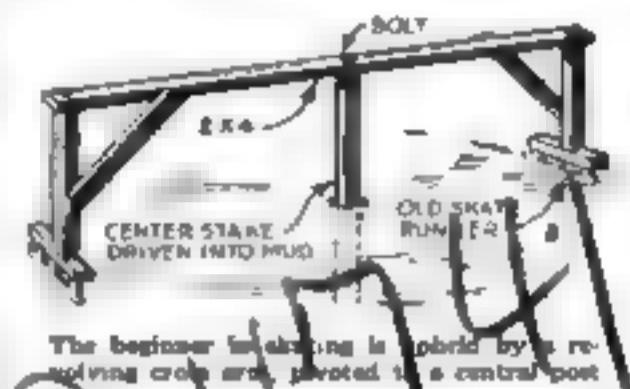
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Learning to Skate with an Ice Merry-Go-Round

TO LEARN to skate without bumps and mishaps is a simple matter if a skating wheel is constructed as shown. A post is set through a hole in the ice into the mud below and allowed to stand until it is frozen in solidly. On it is pivoted a



The beginner skating is helped by a revolving cross arm, pivoted to a central post long 2 by 4 with braced vertical legs at each end. These legs are fitted with old skated wood runners. With the bar for a support the beginner can skate round as fast or slow as he desires.

Hand Stove for Skaters

FOR skating or coasting parties, the cheaply made stove illustrated gives sufficient heat to warm hands. An old bucket is riveted to the top; a discarded kettle serves for the bottom. The two are riveted together, the kettle being inverted. Holes are punched about the base of the pail to promote combustion. R. V.

Hinged Platform for Garage

A HINGED platform fastened to the wall of the garage or any convenient place for raising cars and repairing them is of a closed design which is safer than a step-ladder.

A wooden plank is fastened to two brackets, which are attached to the wall studing with bolts about 4 ft above the floor. The platform hangs out of the way against the wall except when needed. It is then raised to a horizontal position and held with heavy chains. If no bench is available, the platform may be used for tire or other repair work.—G. L.

way against the wall except when needed. It is then raised to a horizontal position and held with heavy chains. If no bench is available, the platform may be used for tire or other repair work.—G. L.

CIGAR-BOX wood can be used for many purposes. How to make attractive serving trays with it will be told in next month's Home Workshop Department.

BOYS



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Cushion of Sand Reduces Noise of Small Stationary Engine

CUSHIONED on a layer of sand, any small gas or gasoline engine can be mounted so as to give vibration-free results. This is well known to the maker, and the engine will run as smoothly as a motor car. This is the only instance in which I have ever seen a stationary engine run for more than three years and



The wooden skid rests upon a layer of sand and is held in place by rubber covered bolts

the bolts in the concrete floor hold as well as ever. It should be of particular value to the mechanic who has his shop in the cellar of his home and who wishes to work in the evenings without annoying other members of his family.

A depression in the floor is not absolutely necessary; a skirt of concrete may be built around the engine base to hold the packing and sand. This will raise the engine about 6 in. above the floor level.

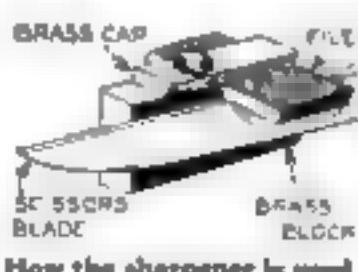
Over each bolt a piece of rubber such as gas tubing may be placed, as it also helps materially in damping the vibration.—JOHN H. SCHALEK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Simple Filing Device Keeps Your Scissors Sharp

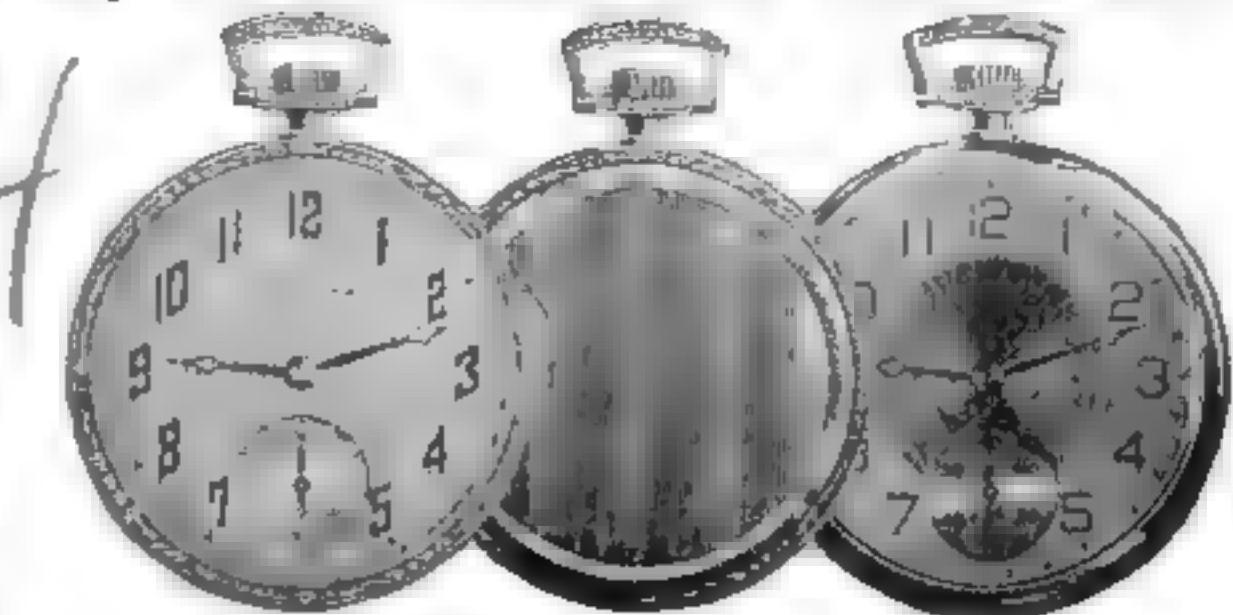
THE filing device shown here sharpens scissors as well as you would do. What you can do with a file and a block of wood is not difficult.

Get an old flat piece of a large sheet of tin and flatten it to a nail by setting the file along the edge and clamping it down with a short strip of brass and a machine screw. The important thing is to set the file at the correct angle. This is best determined by trial, using as large a pair of scissors as can be obtained to make the setting easier. When the block is set flat against the inside of the scissors blade, the file should be exactly parallel with the cutting face of the blade.

To use the sharpener, place the block flat against the inside face of the blade and work it back and forth for the full length of the blade. Be careful to keep the block always flat on the blade. If very dull scissors have to be sharpened, it will pay to use a somewhat coarser file for the first cut.—H. G.



How the sharpener is used

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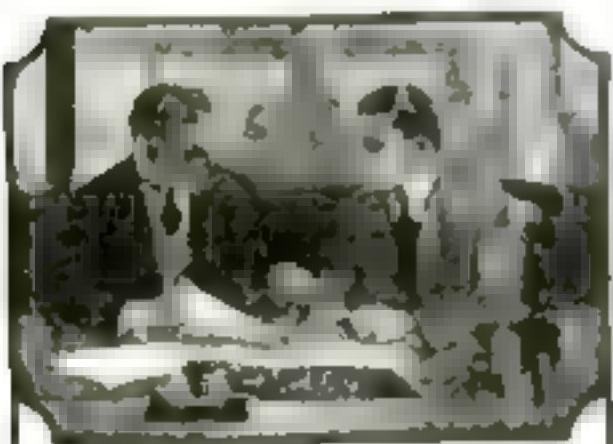
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Install a pair of Thordarson Super Transformers in your set and you will hear a radio concert as you have always wanted to hear it.

Write for our free Booklet No. 7, which contains many helpful suggestions regarding radio receiving.

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Simple Diffusing Screen Gives Artistic Photographic Effects

TO SAVE an expense of from \$35 to \$150 for a diffusing lens for my camera, I made a substitute out of a few cents that gives artistic soft-focus photographs of professional excellence.

A piece of absolutely clear non-magnifying glass is cut the size of the camera lens and placed on a clean newspaper. A teaspoonful of common powdered resin is

melted and mixed with enough powdered charcoal to give it a grayish-black color. After the mixture has cooled, it is placed in a cup or mortar and powdered as finely as possible by hammering with a pestle or rod.

Put a little of the powder on the back of your hand and blow it over the newspaper. When sufficient resin has been blown upon the paper, the glass disk will have tiny black specks over it about .01 in. apart. Without disturbing the specks, lift the glass and beat it slightly above a candle flame just enough to start the resin melting and stick it to the glass. Clean the glass and glue it in a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. ring cut from a cardboard mailing tube of suitable size. The prepared side should be toward the inside of the ring.

By placing the diffusing screen over the regular camera lens, fitting it as you would a lid on a pill box, you will be able to take soft-focus photos without any change in the time or method of exposure ordinarily used.—K. B. M.

Strap Aids when Adjusting Auto Chains in Muddy Weather

ONE of the hardest chores motorists encounter is putting snow chains on the wheels when they are buried in a mud hole. Here is a way to do it easily.

Rivet a leather mess snap to each end of a heavy leather strap about 8 in. long. When the chains are needed, slip the strap between the spokes of the wheel and connect the ends of the chain with the snaps. Stretch out the chains behind the wheel so they will wind up on the tire when the wheel begins to turn. After the chains are on, they may be fastened in the usual manner, or, if you intend removing them as soon as you pull out of the hole, just leave the loose end as it is. It will not hurt anything unless you drive fast enough to cause the loose end to whip out and strike the fender.—M. C. MATZER, Silver Creek, Neb.



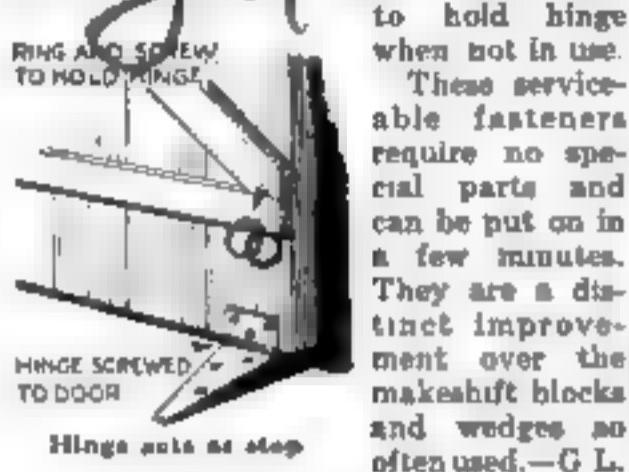
STRAP SNAPS
CHAINS
Auto chains strapped to wheel

VALUABLE suggestions for home builders will be contained in a February Home Workshop article.

Yell - 100
100 - 1948

Hinges Hold Garage Doors from Swinging Shut

STROP hinges can be used at the bottom of any large door, such as those leading into the garage, to prevent them from swinging or being blown shut. Above each hinge is a cleat, wedge and ring to hold hinge when not in use.



These serviceable fasteners require no special parts and can be put on in a few minutes. They are a distinct improvement over the makeshift blocks and wedges so often used.—G. L.

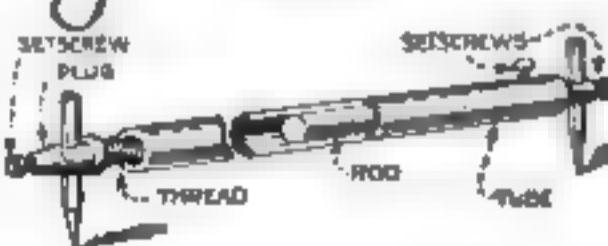
Molten Lead Provides Safe Heat for Difficult Soldering

MANY amateur mechanics, like myself, are without a blowtorch to heat their soldering iron, and need a convenient way to keep their iron hot. I have had satisfactory results by using a small pot filled with melted scrap lead. The temperature is about 600° F., and, of course, high enough to heat my soldering iron. The lead holds its heat for a long time and can be carried into the living-room for soldering the radio set, on the roof for repairing a guitar, or wherever it is not safe or convenient to have an open flame.

To melt or dissolve a soldered joint without heat, scrape a portion of the solder clean and apply mercury or quicksilver. This will dissolve the lead in the solder and release the joint. The advantage of this method is that it avoids all danger of fire and of destroying any composition or highly finished parts of a radio set with heat. Quicksilver has no bad effects, either on your hands or the set.—M. FAULKNER, Winnipeg, Canada.

Rod and Tube Form Bar of Neat Trammel

FOR drawing large circles I have found very useful the bar compass or trammel shown. A threaded plug for holding a point, pen, or pencil, is screwed into the end of a tube of suitable diameter and length. A rod slides in this tube and at



Adjustments are made by sliding the rod in and out of the tube

one end of it is a holder for the other point.

In setting the instrument, the rod and tube are telescoped or expanded the desired distance and locked by means of a setscrew.—J. H. Moors, Toronto, Can.

C. J. Buckwalter, President, the man behind the remarkable instruction which has astonished the teaching profession and which offers wide-awake men a 30-day shortcut to big earnings.



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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1935 CALENDAR						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				

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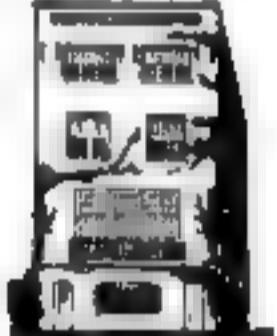
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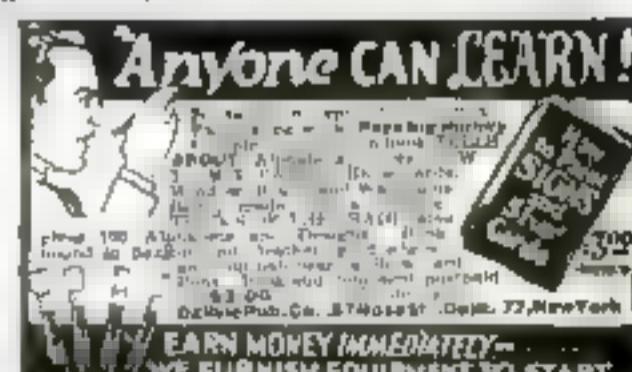
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Radio Phone Receiving A practical book for everybody. Written in non-technical terms by nine specialists. 244 pages. Fully Illustrated. Price \$1.50. Popular Science Monthly, 228 West 27th St., New York.

Contestants Name Useful Tools

(Continued from page 81)

covered about 20 miles when, owing to bad roads, I twisted my hub loose from the axle. I was driving along about 15 miles an hour, when all of a sudden my car stopped dead with the engine still running. After looking about for a few minutes, I saw that the driving axle on my left rear wheel was just spinning round and round.

For a while I thought I would have to leave my car on the desert and walk the other 15 miles. Then I thought of my pipe wrench. After a few minutes' work I had tightened up well on my axle, having first removed the hub cap. I next roped the handle of the wrench to the spokes of the wheel, and this worked fine. In fact, I used the car in this way several days until a new hub could be shipped from a garage 40 miles away.

So, on the whole, I think my pipe wrench is the most useful tool I have, although I will say that all of my tools are useful.

From the large number of contributions received in this contest the judges have selected six others for honorable mention. They are the work of the following contestants:

Raymond Paul, Chicago, Ill. (Pliers)

E. J. Morrissey, West Allis, Wis. (Caliper rule)

Charles Vissier, Lankershim, Calif. (Pliers)

Charles S. Murch, Augusta, Me. (Pliers)

Frank G. Davis, Harrisonburg, Va. (Pocket knife)

Mara Snosior, Palo Alto, Calif. (For a novelty contribution in the form of a neatly bound and illustrated booklet in verse, "The Song of the Hammer and Saw.")

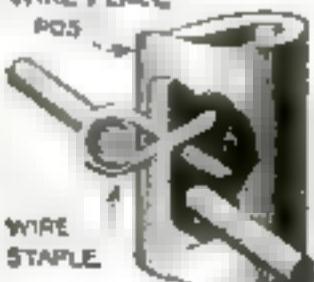
Clamping Fixed Radio Condensers to Reduce Noise and Losses

RADIO experimenters often do not realize what heavy losses take place in their fixed condensers unless they are properly made. If the plates are loosely spaced, noise and loss will be increased.

A clamped condenser will reduce noise and loss. It causes many of the hissing noise heard in receivers. Those who make their own condensers will do well to mount them between two small clamping pieces of wood or paraffined wood.

Staple Holds Wire to Iron Post

WIRE FENCE POS



WIRE STAPLE

In addition to the two ways of fastening fence wires to posts illustrated recently in *POPULAR SCIENCE*, I have found another method. It is a saving of time and material as one hole is drilled for each wire and staples are used as fasteners. The only trick is to drill the hole smaller than the wire to be held so that the staple points have to bend when driven in. E. C. F.



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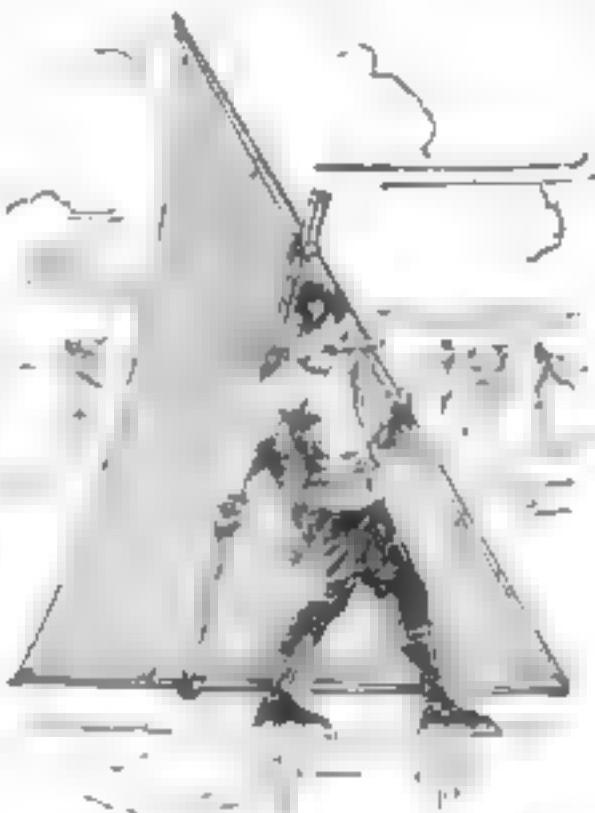
Racing Skate Sail Provides Thrills and Is Fine Sport

By Howard Greene

ONE of the finest and most exhilarating of winter sports is skate-sailing. Nothing surpasses it in the sensation of pure speed. The skate-sail and the skater together form a miniature ice-yacht, capable of beating to windward and doing whatever an ice-yacht can do.

This particular sail is designed for a man or boy having a height of about 5 ft. 5 in. The sail itself is of heavy unbleached cotton. As the long upper spar, or sprit, will bend somewhat when in a wind, the head of the sail should be cut with a slight curve beginning about 6 ft. from the peak.

The spreader, which holds the spars apart, and the short bar reaching from



With the wind quartering, the skater can often travel faster than the wind

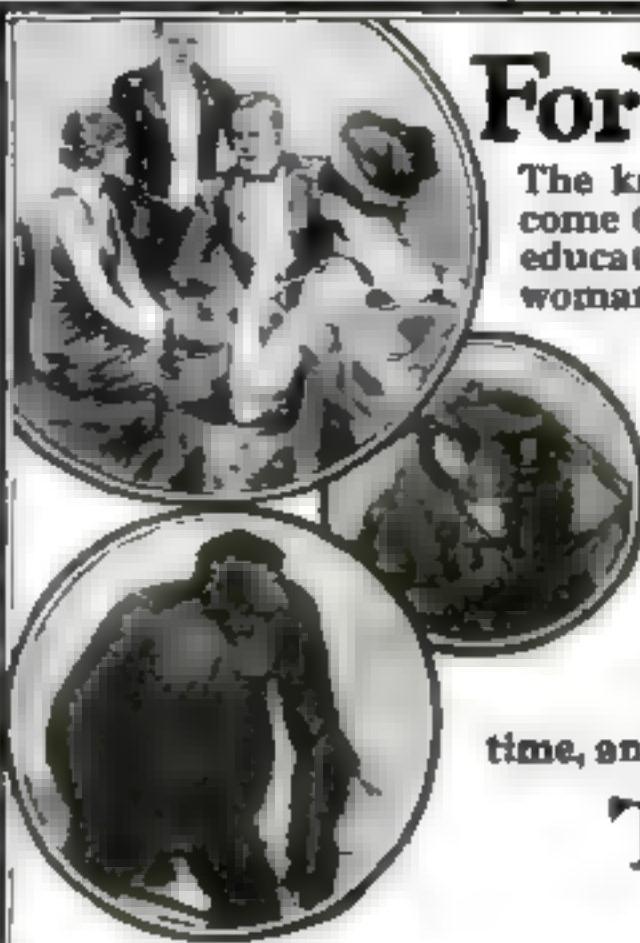
the spreader to the sprit, are made in duplicate, a set on each side of the sail. The short bar rests on the shoulder, and this should bring the boom at the level of the ankles. Bear this in mind in assembling the sail.

Make spreaders and shoulder bars of spruce 1½ in. wide and ¾ in. thick. The spreaders are to be planed to a half-round section, the flats next to the sail, while the shoulder bars are rounded to an oval section.

The spars are hinged at B and the two spreaders at C (page 120) with a strip of leather secured by a wrapping of fishline or other strong twine. A ¾-in. carriage bolt runs through both spreaders just far enough from the ends so that the boom can go between the bolt and the leather. Two collars, made of strips of leather wound around three or four times and held by glue and brads, are put on the boom to keep the spreaders from sliding fore or aft.

The upper ends of the spreaders, which are left somewhat long to allow for the stretching of the sail, are drilled with several holes to take a similar bolt as at A. Each shoulder bar is pivoted to its spreader by means of a short ¾-in. bolt

(Continued on page 120)



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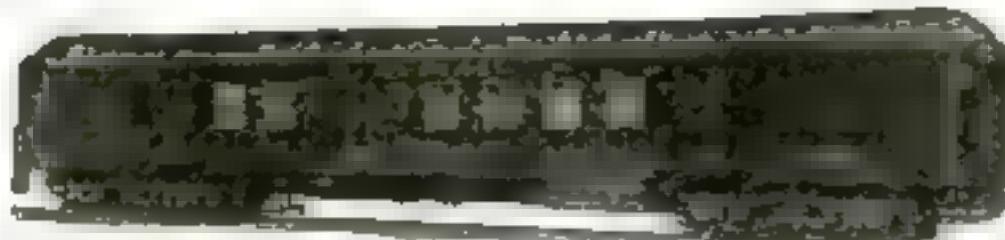
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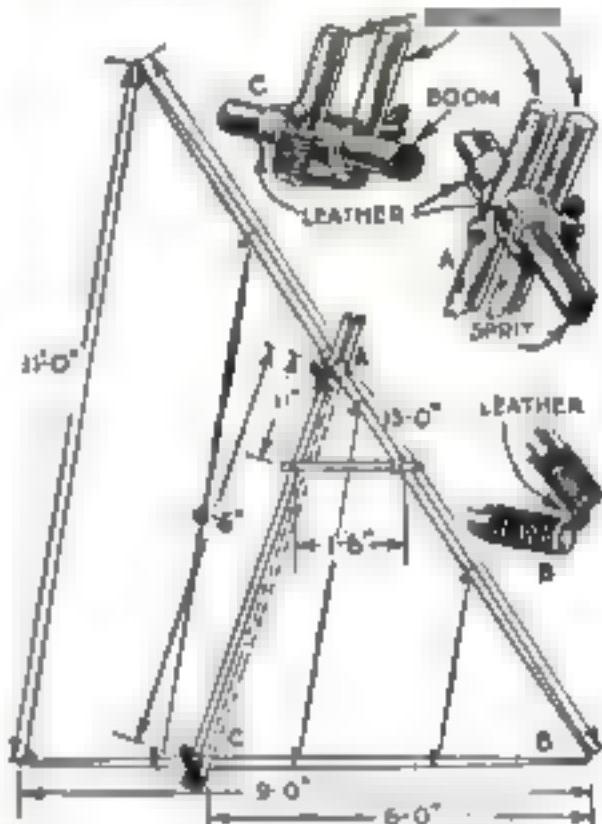
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Skate-Sail Provides Thrills

(Continued from page 119)

or a rivet. If a bolt is used, trim down the end projecting through the nut and file off all sharp corners, to protect the sail. The sprit ends of the shoulder bars may be held in place by a strap, such as a skate strap, passing around both bars and the sprit.

In using the sail, the first important thing is the balance—the pressure of the wind should be just a trifle greater behind the sailor than before. This balance can be adjusted nicely by shifting the shoulder bar forward or aft, as may be necessary, or by slightly tilting the boom, swinging the whole sail from the shoulder bar. If sailing a course that brings the wind on the right-hand side, put the sail on the right shoulder and grasp the sprit with the right hand and the spreader



Dimensions of the skate-sail and details of the joints between the boom, sprit, and spreaders

with the left, reaching back to do this. On the other tack, get on the other side of the sail and reverse, the left hand holding the sprit.

In a heavy wind be careful not to slant the sail against the wind at too sharp an angle. The natural tendency is to do so, and it may result in the sail acting as a kite and slightly lifting the body, which results in a spill. Keep the sail approximately vertical.

One more caution. Do not make the first trial with this sail in a good breeze unless there is plenty of room. The beginner is likely to slide the sail too far forward and start shooting to leeward, directly before the wind, despite the "steering gear." The remedy is to slide the sail back until the preponderance of pressure is aft. A fall on the ice, even at high speed, never does any harm, but running ashore is dangerous.

Incidentally, if the wind gets on the wrong side of the sail, so that it tends to pull away, do not hold it by the shoulder bars or spreaders, but let it go; it will simply flop on the ice. In changing tacks, run up until the sail flaps in the wind and always go around forward of the sail, stepping over the point.

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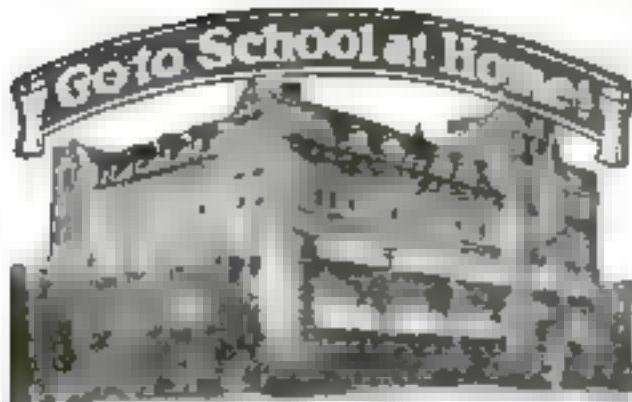
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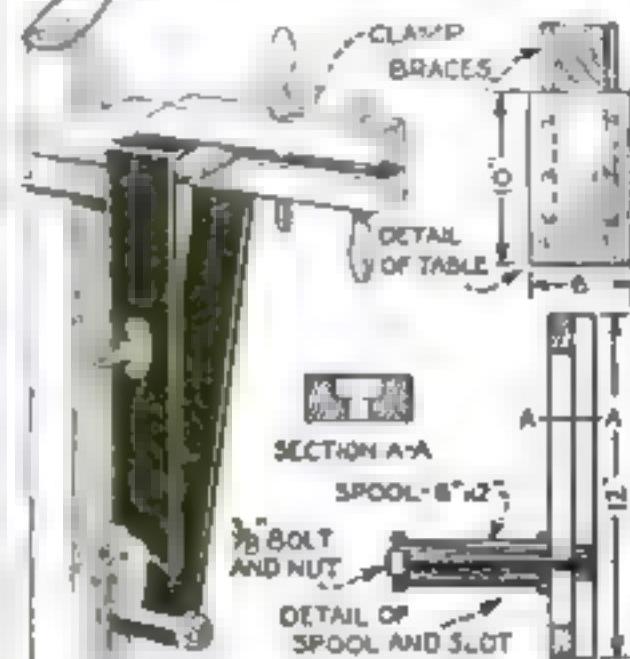
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REPAIRING a flat tire is no simple matter when a man is at hand for holding the tube while the repair is being made. A rack can easily be made by a motorist himself, however, and will consist of a light wall panel, a small board on which to set a table. This should be set upon the floor. A piece of



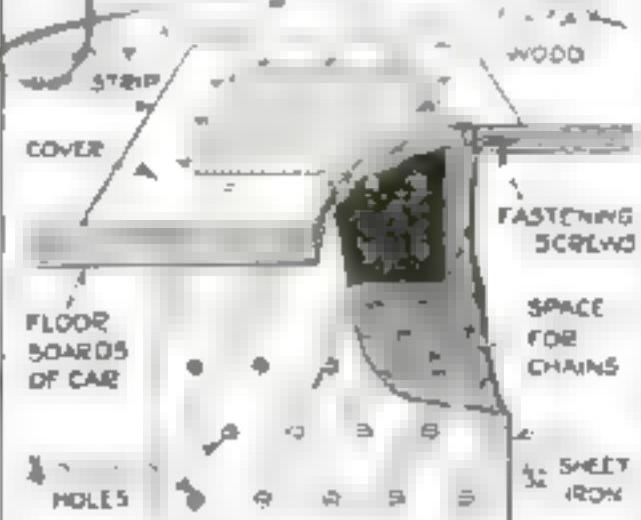
The patching of inner tubes is made easier by this table, which has an adjustable sliding spool for holding the rubber tube.

wood is then slotted to accommodate a 3-in. bolt, countersunk to take a 1/2-in. nut, and fastened to the stud below.

The bolt holds a large spool 6 in. long and 2 in. in diameter, over which the tube is stretched tightly as shown. The puncture patch can then be applied quickly and easily, and clamped in place.—J. R.

Ventilated Metal Compartment Holds Muddy Tire Chains

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An opening cut in the floor of the car gives access to this special compartment for holding tire chains.

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Cutting up clear sheet celluloid to make chips for thickening "banana oil"

until a thick solution is obtained. This is then diluted with the other two liquids.

RAIN spots on the ceiling can be removed with a little unslaked lime dissolved in alcohol (denatured alcohol can be used). The lime is thoroughly shaken up with the alcohol until it crumbles into a fine powder. This mixture is then brushed over the spots. When dry, the ceiling can be painted in the usual way.

THE waxing of woodwork often engages the attention of the home worker. Only thoroughly dependable commercial waxes should be used and then applied thinly and vigorously polished with woolen cloth. In its simplest way a wax for wood consists of nothing more than 2 parts of pure, white beeswax and 3 parts of Venice or well oxidized or oxidized yellow turpentine. Spirits of turpentine—which is always water white—cannot be used.

A more solid wax mixture, especially adapted for floors, although it can be used for furniture, consists of a handful of beeswax, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cube of rosin, and a teaspoonful of Venice turpentine. These are melted together over a small flame, and from 8 to 10 teaspoonfuls of oxidized or oxidized turpentine added.

This type of wax must be left at least overnight, better still for 24 hours, before it is brushed and polished. As soon as the thin layer is hard, it is repolished with a brush. A soft woolen rag is used for obtaining a high polish in the final rub-down.—ERNEST BADE, Ph.D.



Thinning wax with Venice turpentine

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How to Weather-Strip Your Doors and Windows

By Dale R. Van Horn

A RATTLING window or door proclaims fuel waste in winter. It is sound business economy to prevent loss of heat by applying weather-strip. Installing storm sash and storm doors. The latter are, of course, ideal, but when expense must be considered, weather-strip will serve the same purpose to a degree and is much less costly.

There are so many good weather-strips on the market that one cannot go far wrong. Each kind has certain advantages and disadvantages. The plain felt strips



Fig. 1. Applying felt weather-strip to stop the draft through a badly fitting lower sash

(Fig. 1) are the cheapest and the easiest to put on. The ordinary wooden strips edged with rubber are almost as easily installed and have the advantage of requiring only a few small brads to hold them in place instead of a large number of tacks.

Metallic strips (usually zinc with rubber inserts) are neat and quite satisfactory if well nailed. The elastic rubber strips and cushion felt strips are somewhat similar to the plain felt, but are more substantial. More elaborate weather-strips, with interlocking members, are also obtainable, but usually require considerable work to install. For doors, however, there is a spring brass type that is inconspicuous and easy to apply.

The first step is to figure out how much weather-strip is required. To rattle the upper sash of a window when the sash catch is unlocked is the usual test for tightness. For each window that rattles, figure on obtaining enough weather-strip to go around the upper sash—probably 8 or 9 ft. Unless the window fits very badly, it is not necessary to use weather-strip on the lower sash.

For each outer door that is not tight, figure on enough weather-strip to go all the way around.

Suppose wooden strips have been obtained. Cut lengths to go around the upper sash of each window and nail the

(Continued on page 125)

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To the Man With an Idea

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Fig. 2. Nailing on a wood and rubber strip

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How to Weather-Strip

(Continued from page 124)

pieces on that part of the frame outside the sash known as the blind stop. Hold each piece firmly against the sash as you nail it, but don't press so hard that the sash will not slide.

The lower rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash, often called meeting rails, should be drawn tightly together when the sash lock is closed. If they do not come together, take off half of the lock, plug the old screw holes and replace that half of the lock so that the lock will draw the



Fig. 3. Enlarging the striking-plate mortise.

rails together when fastened.

The lower sash can now be made tight by prying off the inside stops, which are usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. strips, pulling the nails

through the back or cutting them off, and replacing the stops. Start nailing at the meeting rails, being sure the catch is locked, and leave between the stop and the sash a space equal to the thickness of a thin sheet of paper. This will allow the sash to slide and yet let in little air.

Only if the lower sash is very loose is it necessary to put on weather-strip, which in that case is attached on the inside stops at the sides and along the stool at the bottom (Fig. 2).

Felt strips are placed in the same way, and if necessary a piece (usually extra wide) can be tacked underneath the lower rail of the upper sash to insure tightness between the meeting rails.

Before applying the weather-strip to an outside door, see if it rattles when shut. If it does, remove the striking-plate in the door jamb, cut or chisel out a narrow sliver of wood from



Fig. 4. Plugging the old screw holes.

the slot, as illustrated in Fig. 3, plug the old screw holes with wood (Fig. 4), cut the plugs off flush, and replace the striking-plate in its new position. If this is done properly, the door will close and yet there will be no play of the catch in the

(Continued on page 126)



That's the Way

To teeth you envy—Just combat the dingy film

When you see glistening teeth—as you do everywhere now—remember how folks get them.

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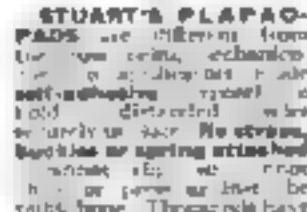
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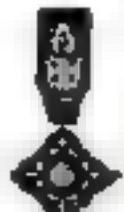


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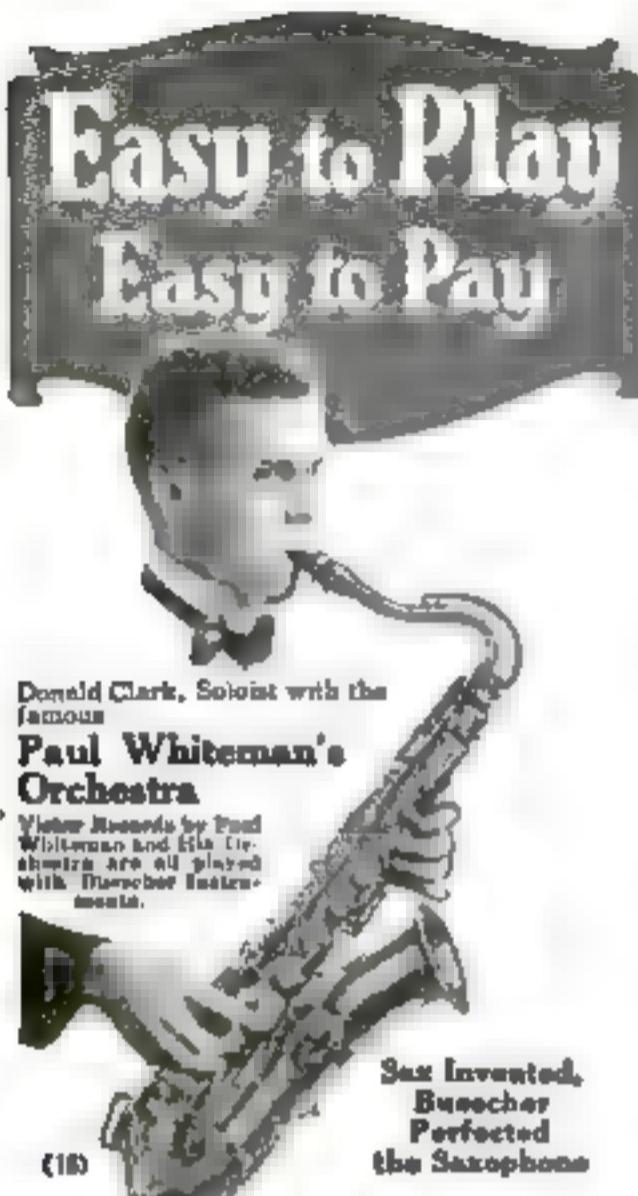
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How to Weather-Strip

(Continued from page 125)

striking-plate and the door will not settle.

If the door then fits fairly tightly at both sides and the top, the only weather-strip necessary will be a wide piece on the bottom of the door placed on the side most convenient for opening the door. Use 1-in. brads or 1-in. No. 6 round head screws for fastening on the strip. In addition, if necessary, fit weather-strip on both sides and the top of the door jamb on the outside so that they will press tightly against the door when it is closed and locked.

For doors that are especially bad, nail strips of $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 in. wood (or regular door stops) around the jamb, after planing the edge of each so that it will fit tightly against the door. Weather-strip can be used on top of this if it seems necessary.

An excellent weather-strip for doors is a spring brass strip that is applied right on the door jamb, as shown in Fig. 6 (page 125).

These are the basic principles to observe in applying weather-strip. They will make it easy for any home worker to weather-strip all the windows and outside doors of the home, no matter what variety of weather-strip is used.

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The Shipshape Home How to Do the Odd Jobs

Using Hacksaws

FOR general use around the house, it is advisable to select hacksaw blades with 14 teeth per inch. But when blades are apt to break on stock joints because the teeth clog up.

To obtain the best results, saw blades should be chosen for the material that is to be cut, and it will pay the home worker to keep in hand, besides 14-teeth blades, a blade or two of 24-teeth to the inch for sheet metal and tubing.

So far as the frame is concerned, it is well to get one that is adjustable to blades of different lengths, and by all means a heavy frame. If it is inclined to bend in



use, the blade will buckle and break. The newer type of pistol-grip saw frame is especially good when heavy cutting and considerable work are to be done. The advantage of an adjustable handle is that the blade can be turned at right angles to the frame when cutting off long strips of metal.

To cut sheet metal, use the saw at an angle of about 45 degrees to the work. There is then more surface to bear on and less danger of breaking out the teeth. Bear down only on the forward or cutting stroke and not too hard. On the return stroke, ease up until there is practically no pressure. The teeth will then not become dull so rapidly.

By putting two or three blades in the frame alongside each other, a wide slot can be sawn.—HENRY S. LARABY.

Tricks in Varnishing

TO APPLY varnish without lumps, runs, or streaks is not difficult if no attempt is made to cover a large surface

at one time. Take advantage of the panels, board divisions, and other breaks to divide the varnishing into sections.

Brush the varnish on the surface freely and quickly with the grain of the wood, then spread it in a thin film by "laying off" the surface across the grain without refilling the brush, and finally remove any superfluous varnish and smooth out the surface with a few strokes made with the

(Continued on page 129)

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The Shipshape Home

(Continued from page 128.)

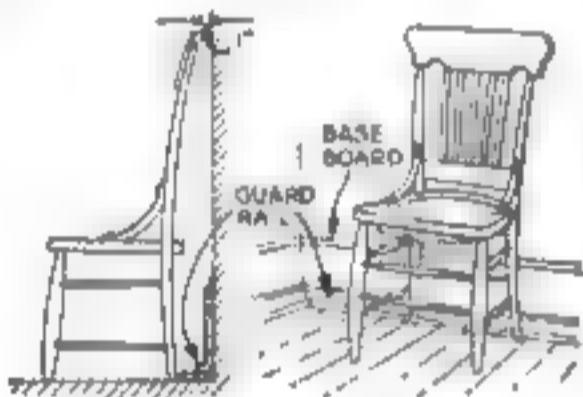
grain, keeping the brush fairly dry by wiping it on the varnish cup.

Sandpaper each coat except the last with 00 paper rubbed with the grain just enough to remove the gloss. For a dull rubbed finish, rub the final coat with pumice-stone powder and oil on a piece of rubbing felt or a cloth pad, giving each part of the surface about six or eight strokes. For a highly polished finish, rub with pumice-stone powder and water and, a day or so later, with powdered rottenstone and water.

Chair Guard Rail

THE backs of chairs often project backward farther than the legs. To avoid damage to wallpaper and other covering whenever my chair backs a chair against the wall, I installed on all the rooms of my house a guard rail made as follows:

Put the chair-back about 1 in. from the wall and find the distance on the floor from the back legs to the baseboard. Then rip from a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. board a strip as wide as this distance and as long as the wall or partition. The edge to the front



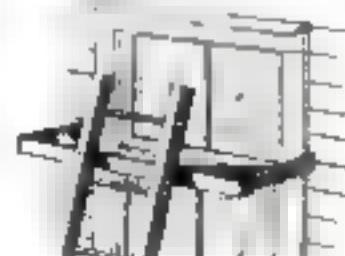
A wooden strip nailed to the floor around the baseboard serves as a chair rail.

may be rounded or left square and the piece can be nailed or screwed to the floor.

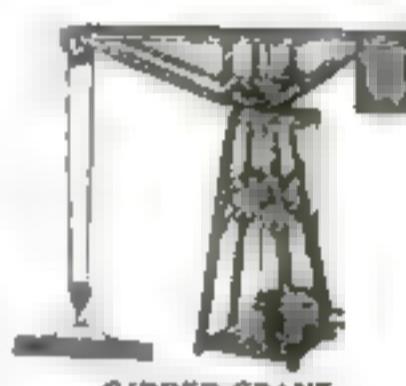
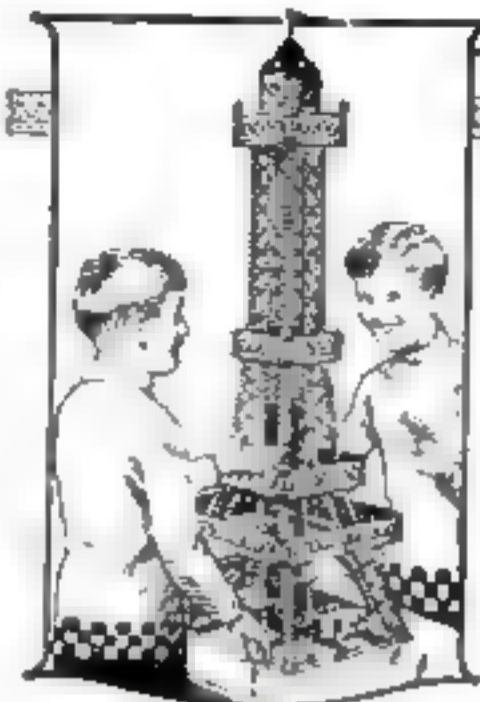
The quarter-round molding usually used in the corner between the baseboard and the floor, which, of course, has to be taken up, can be replaced in the angle between the baseboard and the guard strip. Finish to match the rest of the trim.—HARRY W. LUTZNER, Baltimore.

Painting Ladder

ANYONE who does his own house painting knows how unhandy a ladder is when near windows or for work nearly out of reach. A simple extension bracket for the top of the ladder built as shown here would in such cases give the unusual freedom to the painter at the top of the ladder, since there are no rungs or uprights in his way and he can stand far enough from the wall to wield a brush effectively. The extension should be at least 4 ft. wide and bolted to the ladder.



The extension bracket



GIRDER CRANE



JOY WHEEL



LETTER SCALES

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"WHERE'S that Crane you built yesterday?" asks the Meccano Boy's friend.

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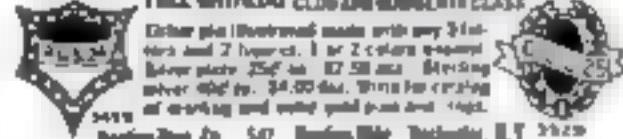
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LOFTIS
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Take the Brakes off Your Brain

(Continued from page 32.)

others, that you must work in order to live.

That the mind cannot spin out thought of itself, that it will act only in response to some external impetus, undoubtedly is the most significant fact shown by psychology in its practical application to the every-day man, and an understanding of this fact furnishes the key that will unlock the storehouse of the hidden powers of the mind.

We do nothing—we do not even perform the workaday actions necessary to keep the breath of life in our bodies, except in response to some external stimulus—the press of necessity, the orders of our employers, something of that sort. Nature has recognized this inertia of humankind and has supplied us at birth with the means of performing, without the direction of the brain, the elementary actions necessary to living. Thus we breathe, swallow, and digest our food, send the blood coursing through our bodies, by what is known as reflex action—actions that are accomplished without interchange of messages between nerve centers, motor centers, and muscles.

Don't Wait for Necessity's Prodding

This is what governs most of the actions of the chimpanzee; why he can't progress. But far too many of us go through life virtually letting our reflexes take care of us. We act only in response to the stimulus of necessity. We never seek a stimulus that will stir our minds into action, carrying us on to the heights of achievement where stand those whose success we envy and, excusing our own lethargy and laziness, attribute to luck.

A few weeks ago I called at the office of a lawyer and found him in a most unhappy frame of mind. On his desk lay a great sheaf of unanswered correspondence.

"I hate to write letters," he told me. "These have been accumulating for a week, and I've been putting off replying to them from day to day until now there are enough of them to overwhelm me. What am I to do?"

This lawyer is a really eminent man, and his distress about what seemed to me to be a comparatively trivial matter quite annoyed me.

Getting an Unpleasant Job Done

"I don't know what you can do," I informed him, "except to buckle down and answer the letters. All of us have mental inhibitions; yours apparently take the form of a distaste for letter writing. This distaste places a brake on your brain when you approach that task. The task itself is not difficult, but you raise up difficulties—imaginary difficulties that become real by brooding too much over your dislike for dictating letters. Undoubtedly you do really difficult and important work without trouble, because you concentrate on the

(Continued on page 131.)

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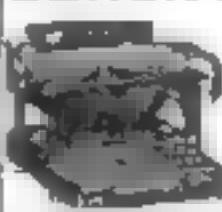
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Take the Brakes off Your Brain

(Continued from page 133)

It is a striking, but true, expression that the ordinary graduate of a high school in our time knows much more about a great many things than Aristotle, the wisest of men in his day, ever knew about them. But it was not Aristotle's knowledge that gained him his reputation as the greatest of thinkers—the sovereign of men who know—it was his power to use his information to the best advantage in thinking out the problems that lay all around him.

How the old Greek philosopher, who was deeply interested in psychology, would have envied us our knowledge of the make-up of the nervous system and of its mode of action as far as that has gone!

And yet we, to whom this knowledge is readily available, make scant use of it, plodding along in the old-fashioned way, letting our instincts and the practice of whatever talents that are forced on us carry us through life.

What is it that has put a brake on your brain? Whence springs the inhibitions that are holding you back? From laziness? From ill temper? From self-satisfaction? From grumbling discontent? From lack of self-confidence?

Look within yourself for the answer, and see that you give it truthfully. Once conscious of the thing that is impeding you, you have gone a long way toward banishing it. This you can do by calling on your will. Recognizing your trouble and using your will to combat it, supplies the impetus your mind needs to start it working toward its full capacity.

It All Rests With You

And once started, its own momentum will carry it forward. Then difficult tasks will become simple and what had seemed impossible of accomplishment before will become relatively easy. It all rests with you. Once you make up your mind to do a thing you will find you have the mental equipment with which to do it. You will find that you have hidden resources of power which you never suspected and these latent powers will carry you far on the road of success and happiness.

But making up our minds emphatically enough to stir ourselves into action is something that too few of us do. Instead, we let ourselves be guided by our sensations. We are ruled by our senses, while our will power lies dormant. Were we to awaken it, we should be able to accomplish ever so much more than we can ever be tempted to do by our senses.

There lies the difference between the unsuccessful man and the successful one—in the use of the will.

How the senses operate, how they may be made to serve us in drawing on the hidden resources of our wonderful mental storehouse will be described by Doctor Walsh in the next article of this series.

This One



B7QX-DSG-QXXU

Here Are Correct Answers to Questions on page 71

1. It is probably because waste materials of various kinds accumulate in the body in such a way that they cannot be got rid of. For instance, compounds of lime get deposited in the walls of the arteries so that the walls become hard and brittle. We know very little as to why all this happens.

2. It is mainly a difference in the impurities. Hard coal is more nearly pure carbon. Both hard coal and soft coal have been formed by the slow hardening of vegetable matter buried in the rocks. The hard coal has hardened more completely. A larger percentage of its original impurities has been got rid of.

3. Light. It travels 186,326 miles a second—more than seven times the circumference of the earth.

4. As the earth turns from west to east, and as London is east of New York, the sun rises in London while New York is still dark.

5. The millions of little crystals of ice that are formed all through the ice cream must be kept small or the cream will not be smooth. The stirring helps to keep these crystals small.

6. This is a form of hypnotism, you yourself being both hypnotist and subject. Suppose you are climbing down a ladder out of a burning building. Your attention is fixed completely on the fire and on the progress you are making in your escape. You have no brain power left to notice anything else.

7. Remember that a glass prism will split light into the seven primary colors. A group of falling drops of water will do the same thing. If the sun shines on such a cloud of falling water drops, as in a shower of rain, the light reflected from the drops will be split up in this way and a rainbow results.

8. Only if you could get a machine that would run with absolutely no friction or other resistance. No such machine has ever been made. Even if it could be made, you would not be able to get power from it. Any attempt to do so would stop it.

9. The poorest conductor of heat is a vacuum. The only heat that will pass through it at all is the kind of heat called radiant heat, such as that received from the sun. Vacuum bottles are double, one bottle inside the other. The space between them is a vacuum.

10. Small ones have been made by dissolving carbon in melted iron and allowing it to crystallize as the melted iron cools very slowly and under pressure. No one has succeeded in making large diamonds.

11. Woolen cloth is made of many tiny fibers twisted together to make threads and then woven. When the fibers are wet, they twist up more and this makes the threads shorter.

12. Scientists believe that the animal ancestors of man were hairy all over like an ape. Man gradually is losing his hair, probably as a result of wearing clothes, so that hair on the body is no longer necessary as a protection. Clothes were invented before hats. So the head hair has not been lost as completely as the hair elsewhere.



Learn to Play

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heat of coal or wood. Cheap—fool-proof—absolutely safe—lasts a lifetime—150,000 now in use! No wonder housewives are clamoring for this wonderful new device. Mrs. W. N. Spencer of Connecticut writes: "The Oliver in my heating stove works like magic. It is wonderful to have quick heat and no work." Mr. Geo. Flynn of Michigan writes: "It is cleaner, cheaper, hotter and steadier than coal or wood. Cost me \$5.00 for two months."

Low Introductory Price

Now, once and for all time do away with household dirt and drudgery. Send immediately for the FREE ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET, "New Kind of Heat," telling all about this amazing new invention. Shows exactly how it works, how it is different from all other burners, how it will relieve you of the back-breaking work of coal and wood.

Mail Coupon for Big Offer

If you mail the coupon at once you will be in time to receive Mr. Oliver's very Low Introductory Price. But to get this low price you must write at once. There is no obligation. Get your Oliver installed immediately. Fill in and mail the coupon now.

OLIVER OIL GAS BURNER

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER COMPANY

A-54 Oliver Bldg.

"Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Oil-Gas Burners in the World"

Canadian Distributors: A-54 Oliver Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



Slips right into any furnace without change. 3 times the heat of coal. No motors, gas or electricity.



The Oliver Burner makes any range a gas stove. No holes to drill, no bolts to fasten. Easily slipped in—in one minute.



16 types to fit any heater or cook stove. Quick heat at once—no waiting for fire to come up.

Oliver Oil-Gas Burner Co.,
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Send me your FREE book "New Kind of Heat", and special Low Price Introductory offer. I am interested in a burner for a

Coal Range Heating Stove Furnace
(Specify steam, hot air or hot water)

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Address _____

City _____

State _____



The Music of the Immortals in Your Own Home

People sometimes sit hours in hot, stuffy opera houses to hear our famous opera singers. Yet the immortal notes of those same stars are broadcasted from radio stations and are listened to by thousands in the comfort and seclusion of their own homes.

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With the new PARAGON Three-Circuit Receiver Type RB-2 you can pick out the program you wish to hear and hear it clearly from beginning to end. For the greatest enjoyment of radio, for complete satisfaction, you should listen in with a Paragon set.

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Illustration shows the
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Regenerative Receiver
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"HANDY GRIP" AND REFILL



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Wherever you travel you will find that Colgate's "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick is used by most men who appreciate the importance of shaving every morning.

There are good reasons for their preference.

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